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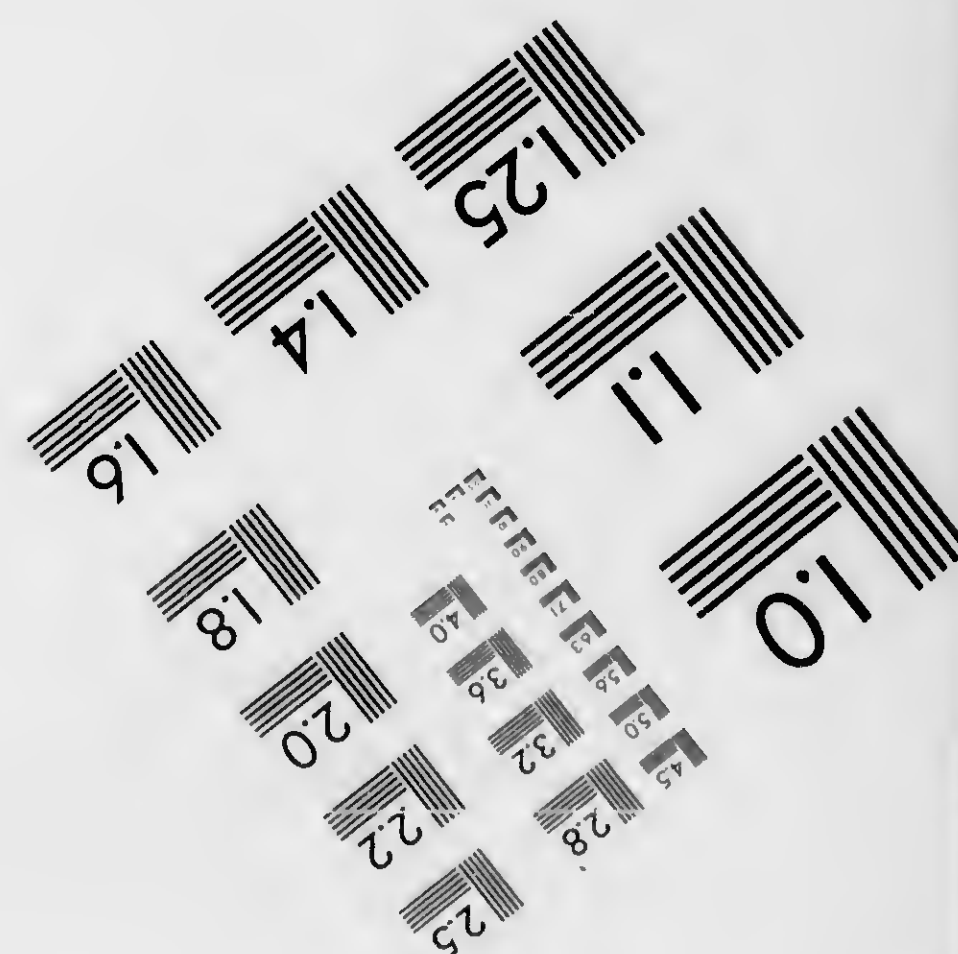
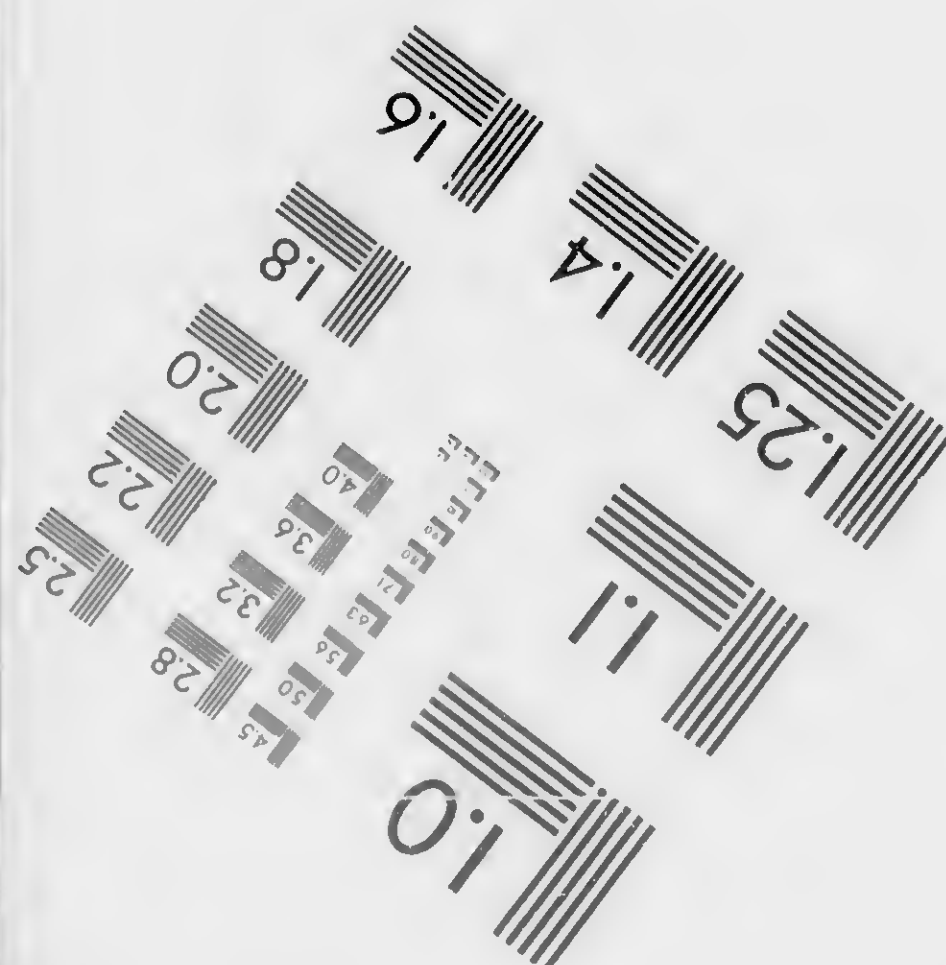
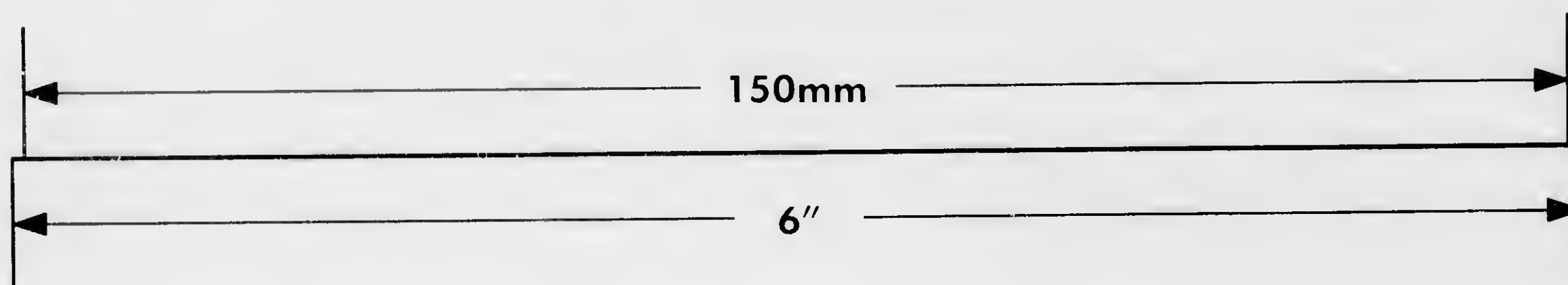
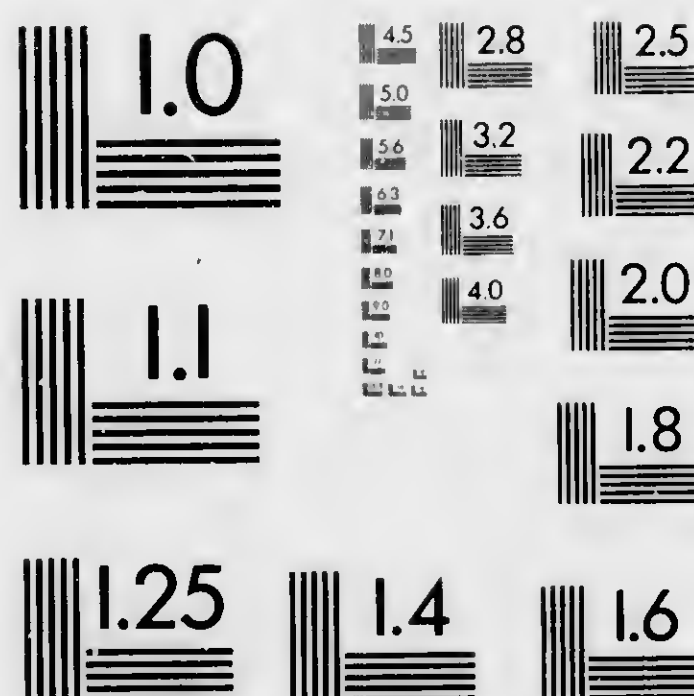
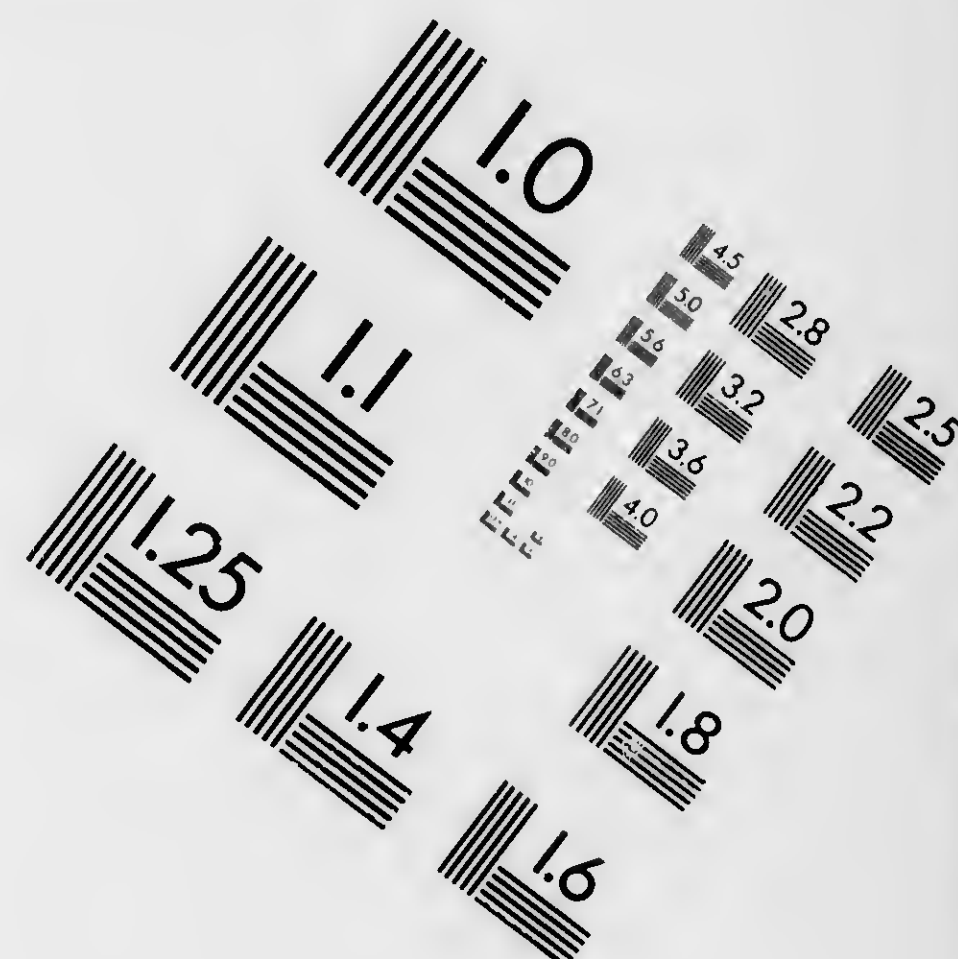
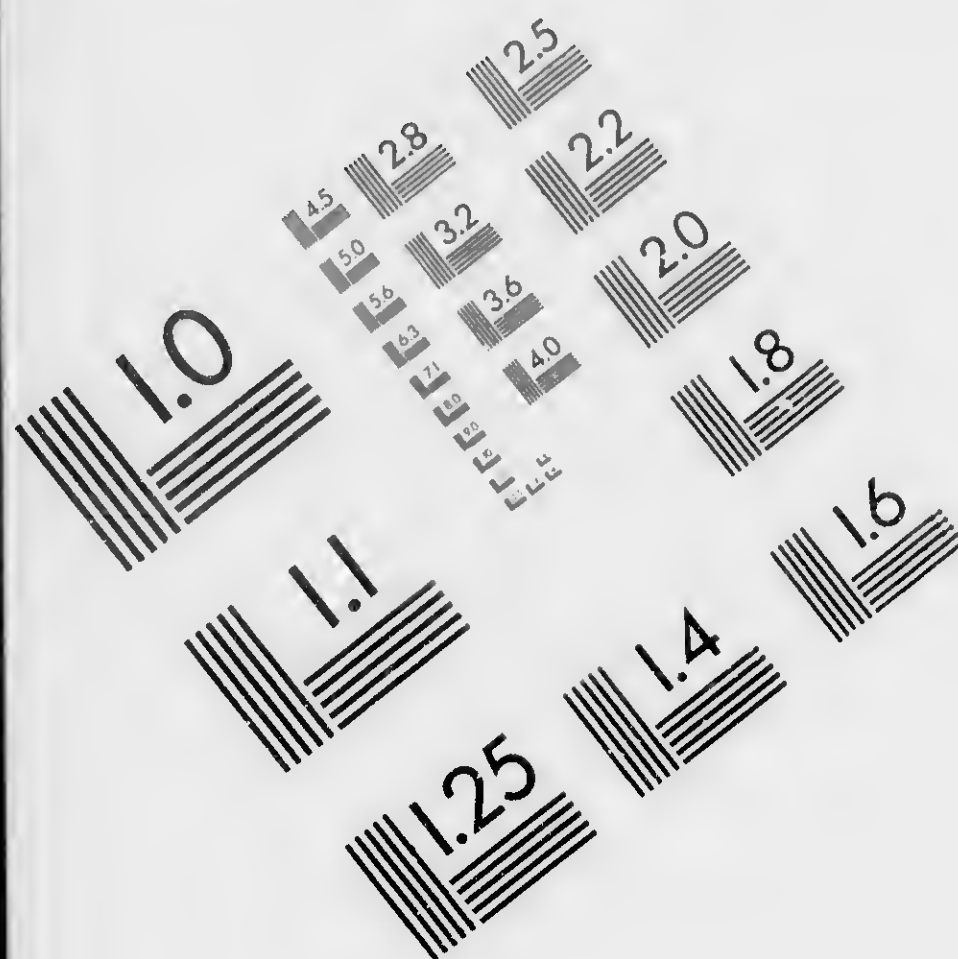
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Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1928

No. 1

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Another Victory for the New Registry Association

Judge F. N. Parke, of Carroll County, Maryland, handed down a ruling on January 4th, in the Samuel Ramsburg case, to the effect that the State Board of Agriculture were exceeding their authority in requiring Holstein breeders in the State of Maryland to register their purebred Holsteins in a particular Registry Association or be denied indemnity as purebred.

Judge Parke, in his ruling, also brought out that the Board were exceeding their authority in attempting to fix the maximum indemnity at \$150.00 when the Legislative Act that created the Board had clearly fixed it at \$500.00.

We hope to publish the complete text of Judge Parke's ruling in our next issue.



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Poor Man's Advertising

"That's the only poor man's advertising proposition I ever heard of," said a Pennsylvania Breeder and Dairyman when representatives of this paper called upon him the other day and explained how he could tell our many readers about the stock he wished to sell.

You Will Say the Same Thing

when you learn the full particulars of our Special Advertising offer. Why not drop our Advertising Department a line today? Just write

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1928

No. 1

The Third Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Registry Association, will be held on Wednesday, January 18th, at 2:00 o'clock in the Assembly Room of the Evangelical Press Building, where the offices of the Association are located.

At this meeting the Annual election of officers will

will enable members of the Association attending the meeting to also visit the show.

Special railroad rates are available and reduced rate certificates have been mailed to all the members. The reduced rate, however, is only effective in traveling to and from Harrisburg within the borders of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Members living outside of these states can avail themselves of a reduced rate by buying their ticket to the nearest point within the border of the states mentioned and then presenting the special rate certificate at the ticket office and purchase their ticket to and from Harrisburg. For example, members living west of Pittsburgh could buy a ticket to Pittsburgh and by presenting the reduced fare certificate at Pittsburgh and buying a return ticket to and from Harrisburg they would experience a saving of between four and five dollars.

The changing of the date of the Annual Meeting from January 25th to January 18th was merely for the convenience of the hundreds of members who will want to be in Harrisburg during the week of the 16th.

If it should be decided to hold the Annual Association meeting regularly in connection with the Farm Products Show an effort will be made to extend the territory covered by the reduced rates.

The New Registry Association is restoring public confidence in the Holstein breed and the Holstein Industry by providing a Registry Association based on sound economical and business principles.

The New Registry Association enables breeders and owners of Holstein cattle to maintain their herd records in an Association that renders prompt and efficient service at reasonable fees.

A large attendance is expected at the meeting.



CHARLES WEIDNER, President
South Bend, Ind.

take place and any other business that may properly come before the Association, will be transacted.

The Annual Meeting this year comes during the week of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show which



EVANGELICAL PRESS BUILDING, Home of the New Association, Where the Annual Meeting Will Be Held.

Franklin County (Pa.) Dairy Notes

FRANKLIN County is receiving its second annual T. B. test under the area plan with the exception of one township which was not included in the first test a year ago.

Green Township has organized a 4-H Calf Club with 12 members all of whom will have Registered Holsteins. Twelve calves ranging from 8 to 10 months of age have been purchased, 10 from Butler County and 2 from Cumberland County, all being from well-bred sires and from dams with good dairy herd improvement association records. The breeders in the township are planning to purchase a bull suitable to breed to these heifers.

Guilford Township is arranging to start a calf club in the spring and other townships will follow.

Stouffer and Cool of Waynesboro, Pa., who dispersed their herd of Registered Holsteins in December had a very successful sale. One of the purchasers was Elmer C. Ludt whose farm is situated a short distance from Carlisle. Mr. Ludt's purchases consisted of four cows, three of which are close descendants of Pontiac Korndyke and the fourth is a daughter of a 31 lb. sire. Mr. Ludt is one of the leading dairymen in Cumberland County. One of the evidences of this is the fact that he has been a member of a Dairy Herd Improvement Association for eight years.

Another purchaser at the Stouffer and Cool sale was Wilbur F. Barkdoll of Mont Alto, Pa., who purchased three fine heifers. Mr. Barkdoll has for years supplied milk from his dairy to the State White Pine Sanatorium. His present herd is made up of both grades and purebreds and he has decided to breed only purebreds in the future. The three animals purchased will be a fine addition to the herd.

C. L. Barnhart, Route 9, Chambersburg, Pa., another prominent Franklin County breeder recently spent a week in Virginia visiting herds. He purchased two young bulls whose dams have excellent records made in Dairy Herd Improvement Association work and sired by bulls from high record dams. Mr. Barnhart and his son are the owners of one of Franklin County's best herds headed by one of the good sires in the county.

Proprietary Feeds

A LARGE number of different kinds of mixed feeds, mostly proprietary feeds, are on the market and are sold for feeding different classes of farm animals. The names under which they are sold often indicate the purpose for which they are intended, like dairy feeds, horse, calf, swine feeds, etc. Some of these feeds possess considerable merit and may be bought at prices that render them economical in comparison with standard stock feeds; others may likewise have merit, but are sold at excessive prices, and others, again, are neither desirable nor economical feeds and may safely be left alone. Unfortunately, the majority of the proprietary feeds belong to the last class. The farmer should aim to be relatively independent of feed manufacturers by raising his own feed so far as practicable, and to supplement these through the purchase of standard feeds of the kind required for the special

feeding operations in which he is engaged. The mixed feeds on the market, as a rule, are bought by farmers who are either so situated that they cannot raise much of their own feed or who have not posted themselves sufficiently on the subject of feeding stuffs to know that these mixed feeds do not necessarily possess any merit above that of ordinary well-known feeding stuffs, and that statements on the advertising circulars of feed manufacturers must often be considerably discounted.

There are, however, as suggested, many proprietary feeds on the market which may be purchased at reasonable prices and under definite guarantees of minimum contents of protein and fat, and maximum fiber contents, which are, moreover, made by reliable manufacturers, who value their business reputation and furnish feeds of at least the value suggested by the guarantees. Where such feeds can be bought at fair prices and fit into the system of feeding practised by the farmer, there is no reason for not giving them a trial.—Wall.

News from the Breeders

J. B. MANSON and Son, Rea, Penna., report the sale of five young cows to W. J. Ferguson, Washington, Pa. Four of these were half sisters, sired by King Concordia Pontiac De Kol, a grandson of King Pontiac Konigen. The fifth one is from a daughter of King Concordia Pontiac De Kol and sired by Bell Farm Homestead Count whose dam, Countess of Sunnyside De Kol 2d was famous for her production and individuality. These five animals should prove very profitable dairy animals in the hands of Mr. Ferguson.

C. M. Ellinger, Lewistown, Pa., recently purchased of John C. Laughlin, Lewistown, the young bull, Sir Pietertje Sunnycroft a son of Dutchland Konigen Sir Pietertje from Alcartra Sunnycroft Beauty. The sire is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen from a daughter of Dutchland Pietertje Sir Aaggie and her dam is a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. The dam is by a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from a granddaughter of Sir Korndyke Queen, one of the good sons of Pontiac Korndyke.

Joseph E. Lehman and Sons, Chambersburg, Pa., report the sale of a yearling bull, Oak Flat Piebe Burke, born August 11, 1927 to Christian J. Martin, Shippensburg, Pa. His sire is a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe and his dam is Valley View Pietertje Burke. This bull is a very choice individual and is ready to take his place at the head of Mr. Martin's herd.

A recent sale from the herd of Carl Ask, Twin Valley, Minn., was a bull calf destined to head the herd of Pet Hockestra of the same address. This youngster is a double grandson of King Ormsby Korndyke Bess, son of Sir Korndyke Bess.

Sam V. Swenson, Ettrick, Wis., has purchased from Martin H. Madson, Ettrick, a November calf which he expects to place at the head of his herd when he reaches the proper age. This calf is sired by Sir Aaltje Pontiac Asia from Ellen Netherland Johanna Segis.

Husband (arriving home late)—"Can't you guess where I've been?"

Wife—"I can; but tell your story."

Twelfth Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

This Year's Show Promises to be the Largest and Most Attractive of All

THE manager of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Mr. Henry Klugh, advises that this year's show which will be held in Harrisburg, January 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, will be the largest and best show of its kind ever held in the state.

The programs of more than thirty farm organization meetings, the thousands of exhibits and the show and sale of swine, fat lambs and baby beef cattle have been so arranged that every farmer, no matter what his specialty, will find many features of interest.

The show will be open to the public Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock and the day will conclude with a big mass meeting in the Chestnut Street Auditorium at 7:30 P. M. The speakers at this meeting will include: Governor John S. Fisher; Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio; Dr. John A. H. Keith, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; R. L. Watts, dean, College of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; and C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture. The Pennsylvania State College quartet has also been secured to sing during this program.

The three days—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—will be filled with the annual meetings of practically all the important statewide farm organizations in Pennsylvania. More than 150 speakers of state and national reputation coming from nine different states

ter, dairy cows and calves, swine, fat lambs, baby beefs and chickens will be the largest and most attractive ever seen in Pennsylvania, according to the Show management. A feature of unusual interest will be the ninth National Pigeon Show which will be held in connection with the State Show this year. More than 3,000 Pigeons will be entered.

Visitors at the show will likewise have the opportunity to see the biggest display of farm machinery and



HENRY E. KLUGH
Farm Products Show Manager

farm supplies that has ever been arranged in connection with a Pennsylvania farm products exhibition. There will be on display at least 10 different kinds of tractors, 18 models of sprayers, at least 7 makes of fertilizer, 11 models of plows, 9 types of water systems, not to mention threshers, cultivators, harrows, silos, ensilage cutters, dairy barn equipment, grain mills, manure spreaders, hay loaders, cream separators and a hundred more present-day necessities on the farm.

The following gives briefly some of the more important features of the show classified according to the special interests of farmers:

A show and sale of baby beef steers; a show and sale of fat lambs, a sale of purebred swine, of four breeds; the biggest wool exhibit in the East; meetings of the Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association and the Pennsylvania Hereford Breeders Association; meeting of each of the four swine breed associations; exhibits of commercial feeds, grain mills, manure spreaders, etc.

An exhibit of purebred dairy cows and calves; a display of high grade milk and butter; meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association; meeting of each of the dairy breed associations; meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors.



C. G. JORDAN
Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture

and the District of Columbia will appear at these meetings, which are free and open to the public. The talks will be filled with the results of years of research to determine the most economical means of agricultural production and marketing, and many of the discussions will be led by men who have had long experience in farming.

The exhibits of corn, small grains, potatoes, eggs, wool, tobacco, apples, honey, maple products, milk, but-

Pub.
4/1/28

Spring Brook Farm

Accredited Herd

OFFERS FOR SALE

**Two daughters
of my former herdsire
Ormsby Sensation 3d**



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

Martha Prilly Sensation 1084423

*Born January 24, 1926, Due to
Calve in December*

Lady Prilly Voliska Ormsby 1039983

*Born May 22, 1925, Due to
Calve in January, 1928*

**The last two animals are daughters of my
former herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d**

For Price and Particulars Write

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County

Union Deposit Pennsylvania

An apple exhibit with several new classes and prizes; annual meeting of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, commercial displays of at least 18 models and makes of sprayers, dusters, 12 makes of spray material and other orchard machines and supplies.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association with discussions on commercial fertilizer, variety tests, insect pests and marketing; exhibits of garden tools, sprayers and spray materials.

An unusually interesting meeting of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association and banquet at which medals will be awarded to the 400-bushel potato club members; an exhibit of potatoes described as "the world's biggest"; displays of potato planters, potato diggers, potato sprayers and other machinery made by eight or ten different manufacturers.

An extensive exhibit of apiary products; annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association.

A poultry and egg show; annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Poultry and the Pennsylvania Baby Chick Associations; commercial exhibits of incubators, brooders, feeders, egg crates and feeds.

Annual meeting of the Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania, in addition to farm show exhibits and other meetings.

Boys' and girls' baby beef, lamb and dairy calf club exhibits; vocational demonstration contests, exhibits and programs; meeting of young farmers at which addresses will be made by C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture and R. L. Watts, dean, School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; visit to the State Capitol and an opportunity to meet Governor Fisher.

The show is under the direction of the State Farm Products Show Commission with the cooperation of the farmers' organizations of the State, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, and the State Department of Public Instruction. H. E. Klingh is the Show Manager.

Handling the Herd Sire

MANY different methods for safely handling a bull have been suggested, and I sometimes wonder which is the best.

A method that works well in a small herd will not always work in a large herd where several bulls are kept in service.

At his best no bull is safe, and he should always be watched very carefully when being handled.

Where more than one bull is kept, the pen and yard with running water available offer the best solution for handling him. The chief disadvantage in this method is that the bulls never see any body but the men who feed them, and as a rule become vicious. If the bulls never have to be taken from the pens it matters very little if they do get ugly, because there are ways to arrange the yards so that a man does not have to come in direct contact with them at any time.

Personally, I do not like to have a bull kept out of sight of the cows. A strong box stall in the main dairy barn with a door opening to a strong bull yard is my favorite way to house a bull. I like to teach him to lead while he is a calf and lead him to water once a day. He should be treated firmly, but kindly. Remember that a

pitch fork is a nice tool in a hay mow, but a dangerous one around a bull. If he puts his head over the partition to be petted, scratch his head, do not drive him back and create a fear of man within him.

Whenever I am leading a bull, either well trained or ugly, I never take my eyes from him because it is not safe to do so. It takes only an instant for him to charge at you and knock you down, and he will do that in play just as quickly as he will when angry.

If I am going to lead a bull that is vicious or strange to me, I put blinders over his eyes and have a cool headed man help me lead him until I am reasonably sure that I can handle him alone.

No man who fears a bull should go near him. A bull knows when a man is afraid of him, and he usually demonstrates that fact very clearly.

I have seen men leading a bull when they were so nervous that the sweat stood on their brows. They were so afraid of the bulls that they did not realize they were taking chances.

Not every farmer has time to lead a bull to water every day, and some would not take the time if they had it, but they cannot expect to forget a bull for six months at a time and then have him lead like a horse.

If you do not want to break a bull so that he can be safely handled be sure to put him where no one has to take a chance of getting injured. It is safe to say that the bull proof pen and yard is the best method for fifty per cent of the men owning bulls.—F. R. H.

Washington State Breeders' Meeting

THE Washington State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' annual meeting will be held at Mount Vernon opening on Tuesday, February 7, 1928, at 10 A. M.

The business session as well as the election of officers will be held on opening day, the 7th. On the morning of the 8th the meeting will convene early and then adjourn to go into session with the annual convention of the Washington State Dairymen's Association which will be held in Mount Vernon, February 8 to 10 inclusive.

The banquet for the combined dairy and breed associations will be held on Thursday evening, the 9th with George A. Goe as toastmaster and Governor R. H. Hartley and O. M. Plummer among the list of speakers.

The Dairymen's convention gives promise of offering a high class program to those in attendance. President C. W. Orton will call the meeting to order. Speakers listed are Dean E. C. Johnson of the Washington State College, Sam H. Greene, manager of the California Dairy Council, Dr. Robert Pryor, state veterinarian and C. C. Aspinwall, successful dairyman of Olympia; Dr. E. O. Holland, president of the Washington State College and W. J. Knutzen, president of the Skagit County Dairymen's Association.

The second day Dr. W. J. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from Washington will deliver an address. He will be followed by Prof. M. E. McCallam of the Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, who will discuss "Permanent Pastures."

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm



**SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and
PRODUCTION** are the four chief
essentials to successful breeding of
dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty
head and the four above named
essentials are very much in evi-
dence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females,
but one of our nice bull calves, sired
by Loyalsock King Jemima Mech-
thilde, would make you a great
herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited



MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Housing the Dairy Cow

THE main essentials in housing dairy cows in the winter seem to be to keep them dry and out of the wind and drafts, and to provide plenty of fresh air and sunlight. Apparently the matter of temperature in itself is not a vital consideration, except perhaps in the most severe portions of the United States. It has been noted at the Federal dairy experiment farm at Beltsville, Md., that cows do their best in the coldest weather and their poorest during the hot summer months. Probably there is no advantage in keeping the stable temperature much above freezing, and there may be a disadvantage if the temperature rises above 60° F.

Early History of Dairy Farming in Japan

SIXTY YEARS DEVELOPMENT

DAIRY farming is comparatively a new industry to us, and a little more than half a century ago dairy cattle were unknown to our people. It is reported, however, that cow's milk was used by the Imperial Household, nobles, millionaires and others of high rank for medicinal purposes, but was not in general use as an article of food. It is said that white cows were kept for that purpose about one hundred and twenty years ago, but no authentic information is to be obtained regarding the breed.

Actual dairy farming dates back to the beginning of the Meiji era, and the present standard of our dairy farming has been achieved during these sixty years.

EARLY IMPORTATIONS

As mentioned above, we had no dairy breeds of cattle, although there were many native breeds, but they were of so different a type that they could not be used for dairy purposes. Therefore, the people sought them from western countries where dairy farming was known to be prosperous. During the early period the Japanese Government imported Shorthorns, Devons and other similar breeds for dairy cattle. The first importation of Jerseys and Ayrshires was made from America in 1879, by the Japanese Government.

In 1885 the first Holstein-Friesian cattle were brought by Mr. Tsuda from America. It is a pleasure to us to note the long connection with foreign countries in connection with the dairy industry, and we appreciate the fact that we owe much to the Western country for the present development of our dairy industry. During the period from 1888 to 1890 a great number of Holstein-Friesian cattle were imported by the Live Stock Farm of the Imperial Household, the Sapporo Agricultural College, Baron Iwasaki and others, from Holland and America.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS PREDOMINATE

As a result of the united effort of the government and the people, the dairy cattle have increased in numbers from practically nil to about 120,000, of which eighty per cent are of Holstein-Friesian blood. In detail, we have 59,036 head of dairy cattle which are kept by 5,301 dairy farmers for the purpose of supply-

ing fresh milk to city customers. In addition to this, an equal number of dairy cattle are kept on general farms, and the bulk of the milk is sent to butter factories or condensaries, the number of which is estimated at 260 and 31, respectively.

We regret that we have no accurate statistics regarding the number of each breed of cattle included in above figures, but we are sure, however, that Holsteins comprise the greater number. They are widely distributed, being found from Hokkaido (in the North) to Kiushu (in the South). Ayrshires are also quite popular with farmers in some districts, while a few Jerseys and Guernseys are kept near the large cities to supply city milk. Besides these there are a few Shorthorns and French Canadians.

ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT AND BREED ASSOCIATIONS

We can not overlook the strenuous efforts of our government during these sixty years to encourage dairy farming in Japan. The government imported many dairy cattle from abroad, and their offspring are used by the livestock farms of the country for breeding purposes. Excellent breeding sires were loaned to local breeding associations, and cows were distributed to farmers. Nearly a score of years ago a Cattle Breeding Farm was created at Nanatsuka-hara and in 1910, increased four Livestock Farms at different sections in the country. In 1916 the Imperial Zootechnical Experiment Station was established and four Livestock Farms were changed into branch stations without modifying materially their functions, as the center of government activity in dairy industry.

There were no breed associations until 1908, and in that year the Japanese Jersey Cattle Club was organized and three years later an association was established for the purpose of registering the Dutch Cattle of Japan. As the public had not been convinced of the necessity of such a step, many difficulties were encountered in the work of registering purebred cattle. Their tireless efforts, however, were not in vain because great strides have been made in the progress of registering purebred cattle since 1916, when they were amalgamated with the Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan. As a commoners' herd registering organization, the Japanese Cattle Improvement League has also been registering purebred cattle since 1913. But this organization was united with the Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan in 1926, and work of the League is now continued by the Central Association. Thus, the herd registry work of Japan is now solely controlled by this association.—*The Central Association of Animal Industry of Japan.*

Feeding the Dairy Heifer

THE practice of good dairy farmers as to the time of breeding heifers differs considerably. The best results may, however, be expected by breeding so that the heifer will come in between 2 and 2½ years of age. As the time of parturition approaches, the feeding of the heifer should be plain, without stimulating feeds that may have a deleterious influence on the fetus and cause abortion, as fermented or decayed feeds.

Good, clean hay from clover or mixed grasses, corn fodder, corn silage (made from well-matured corn and fed in moderate quantities, not to exceed 20 pounds a day), or roots should form the main reliance; preferably both dry and succulent roughage is fed, and in addition, small amounts of ground oats, bran, shorts, gluten feed or corn, the last feed being given only when the heifer is in poor flesh. Shortly before calving, the feeding of all grain feeds, except, perhaps, about two pounds bran, is discontinued. Directly after calving, lukewarm water only, or a warm, thin slop of oatmeal, bran, or shorts, is given for a few days until the danger of milk fever is over; the amount of feed given should be very light, and then gradually increased for two or three weeks,

when the cow may be put on full feed. By this time, or before, the maximum production of butterfat, and generally also of milk, will be reached.

A heifer with her first calf should receive special care and be fed liberally, since she is growing and producing milk at the same time. A good supply of protein feeds must be furnished in her ration to meet the requirements of the body for nitrogenous components. Corn meal is especially valuable at this time for heifers that show a tendency to "milk their flesh off." The heavy feeding should be continued up to drying-off prior to the second calving. A persistent milking habit is favored by continuing to milk the heifer for at least ten months during the first lactation period, if possible.—*Woll.*

New Association Wins Great Victory in Maryland

SUPERIOR Judge, F. N. Parke of Carroll County, Maryland, in his ruling in the Samuel Ramsburg case declared the State Board of Agriculture were exceeding their authority in passing a resolution to the effect that for the purpose of paying indemnity claims for Purebred Holsteins, they would recognize only registrations in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The Court further ruled that the Maryland State Board of Agriculture in attempting to fix the maximum indemnity which a breeder could receive for any one animal at \$150.00 when the Legislature that created the Board, had fixed the limit at \$500.00, were also exceeding their authority.

The question of the Board refusing to recognize certificates issued by the New Association in the payment of indemnity claims was raised on the Board's refusal to pay Mr. Samuel S. Ramsburg of Middleburg, indemnity as a Purebred for an animal registered in the New Association that had been slaughtered at the direction of the Board.

Papers in a suit in mandamus were filed against the Board by Mr. Ramsburg's Attorney, Senator Clarence W. Perkins of Baltimore.

Early in December, Senator Perkins had a conference with Assistant Attorney General Rice, representing the State Board of Agriculture at which they agreed to a statement of facts that would simplify the matter of taking testimony and get at the meat of the case.

It was agreed to so present the case that the Court could rule upon the question of the Board's right to require all owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle living in the State of Maryland to have their animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America or be denied indemnity as Purebred in case such animals reacted to the tuberculin test and were condemned and slaughtered.

Notwithstanding this written agreement between the Attorneys in the form of a statement of facts, a few days before the date set for hearing the case the Board issued an order tendering Mr. Ramsburg's Attorney payment for the animal in question on a Purebred basis contending that the animal was registered in

the old Association. The check was refused and returned. When the case was called on January 4th Assistant Attorney Rice, representing the State Board of Agriculture, offered a motion asking to have the case dismissed on the grounds that the Department had complied with the writ.

The Judge received the motion subject to objection and the case proceeded.

The taking of testimony was confined to that of Mr. George who testified on behalf of the State Board of Agriculture, and Samuel Ramsburg and Charles Eckenrode, testifying in the interests of Mr. Ramsburg. About thirty breeders and members of the New Association were present and ready to testify in the interests of Mr. Ramsburg.

After the Attorneys on both sides had presented their arguments Judge Parke stated that he would decide the matter at once and asked to have all the papers.

We have given in substance the two major points covered in Judge Parke's ruling. First that the Maryland State Board of Agriculture exceeded their authority in attempting to require all breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to have their animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America or be denied indemnity as Purebred. And second that the Board had exceeded its authority in attempting to fix the maximum indemnity to be paid for any one animal at \$150.00 when the Legislature had fixed the amount at \$500.00.

The Judge in his ruling discussed to some length the method which the Board followed in appraising tubercular animals, declaring it to be an illegal procedure and open to fraud.

We had hoped to publish a full text of Judge Parke's ruling but owing to the fact that his opinion was given orally from the bench, and not having a certified copy, we will include the full text of his opinion in our next issue.

Judge F. N. Parke, is a Circuit Court Judge and therefore one of the Judges in the Supreme Court of Maryland, and his ruling will carry great weight.

British Friesian Cattle

ANCESTRY

THIS popular breed is descended from the famous black-and-white race which has for centuries been so successfully maintained in Holland, from which little country it has spread to all parts of the world and to such an extent that the Friesian is regarded as the milk cow of the universe. Having been bred for such a long period by owners of small farms who are faced with high rents and world competition in the matter of prices for dairy products, it is not surprising that the Friesian breed has had to be developed along strictly commercial and utility lines. In this country it is as a producer of enormous quantities of milk that the British Friesian is chiefly famed and favored.

THE DUAL-PURPOSE

It must not, however, be supposed that the cattle have no other uses or purposes than milk production. As a matter of fact it has been shown time and time again, on the farm, in the Show Yard and in the butcher's shop, that the average British Friesian carries an abundance of flesh, weighs heavily, and kills well, the meat being of excellent quality and conspicuously free from superfluous fat and general waste. On more than one occasion, the heaviest beast of its age at the noted Christmas Smithfield Fat Stock Show in London, has been a British Friesian steer possessing an undeniable milk pedigree, but nevertheless, showing the desirable attributes of a beef animal. Many bulls of the breed exceed the ton weight.

MILK YIELD

It is by reason of its many unique accomplishments that the British breed has won and retained its present high position in this country. The extraordinary capacity of the British Friesian to turn food into milk is shown by the fact that already seven cows of this breed have yielded more than 3,000 gallons of milk in a year, while

no less than 255 have exceeded the 2,000-gallon output. When it was suggested that such extreme yields must necessarily be so injurious to constitution that they could not be repeated, supporters of this wonderful breed demonstrated the fallacy of such contention by proving that their animals could maintain an almost abnormal standard of production for a considerable period. Today there is one cow that has given 2,000 gallons on five consecutive occasions; there are also four cows with four consecutive 2,000-gallon yields to their credit, 17 cows that have accomplished the performance three times, and 44 cows that have exceeded the 2,000-gallon production twice.

BUTTER AND BUTTERFAT

Although it is generally held that low butterfat content is invariably associated with extreme milk production, it is interesting to note that there have been no less than 27 British Friesian cows that have given in one year sufficient rich milk to have made 1,000 pounds of commercial butter. As in order to be regarded as a "thousand pound butter" animal, a 2000-gallon cow would have to yield milk throughout the year averaging 4.25 per cent butterfat, it will be appreciated that the achievement of becoming a 1,000 lb. butter cow is only possible with an exceptional animal as regards both the quantity and quality of the milk yielded.

SPECIALIZED MILK

One of the most desirable and as yet least appreciated virtues of the breed is the character of the milk yielded by its representatives. British Friesian milk is particularly adapted and suitable for infants and invalids. This is explained by the digestibility of the milk, by the smallness of the fat globules, by the softness of the curd, by the fact that such milk closely resembles the corresponding human product, and probably also by the vigor of the cow herself. In other countries the milk of cows of this breed seems to be specially and in many cases exclusively used in hospitals, sanatoriums and similar institutions.



Our Sixth Annual Sale

We will hold our Sixth Annual Sale of Purebred Holsteins on March 17, 1928.

The usual high standard that has prevailed in our previous sales will be maintained.

Watch this space for further announcement.

S. R. Miller, Sales Manager, Chambersburg, Pa.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

CLEONA

PENNA.

SUCCESS IN OPEN COMPETITIONS

In open contests at Shows and in herd and other competitions on the farm, it can be said without exaggeration that no breed has done better than the British Friesian, whose representatives have secured, with extraordinary regularity, championships in open milking trials, competing against all breeds for milk and butterfat percentage at practically all the important summer Shows during the past few years.

At the recent London Dairy Shows also, the breed has gained phenomenal success and has broken and established all records for this popular annual exhibition.

Another way in which the breed attracts the attention of milk producing farmers is by the successes it obtains in the competition arranged by local Milk Recording Societies, nearly all of which have been headed by British Friesians for herd average, or for the highest yielding cow or heifer for one year.

In Scotland also, the breed has gained preëminence by heading, for the last four years, the list published annually by the Scottish Milk Records Association of the 60 best cows in Scotland for milk yield, butterfat percentage and quick calving.

APPEARANCE

In appearance, the average British Friesian cow shows more of the dual-purpose than of the purely dairy type. She is a large, well-shaped animal, with extraordinary strength at the hind quarters for maintaining the udder and with exceptional body capacity for storing the food from which the milk is manufactured.

The body coloring of animals of this breed is black and white in large, sharply defined patches, and cattle of this description present a most pleasing appearance on good pasture with a verdant background. The striking feature of the British Friesian cow is her persistency as even an average instead of a phenomenal yielding cow will maintain a high yield for a very long period, and many cases can be quoted of cows that give several gallons daily after having been in milk for a whole year.

Breeders have, by careful selection, very much im-

proved the symmetry and appearance of animals of this breed during the last few years, so that as a general rule the exhibition of British Friesian cattle at any Show is an eye-opener to those who have not previously made themselves familiar with the extraordinary capacity of, and progress made by this breed.—*British Friesian Journal*.

Sunny Lawn Farm

SUNNY LAWN FARM, home of the oldest herd of Holstein-Friesians in Northumberland County, owned by Murray A. Miller, Milton, Penna., successfully passed its annual tuberculin test on December 16, 1927. This herd has never had a reactor since testing was started several years ago nor has it ever known a case of contagious abortion.

Among recent sales from Sunny Lawn Farm is that of the year old bull, Sunny Lawn Colantha Burke to Ralph L. Martin, R. 4, Carlisle, Penna. This young aristocrat is from a very desirable, heavy producing granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad and sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde whose dam was a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count and whose sire was a son of Jemima Johanna Mechthilde, a daughter of Jemima Johanna of Riverside 2d.

He is described as being "a real bull" and with the blood lines he carries, should develop into a very desirable herd sire.

An elderly gentleman was observed acting rather nervously in a department store, and the floorwalker approached him.

"Anything I can do for you, sir?"

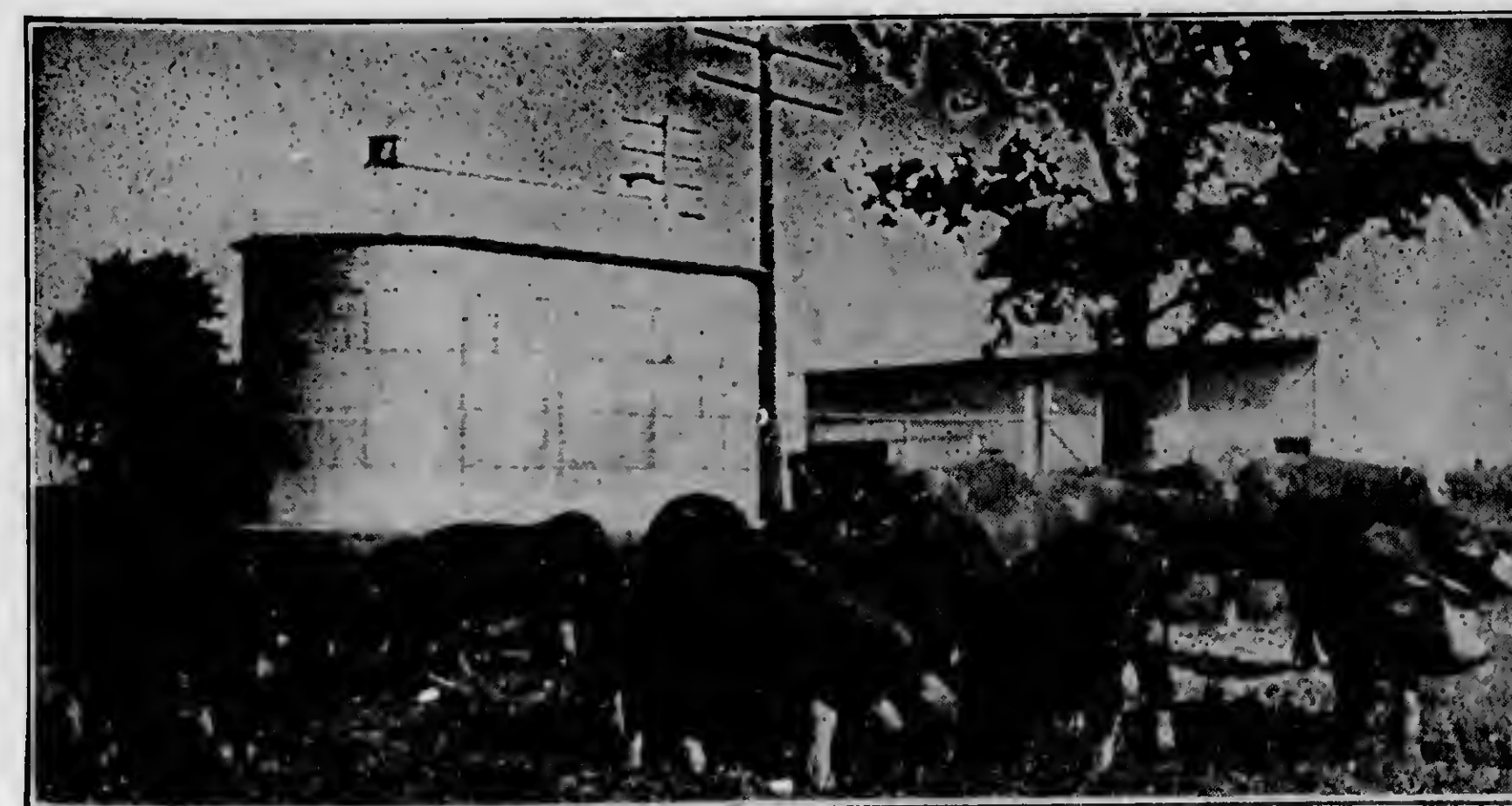
"I have lost my wife."

"Oh, yes. Mourning goods two flights up," promptly responded the floor-walker.

Dickey—"My dad is an Elk, a Lion, a Moose, and an Eagle."

Mickey—"Gee! What does it cost to see him?"—*The Red Barrel*.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Can a Leopard Change Its Spots?

Price and Prescott; of *The World*, Knowingly or Unwittingly, Admit or Confess That the Late Secretary, F. L. Houghton, and His Friends Were in the Right, Therefore, They, His Enemies, Were in the Wrong

WHAT we believe to be the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle is now admitted to be true as set forth on the title page of *The World* in their issue of December 31, 1927.

After waging an incessant campaign against the late Secretary Houghton and his friends, condemning Secretary Houghton, his ability and the principles for which he had so long stood, seemingly for no other purpose than to belittle and discredit Secretary Houghton, they now admit after his death—"That F. L. Houghton, more than any one individual has been responsible for the phenomenal growth of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, to the position it now occupies, etc."

Just why should Price and Prescott attempt to be one of the first to bestow honors on the late Secretary Houghton after leading such a bitter campaign against him and the principles for which he stood?

Are they now trying to play the part of the hypocrite and deceive you and others of Secretary Houghton's friends into believing that they too were his friends and now propose to carry on the work which he so nobly began?

Are they doing this in hopes that they can continue to exploit the Association and the Industry under the shroud that they were Secretary Houghton's friends?

CAN THEY CHANGE THEIR SPOTS

Away back in 1918, if not before, Frank T. Price as Editor of *The World*, began waging a bitter campaign against the late Frederick L. Houghton, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. A group headed by such men as Fred F. Field, Ward W. Stevens, O. U. Kellogg, James A. Reynolds and others, it appears were trying to defeat Secretary Houghton from being reelected as Secretary and thus gain control of the Association. *The World* served as the publicity organ for this group and at the same time served as the mouthpiece for the speculative-dealing element.

At that time Mr. Houghton had served as Secretary of the Association for nearly a quarter of a century. The Association, under his intelligent, careful and conservative management, had grown to be the largest Association of its kind in the world.

The cattle merchants wanting to get control of the Association doubtless realized that they would have to first defeat Mr. Houghton from being reelected Secretary and in his stead elect one of their own number. It was rumored that Mr. Frank T. Price and Maurice Prescott were both hopeful of securing Mr. Houghton's position as Secretary.

Mr. Fred F. Field, one of the leaders associated with them, thought the Association should enter upon a cam-

paign to advertise milk and cattle—projects to which Secretary Houghton was opposed.

According to Secretary Houghton's opinion of the men who were fighting him at that time as expressed in a letter which *The World* published, the group as a whole did not stand very high in Secretary Houghton's judgment.

The following in part is what Secretary Houghton wrote to a friend in Wisconsin as it appeared in a letter published in *The World* on page 16 of their issue of April 27, 1918:

"I am gratified to receive your letter of the 23d.

"I had become aware of this movement against my reelection through members in Syracuse where F. F. Field called together a number of breeders at a dinner two weeks ago. Such men as President Aitken, E. A. Powell, Treasurer Wing Smith, H. A. Moyer, A. L. Brockway, F. M. Soule & Son, W. C. Hunt, John Arfmann, Seth M. Strickland and others advised him that he was wrong and refused to join with him. He secured the support of the Stevens Brothers who are breeders and also own the *Holstein-Friesian World*, B. V. Kelley, the auctioneer, O. U. Kellogg, an ex-president and lawyer, who has defended many breeders in trouble, W. H. Mace, a Cortland dealer, Hastings of the *Black-and-White Record* and Price, editor of the *Holstein-Friesian World*.

"F. F. Field is the leader. He has been a director several years and has for past years by his arrogance and ignorance and conceit become very disagreeable on the board, especially to men like Matteson and Aitken, Smith and Brockway. His idea is to dominate or destroy and if possible secure reelection at any cost and contemplates a clean sweep of the present administration. The culmination of his troubles is in the work of the Literary Committee, of which I am the Chairman, which he has dominated this year and operated to his liking, placing a young man in charge of the work at \$4,500 per year whose whole experience has been in the advertising department of a daily paper in Washington, D. C. He directs this work from Brockton by telephone and personal visits to him of Mr. Cleare. The latter also appears to be sowing dissension while on his speaking trips about the country.

"I am charged by Mr. Field with lack of coöperation in this work of the literary committee; also on the tuberculosis committee which prepared and distributed the F. F. Field Method of Eradicating Tuberculosis, and which failed to elicit response or comment from breeders except to accuse Mr. Field with using the Association to advertise himself. * * * * *

"The Stevens Brothers have fought me ever since 1894. The father of these men in 1895 tried to have one of them displace me, and the attempt has been

several times repeated. They started the *Holstein-Friesian World* to further their ends in this respect, as well as their breeding business."

As Mr. Houghton stated in the above quoted letter, Frank T. Price of *The World* (the Stevens publication), was working to defeat him.

The following in part is what *The World* published about Secretary Houghton editorially in their issue of April 13, 1918:

"For *The World* is convinced that a change must come. We need a new Secretary. Mr. Houghton, who has served the Association well for a quarter of a century or more, is no longer the man for the position. * * * * * Mr. Houghton's attitude toward a policy that due reflection will convince any open-minded man is the correct one, is such that he cannot be entrusted with the office from which so much of the coöperation necessary to success, for our new plans must come.

"We are not unfair to Mr. Houghton in seeking this change. He has been well paid for the work he has done. He has had every honor his work entitles him to have. He has plenty of outside interests allied with the business of developing the Holstein idea to which he can turn. In fact, perhaps some of these interests have already claimed so much of his time that he has grown out of touch with the trend of affairs, which may account for his present attitude.

"Not only do we need a new Secretary, but a change in the method of selection and control of that office. * * * * *

"We face conditions that demand that every man stand up and be counted in the fight to save the dairy industry of this country. Holstein interests must be as President Aitken says, a big powerful factor in the fight. They must be a united factor. They cannot be these things with Mr. Houghton as Secretary, for he is not in sympathy with the steps that have even at this early moment been demonstrated as vital to our further progress. Let Mr. Houghton step out."

In an open letter from Fred F. Field to the members of the Association published in *The World* under date of May 25, 1918, the following in part is what Mr. Field had to say about Secretary Houghton, his character, his ability and the service he was rendering the breed:

"Perhaps, to some who have not been in as close touch with the Association as have the directors, there is the idea that the growth of our great organization is due largely to our Secretary, Mr. Houghton. The facts in the case show that the Association has grown in spite of our Secretary. * * * * *

"Mr. Houghton is not progressive. He is not in sympathy with progressive movements. He is antagonistic to progressive ideas when they are proposed. There are abuses going on under the present secretary in our Association, there are things that need remedying. Nowadays people want to know. You can not continue on the bygone basis of whitewashing, or covering up matters. This Association should not be in a position of doing this. Mr. Houghton has other interests to which he devotes a large part of the time for which the Holstein-Friesian Association is paying him a salary. Some of these other interests have in the past

depended on his connection with the Association and today are largely fostered by this connection. * * * * *

"In my judgment, we need a man for this position who has the vision to see the possibilities. * * * * *

Mr. Field, *The World*, Ward W. Stevens, O. U. Kellogg, James A. Reynolds and others, met with defeat in their effort to gain control of the Registry Association by their attempt to discredit Secretary Houghton in the eyes of the plain breeders and dairymen who constitute over 90 per cent of the membership of the Association. They were however later successful in gaining control of the Association by resorting to a series of law and By-Law violations that have been questioned in the Court. To gain control they first robbed or deprived the members of the Association of their right to a direct vote in choosing their officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association.

With the members deprived of their right to a direct voice in choosing their Secretary and electing their other officers, Secretary Houghton was forced to submit to the dictates of the political-dealing element when they came into full control of the Association at its Annual Meeting in June, 1922.

At the time of his death, Secretary Houghton was a slave to the dictates of his former enemies. We might say in passing that the Association's records disclose that it began drifting backward at an ever increasing rate after the political management gained full control and Secretary Houghton was compelled to follow their dictates or desert the Association which he, more than any other one man, had been responsible for bringing to the great measure of success which it had attained.

Now that Secretary Houghton has finished his work, read what *The World*, whom we believe was Secretary Houghton's most bitter enemy, has to say about him in their issue of December 31, 1927:

"Frederick L. Houghton, more than any other one individual, has been responsible for the phenomenal growth of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to the position it now occupies as the largest and most influential breed record society in the world. During the thirty-three years that he has served it as its secretary and most important executive officer, it has grown from a struggling infant with a membership of 422 to its present size of over 28,000 members, while registration of over a million females and half as many males of the Holstein-Friesian breed has been made by his office during the years of his incumbency. Under his direction the very technical work of keeping the pedigree records and ownership records of this breed, comprising a majority of all the purebred dairy cattle in the United States, has been carried on with an efficiency and accuracy that has been the marvel of all who have come into contact with the work.

"He died, as he could have wished, 'in the harness.' No greater tribute can be paid to his ability as an executive officer and to his tact and judgment in carrying on the exacting duties of his office, than to say that never during his more than a third of a century of service had he stood higher in the confidence and good will of the whole membership than at the time of his death.

"At various times during this period others have aspired to the office, but always the membership rallied

to his support as a tried and faithful servant and the last quarter of his tenure of office has been most harmonious in this respect of any years in the whole period. * * * * *

"Mr. Houghton was interested in the Holstein breed and a believer in its superiority from his earliest years, so that even before completing his education he had founded a herd of his own at Putney, Vermont, in 1880. * * * * *

"It was not generally known that Mr. Houghton had intended to resign his office in the near future in order to devote his entire time and energies to the preparation of a comprehensive history of the Association and of the Holstein-Friesian Industry. It is a serious loss to the literature of the breed that his untimely passing prevented the fulfillment of this undertaking. * * * * *

"Mr. Houghton was a widely read student of affairs and kept himself thoroughly informed on the progress of events, both in and out of agriculture. He was a great lover of the simple life and spent all of his time outside of the demands of business at his farm in Putney which had been his home for nearly half a century. * * * * *

You have read what Mr. Field had to say about Secretary Houghton's ability when he was trying to defeat him for reelection as Secretary. Now read what Mr. Field has to say after Secretary Houghton's death:

"It is with profound regret, I have just learned of the death of our Secretary, Frederick L. Houghton. He gave practically his entire life to the work of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The splendid manner in which he conducted the Secretary's office is known by all our membership. He was a good organizer and had the faculty of inspiring his co-workers to give their best to the organization. For several years I was very close to the affairs of the office at Brattleboro, and the work was carried on very efficiently. He is going to be greatly missed by our membership and his associates."

May we again ask—just what is the purpose of *The World* and Mr. Field, and others associated with them

in their fight against Secretary Houghton, in coming forth at his death to pay him tribute? Is it mockery on their part? Is it an admission that Secretary Houghton was right and they were wrong or are they trying to deceive Secretary Houghton's friends into believing that they too were his friends and under this cloak of deception, continue to destroy that which Secretary Houghton spent a lifetime building?

After the breeders had lost their right to a direct vote and the political management gained control, it was the belief among many of Mr. Houghton's friends that the political management was trying to make his position as Secretary so unpleasant that he would resign. For example, when James A. Reynolds proposed a \$90,000 raid on the Association's Reserve Fund which was mailed to the members, Mr. Houghton's name was printed on the letter thus giving the appearance of having his endorsement. Mr. Houghton, as you know, was always opposed to high fees and the wasteful extravagant expenditures of the Association's money to do so-called Extension work. Knowing him to be opposed to these things, why then was his name on the letter unless he was compelled to lend his endorsement?

James A. Reynolds implies that Mr. Houghton was contemplating retiring from office to write a history of the American Holstein cow. Does Mr. Reynolds imply that this suggestion to retire came from Mr. Houghton or was Mr. Houghton's former enemies trying again to work out some plan whereby they could retire him from the duties of Secretary—do it gracefully and move the Association's offices to the Middle West?

If *The World* was wrong—if Mr. Field was wrong—if James A. Reynolds was wrong—if O. U. Kellogg was wrong and others of Mr. Houghton's enemies were wrong, why did they not come forth with their apologies during his life, admit they had wronged him and the Industry and delegate themselves to Holstein obscurity?

Can A Leopard Change His Spots?

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Rolling Knoll Farm

MCKENDREE WALKER and Sons, owners of Rolling Knoll Farm, Gaithersburg, Maryland, write that they recently sold to Mr. F. L. Ace, Meshoppen, Penna., the outstanding young bull, Roll-



ROLLING KNOLL KING INKA ABBECKER

ing Knoll King Inka Abbecker. The sire of this youngster is Plus Abbecker Raymondale, whose two nearest dams average over 1,500 lb. of butter and 29,000 lb. of milk in one year, his dam being Raymondale Abbecker and his sires' dam, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, the world's champion butter producer for one and two years.

The dam is a daughter of Piebe Inka Homestead, famous show son of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King out of a 1,143 lb. daughter of South Side Inka De Kol, the foundation cow of the Minnesota Holstein Company, grand champion at Minnesota, 1920. The dam also is a three quarters sister to Maudlene Ollie

Homestead the first prize four year old at Waterloo and the National in 1925.

The four nearest dams of this calf have records which average 1,164.14 pounds of butter and 25,129.27 pounds of milk in a year. Mr. Ace is to be congratulated in securing a calf as well bred as this with which to head his herd.

Care of the New-Born Calf

THE first milk that a cow gives after dropping a calf is called "colostrum." This abnormal milk will be present for three or four days, or until the eighth or ninth milking. In some cases, it will not be fit for human consumption for a longer time. It is rather slimy, inclined to be thick in appearance, and has the effect of a laxative. It is the special purpose of this milk to cleanse away the metabolic products that have collected in the intestines of the calf during the latter portion of its foetal days. It is generally believed, therefore, that the calf should receive this colostrum milk, at least the first day. Since the milk is not fit for human consumption for three or four days, there is no reason why the calf should not receive it until the milk becomes normal, unless it is true that contagious abortion is so transmitted and the herd is tubercular. If for any reason the young calf does not receive the colostrum milk it should be given at least a tablespoonful of castor oil, and this dose repeated every two hours until the bowels have moved. Colostrum milk is high in albumen and in ash. It is not high in butterfat, as some dairymen have thought.

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose

Pennsylvania

Hartwood Netherland Segis

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Our herd is Accredited.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JANUARY 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Let Our Readers Be the Judge

We received a letter from Gordon Rice, Tester of the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association.

Mr. Rice in writing us takes exceptions to some statements made in an editorial concerning the record of an Ayrshire cow in his Association that is credited with testing 7.5 per cent.

We are printing Mr. Rice's letter and reprinting the editorial below, and on page 23 we are printing the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association report containing the record in question.

We are going to permit our readers to be the judge in this matter:

Farm Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 2, 1928.

Editor HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Sirs:—In your issue of Dec. 22, 1927, you honor me and my association with an editorial which seems to aim to discredit not only me and my association, but all the work of Cow Testing or Dairy Improvement Associations.

I wish to correct some mistakes in your editorial and presume you will be glad to publish a correct statement of the facts at your earliest opportunity.

You called attention in particular to the Ayrshire cow which was included in both lists. This cow rightfully belonged in both lists, as she was milked but twice daily. The asterisk under her name in the high ten list was an error.

Your understanding of the two lists was also wrong. One list includes the high ten cows in butterfat regardless of the number of times they are milked daily. The other list is made up of the ten high cows of those milked but twice daily.

Now as to the test of that Ayrshire cow, which you so plainly doubt the authenticity of, I have this to say.

That final test of 7.5% was the result of a test and retest. I had no reason to doubt the first test but because it was so unusually high I conducted a retest during the next 24 hours. Every usual precaution was taken to insure a fair test, as I always do, and individual tests made of morning and night milkings and the average taken according to Advanced Registry rules. I know that this test was absolutely fair and square and I feel that you have wronged me, as well as every other tester who is striving to do the right thing. Therefore if you are as honest as you pretend to be you will either publish this letter or a statement correcting your misleading editorial. Such editorials are certainly not a credit to your paper, nor do they help the cause of dairying or C. T. A. work in the least.

Trusting you will correct your editorial and thereby remove the stain you have tried to cast upon the work of testing, I am,

Very truly yours,
GORDON J. RICE, Tester,
Allegheny Co. Cow Testing Assn.

HIGH RECORDS AND LITTLE PROFIT

The November report for the Allegheny County, Penna., Cow Testing Association brings out some very interesting facts that are right in line with the principles and policies which the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have been advocating, that heavy milkers, low testers and four-times-a-day milking are not profitable.

Two separate lists of the ten highest producing cows in butterfat.

The first list includes those milked twice daily and the second list includes those milked three and four times daily. Yet in examining the list we find that a registered Ayrshire which is included as the leading cow in the first list of twice-a-day milking is included in the second list as being milked three times a day. This particular Ayrshire cow is credited with producing 960 lb. milk which tests 7.5 per cent fat.

When a cow is milked three times a day and produces on an average of a little over 30 lb. at the three milkings, it would seem that the owner was trying to make a record and when he gets a credit of 7.5 per cent fat he has evidently accomplished his purpose. We are absolutely opposed to this sort of thing. We think it is unfair to his fellow dairymen and a form of deception which has been practiced altogether too extensively.

Of the ten high cows that were milked three and four times daily, six are owned by Bell Farms. The first two in the list are Bell Farm cows credited with producing 2,800 and 2,500 lb. milk respectively with an average fat test of 2.9 per cent.

The three highest herd averages in profit above cost of feed are, Ardarra Herd, Inc., first, with an average profit of \$14.91 over and above cost of feed; R. Bamford and Son, second, with an average profit of \$12.53 and, Bell Farm, third, with an average profit of \$11.50.

We are pleased to have Mr. Rice write us voicing his views for it gives us an opportunity to make our position more clear. We do not question Mr. Rice's honesty or ability; we believe that the cow actually produced the amount of milk for which he credits her and that it contained 7.5 per cent butterfat but we will not agree with him that the record is reliable or honest

from the standpoint that it represents the cow's normal and economical butter producing qualities or possible transmitting ability, and therefore the record fails to give the desired information.

We first condemn the record on general principles in that the per cent of butterfat is nearly double the average per cent of fat found in milk of cows of the Ayrshire breed. Such records in other cases have proven to be artificial.

Again scientists have made a careful study of the methods used by skilled feeders who are capable of so handling cows for the purpose of making records, that the butterfat is increased during the time the animal is on test. Henry & Morrison, two noted authorities on the feeding and handling of dairy cows, in a late edition of their textbook on "Feeds and Feeding," published under date of 1923, make the following statement on pages 417 and 418:

"Some breeders differentiate between 'soft fitting' and 'hard fitting,' using the former method for 7-day tests, and 'hard fitting' for yearly records. 'Soft fitting' means getting cows very fat with soft flesh, which will come off quickly with proper handling after the cow freshens. By this method the percentage of fat in a 7-day Holstein test is often increased from the normal fat percentage of 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher."

While it is impossible by any process of feeding to permanently increase the butterfat percentage normally produced in a cow's milk above her fixed inherited ability it can be increased temporarily at intervals month after month for the purpose of making a record.

This sort of deception must be discouraged. It is this sort of thing that has destroyed the value of the official record and it will destroy the value of any record of milk and butter production to the extent that cattle owners or test cow feeders are permitted to practice it and the records are given credit or recognition.

Therefore we believe before a tester is justified to report a record where the butterfat percentage is 5, 6 or 7 per cent in cows of the Holstein or Ayrshire breeds, that more substantial proof should be required than to merely conduct a retest under similar conditions to those under which the initial test were made.

It might be necessary to go so far as to require a physical examination to determine whether or not the animal is suffering from disease.

The practice of special fitting, forced feeding and four times a day milking among dairymen should be discouraged—first, because it is unprofitable; second, because it may and often does injure the future usefulness of the cow both as a milk producer and as a breeder, and third, it is a system under which the professional herdsman or "magician" operates in misrepresenting both the animal's economical milk producing ability and normal butterfat percentage.

Cow Testing Association records will become worthless if records are accepted where the animal is specially fitted and milked four times daily.

Prof. Clarence H. Eckles of the University of Minnesota, in his textbook on "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production" published under date of 1924, cites an experiment where forty-one (41) cows were maintained one year under typical conditions of official testing and another year in the same herd under good practical conditions, such as are usually followed on

the best farms and which are typical of cows tested in Cow Testing Associations. The cows were milked twice daily and calved again by the end of twelve months. Under official test conditions they averaged 70.7 per cent more milk and 64.9 per cent more fat than when milked twice a day.

Therefore records made under forced feeding and four times a day milking should be discounted more than 50 per cent before they are accepted on a par with honest Cow Test Association records.

Saint Lawrence County Breeder's Meeting

THE Saint Lawrence County Holstein-Friesian Breeder's Club met for their annual meeting at the McNaughton Hall, Ogdensburg, N. Y., with a small membership present. Harry Mason Knox, chairman of the Farm Bureau Calf Club and junior project work was called upon to present the subject of the day. He told of the importance of the work and told of the clubs in Saint Lawrence County and of the winnings that our young lads made at the National Dairy Show, telling of one that won the distinction of the best young showman of all breeds. He said a great distinction had come to us to know that we had nearly a fourth of the calves from our county sent from New York State and that *Hoard's Dairyman* featured in a print two of our young native lads as premier showmen. Mr. Knox said he hoped the Club would appoint a leader so that a real live active junior breeding club would be formed. This would help bring back winnings from the State Fair and the National Dairy Show to the benefit of the breed and dairying of this county. Wm. E. Kenyon was appointed calf club leader after quite a little favorable discussion on the matter.

The matter of the new By-Laws of the State Club was brought up but no action was taken. This matter brought out quite a little discussion on the national policies of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The real breeders back on the farm are not pleased with the selection of delegates for they feel it is in the hands of a ring and the same ones are sent every year which is working as a detriment to the breed. A few of those who get their names on the list have been a blot on the best interests of the Holstein breed for years and yet they are active in the affairs of the Association.

Everett McLure of the Milkdale Stock Farm, Heuvelton, N. Y., was elected president of the County Club for the coming year. Carl Randall, Gouverneur, N. Y., vice-president; and Howard Loucks, Secy-Treas., Canton, N. Y.

Leon Claus, our new Farm Bureau agent was called upon and he gave a very good talk telling of the activities of the breeders in Allegany and Steuben counties. He said he would make his office just as active as he could in the interest of the breeders.

A real get together meeting was decided upon for early in January to be held at the State School of Agricultural, Canton, N. Y. Mr. Claus was instructed to get State Calf Club leader Wilman as the principal speaker of the occasion. A good feed is to be had served by the Domestic Science School members.

We hope new life and interest will come to our beloved breed, the black and whites, through calf club work and other activities of our club. A number of breeders signed up for membership at the meeting.

Dairy Cow Depreciation

A REPORT issued by the Ohio Experiment Station on a cost record route in that state shows that the average annual depreciation of dairy cows in one of the dairy counties of that state, amounted to approximately \$10. This figure was obtained by adding together the beginning inventory value of cows—\$92—the purchase price of the cows and the value of heifers at freshening time. From this was subtracted the sum of all receipts from cows sold or slaughtered, cow hides, and the value in the closing inventory. The remainder was then divided by the number of "cow years." Decreases or increases in yearly dairy cow values were disregarded in making inventory valuations. The survey covered 70 farms and took into account all cows sold for dairy purposes as well as for slaughter and those condemned for tuberculosis.

The average value of the cows in the herds at freshening time was \$112, while that of those sold for slaughter at the end of their period of usefulness was \$49. This means that the total depreciation was \$64, or at the rate of \$10 per year, figuring the average useful life of cows at 6.4 years.

The report also brings out some other interesting facts. There was a variation in annual depreciation of from \$4.69 in one herd to as high as \$21.52 in another herd. The herd with the lowest depreciation was one that was entirely replaced in four years by heifers raised on the farm, while the herd with the highest depreciation was one that was replaced twice in five years by purchased animals.

These facts point to some very good management factors. First, that it is ordinarily much cheaper to produce replacement dairy stock at home than to attempt to buy cows and heifers to fill the herd ranks. Second, that sanitation, good care and good feeding, to keep down disease and death, are matters of utmost importance in the economical operation of a dairy herd.

Running Brook Farm

THE mention of Running Brook suggests the silvery tinkle of water flowing through deep pools and over stony shallows, winding its way among alder clumps through meadows and pastures. To the disciples of Isaac Walton it will bring to mind a place from which may be lured members of the "finny" tribe, while to the small boy in the early spring time it appears to be a paradise calling him to play hookey and loiter along its banks.

To those who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Ralph Adams, of Perry County, Penna., it would become indicative of his home, Running Brook Farm. The name is suggested by Panther Creek, a tributary of the Juniata River, which flows through it.

The farm contains 225 acres, about 100 of which lie on the creek flats and has been made more productive by underground drainage. Rising abruptly from the valley are rugged hillsides covered by heavy virgin timber. The nearest village is Ikesburg, a trifle over a mile to the north, and Elliottsburg is about four miles south. Mail is delivered by a rural route from Newport.

This farm was the birthplace and boyhood home of Mr. Adams. With added years came the urge to enter other activities and he took the well-known advice of Horace Greely "to go west and grow up with the country" employment with the railroad being his idea, and Chicago the objective point. This was in the early '90's.

A quarter of a century sped by. The nation was engaged in assisting its Allies to drive back the Hun. Commerce and industry had attained unprecedented proportions. Agriculture received a tremendous inflation, and those bred from the soil and separated from it had a longing to return. One such was Ralph Adams.

Advancing years had caused a desire on the part of his father to lay aside the strenuous duties involved in



JEWEL PIETERJE CLOTHILDE AND HER DAUGHTER
JEWEL CLOTHILDE YERKES SEGIS

running a farm. The son, reluctant to see the home pass into the hands of strangers, purchased it with the understanding that the father should continue to make it his home and supervise its operation.

During the ensuing three years Mr. Adams kept closely in touch with the farm through many trips East made largely by automobile. On one of these trips, circumstances prompted him to purchase another farm of 190 acres—130 of which are tillable, within the borough of New Bloomfield, the County Seat of Perry County, and about 10 miles from the home farm.

Shortly after this the sudden death of his father prompted Mr. Adams to return east and take up his residence on the farm. The New Bloomfield farm was rented, and still continues to be.

As a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Mr. Adams made his first purchase in July, 1918, from J. Emery Fleisher, of Newport, Pa. These were Beauty De Kol Vernon Korndyke and Wynga Pel Vernon Korndyke, yearling heifers sired by Sir Beets Queen Korndyke. His sire was Sir Korndyke Queen, one of the good sons of Pontiac Korndyke, from Pontiac Queen Korndyke, a heavy-producing daughter of Pontiac Korndyke and Inka Darkness 2d's Queen who at the age of

12 years was going strong at the pail. She was also a close descendant, through a direct female line, of "Inka," whom Henry Stevens always regarded as the best cow he ever owned, a broad statement considering the famous foundation animals once owned in the Henry Stevens' herd. Several members of the Adams' herd are descendents of these two heifers and many of the prominent animals will be found to combine practically the same bloodlines as Sir Beets Queen Korndyke. Other animals were purchased from N. H. Yoder of Spruce Hill, Penna., and Messrs. Wilson, Loysville, Penna.

The first sire used in the Running Brook Farm herd was Tehee Walker Johanna Aaggie, a grandson of King Walker. Following him were two sires strong in the blood of King Segis and King of the Pontiacs. The present young things were sired by C. S. Valdessa Hengerveld who was sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa, a son of King Valdessa from a good-producing three-year-old daughter of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne. His dam is C. S. Hengerveld De Kol, whose sire was a son of Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia.

Rum-Y-Mead Count Korndyke Abbekerk, just past two years old, now heads the Adam herd. He is a very stylish bull carrying an excellent top line and showing a lot of quality throughout. In addition to his individuality he carries popular lines of breeding, his sire combining the blood of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, Belle Segis Champion and traces twice to King Segis Champion, son of Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, once referred to as the highest record show cow.

His dam is equally well bred, her sire combining closely the blood of Korndyke Butter Boy and Pontiac Korndyke, and two crosses of King of the Pontiacs. His first crop of calves are just arriving and are very promising.

Mr. Adams has made many improvements upon the property. Some of these are a silo, concrete stable floors and the installation of an electric lighting plant. In the house will be found numerous papers and periodicals, and a radio brings many things to make farm life pleasant that the printed page is unable to do.

When Mr. Adams was asked regarding his views of the importance of certain factors in the operation of a dairy, he stated that he considered production should be given first place—the actual profit to be derived being dependent upon the ability of the animal to produce.

Whenever possible the herd has been enrolled in a Dairy Herd Improvement Association which gives Mr. Adams the figures necessary to keep a check on the production and profits made by its members.

The milk produced by the dairy is sold to the Hershey Company, whose truck collects it at the farm and hauls it to their plant at Elliottsburg.

A large amount of home-grown feed is produced and fed to the dairy which cuts down the amount of money usually spent for mill feeds, transferring it to the profit side of the ledger. Believing that the extensive use of machinery lightens labor and makes man power more efficient, Mr. Adams has equipped the farm with a large number of farm implements. Purebred Poland-China Swine are bred and a flock of poultry, including a number of geese, add to the revenue derived from the farm.

Houghton Seaverns Appointed Acting Secretary

THE Executive Committee of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has appointed Assistant Secretary Houghton Seaverns as acting secretary until the next meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Seaverns has been assistant to Mr. Houghton since 1903, his connection with the work of the Association starting when the secretary's office and that of The Holstein-Friesian Register were at the Houghton Farm in Putney and when but four clerks beside himself were employed. He is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with every detail of the secretary's office.

Success in the Dairy and Breeding Business

THE following excerpts were taken from Mr. Hugh Van Pelt's book on "How to Feed the Dairy Cow." This book is filled from cover to cover with valuable information, and should be in the hands of every dairyman:

"To attain success in any business it is necessary to have a proper starting point and then to proceed in the right direction. Failure is often the result of starting wrong and proceeding in the wrong direction or traveling in circles. This is more true of the breeding of livestock than of nearly any other business, for the one who starts with the wrong sire and continues to use sires of this kind forever travels in the wrong direction. He walks on a tread power, and, though he keeps everlastingly at it, never arrives. He who alternates good sires with poor sires travels in circles. He progresses at times, but usually finishes up at about the same point from which he started.

"The breeder who is walking in the tread power or traveling in circles must start over before he can expect to succeed. If he would attain his purpose he must first have clearly in mind what his purpose is. If he would breed cows of great producing capacity he must mate his animals with that end in view.

"It is for the breeder himself to decide definitely just what kind of an animal he will breed. He must have a clearly defined mind's-eye picture of the image he would mold by the persistent and intelligent mingling of blood lines through a lifetime of effort. If production is his desire, bulls from long lines of producing ancestry must be used. The greatest of all laws of breeding—like begets like—is as true today as in the days of Cruickshank, Booth, Bates, Hugh Watson and many others whose names will live in history as long as the cattle breeding industry survives.

"The starting point is in the bull pen. Analyze your bull. Demand that he shall come up to a rigid standard of excellence, and follow up that demand by replacing him with another bull if he does not.

"If your mind's-eye picture calls for a cow that yields annually 500 pounds of butterfat, make sure your bull's feminine ancestors for six generations were cows that could perform at that rate; also that the paternal ancestors were progenitors of such cows. Perhaps the pedi-

gree does not show them with such records, but it should indicate that the ability to make those records was present. I say all ancestors, and I specify six generations of ancestors, for a bull, although more likely to transmit the characteristics of his dam, will also transmit characteristics of his more remote ancestors. That is why Holstein calves sometimes come red and white and Aberdeen Angus calves come all red, though not for scores of years have these foreign colors been accepted to registration. This reversion to species is common to all kinds of livestock.

"You can journey but once from the cradle to the grave. Do not let your epitaph read that you made the journey with a dairy bull that did not possess the first fundamental qualities of dairy breeding.

"If the bull's pedigree is acceptable in the important respects mentioned, you are ready to proceed. If your ambitions call for more than production alone, secure description of the conformation of the same ancestry.

"If no prize winnings are to be found in his pedigree, bear in mind that even though a good individual himself, he may not transmit with certainty his own conformation, for like either begets like or the likeness of an ancestor.

"If your bull fails here, dispose of him, but if in each respect the pedigree is acceptable, study the bull himself, remembering that "like begets like as well as the likeness of an ancestor."

"Your mind's-eye picture of the cow you would breed is clearly defined. She must be good all over.

"Starting at the head to insure systematic procedure, it is a recognized fact that a large mouth indicates a good feeder; a large nostril, constitution; a face clean cut and of good length, well dished between large, prominent, bright eyes points to excellence of dairy temperament.

"These, being desirable in the cow, are also necessary in the sire that he may transmit them, thus insuring their prominence in the next generation. Furthermore, the head of the bull must, through its appearance of masculinity, indicate strength of character and prepotency. It matters not how excellent in breeding and individuality a bull may be; if he does not have the prepotent power necessary to stamp on his get his characteristics and those of his ancestors, he is of little value. The effeminate sire permits the cows of the herd to stamp the various points peculiar to themselves and their progenitors, thus eliminating the uniformity of type, conformation and productiveness.

"By the use of even the very best sires disappointments occur. Progress is slow. Breeders do not accomplish great success in one generation of breeding. Even a lifetime honestly and intelligently employed is too short a period for most breeders to realize their ambitions where lack of experience or financial restrictions compel them to start with a heterogeneous collection of females.

"More often advancement is retarded by improper selection of a good herd bull's successor than by the use of the wrong bull in the beginning. When a bull is placed in service, your efforts to secure his successor should immediately begin. The time between the use of the first bull and the breeding age of his daughters is almost too short for locating just the right bull. For-

tunate is the breeder who, in a lifetime, is successful enough to control the services of one outstanding sire; and doubly fortunate is he who makes no mistake in selecting sires that will improve upon or even perpetuate the good qualities transmitted by one renowned sire.

"Outcrossing and inbreeding are uncertain tools in the hands of the breeder who strives for certain and uniform results. Either method properly employed will insure some excellent animals, but, because they are radical procedures, they are liable to interfere with the uniform results, which means that a great many inferior offspring are liable to come along with a few excellent ones by following promiscuously either inbreeding or outcrossing.

"A more certain method is line breeding, which differs from inbreeding in that it consists of mating animals remotely related rather than those closely related. Owing to the fact that the greatness of the progeny of a sire comes largely through his dam, one excellent plan of line breeding is that of using a second bull whose dam is the best sister of the first bull's dam and whose sire—furnishing as he does the mild outcrossing blood—is more remotely related, if at all, and possesses in his individuality and that of his ancestors the qualities necessary for correcting the small defects transmitted by the preceding sire. When the calves of the second sire approach breeding age, provided the first sire used has proved worthy, it will be advisable in some instances to breed them to him—their grandsire.

"In other instances an excellent son of the first sire—out of a highly productive cow possessing no fault in common with the offspring of the first sire—may advantageously be used on the daughters of the second sire. Such is line breeding in the case of the second sire used and line breeding approaching inbreeding in the last two instances suggested.

"If the breeder has made no mistake up to this point, and the heifer calves promise to approach the perfection of his ideal, then he is in a position to breed and develop his own bulls and continue line breeding until perfection, as his eye outlines it, has been reached.

"The time has then arrived when close inbreeding may be advisable to intensify the blood lines which have attained success, so that the approved type, conformation and production may be retained in the herd. From that time forward line breeding is advisable, foreign blood being introduced gradually and judiciously. Radical outcrossing at this point is absolutely dangerous and excusable only on the grounds of fancy and faddism, for, not knowing how foreign blood is going to mix with the herd, a lifetime of persistent, careful effort may be destroyed by the use of one bull, even though he himself is a good individual and carries blood lines not to be faulted from the standpoint of the family to which he belongs."—*Van Pelt*.

"Dink's looking bad, isn't he?"

"Yeah, he's working himself to death. Getting short-sighted, you know."

"Short-sighted? What's that got to do with his working so hard?"

"Why, he can't see when his boss is looking at him and when he isn't, so Dink has to keep on working all the time."

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Questing Cook

POTATO SOUP

THE ingredients of a good potato soup are—four large potatoes, three stalks of celery, one large onion, one quart of milk, and one tablespoonful of butter. Boil the celery and onion, (diced) in a little water. Pare and dice potatoes and cook till done. Heat the milk in a double boiler, and add the vegetables, including the water in which they were cooked, the butter, and salt and pepper to taste. If desired, the vegetables may be put through a strainer and the soup thickened with two tablespoonfuls of flour.

A VEGETABLE CHOWDER

To make this one needs two cupfuls canned corn, one cupful canned tomatoes, two cupfuls diced celery, and two cupfuls diced potatoes, which should be placed in a kettle, covered with cold water, to which one teaspoonful of salt has been added, and boiled for half an hour. Then put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a double boiler and when melted, add two tablespoonfuls flour gradually rubbing smooth. Then add one quart rich milk, and one half cupful grated cheese, and salt and pepper to taste, stirring until the cheese is melted. Then add the vegetables.

BAKED BREAD AND CHEESE

Slice stale bread in half inch slices, place in a buttered pudding dish in layers, each layer covered with grated cheese, and a sprinkling of salt and paprika, and having the cheese as the last layer. Beat two eggs, add to a pint of milk and pour over until the bread is covered, allow it to stand and then, if necessary, pour on a little more milk. Bake for at least half an hour in a moderate oven, until the dish is brown on top.

DELICIOUS ROUND STEAK

This dish calls for a slice of round steak, at least two inches thick, cut from the top of the round. Spread on the mixing board, and cut several grooves in it, being careful not to cut entirely through the steak. Into these grooves place a mixture consisting of one-quarter teaspoon cinnamon, one quarter teaspoon allspice, one quarter teaspoon celery salt, one-half teaspoon salt and one cupful bread crumbs. What will not go into the slits, place over the surface of the steak, and allow them to simmer for an hour or until the steak is tender. It may be necessary to add a little water, this depending on the quality of tomatoes used. When done, the tomatoes will have cooked into a delicious dressing which should be placed around the meat on the platter and served with it.

STUFFED SLICE OF HAM

Make a stuffing out of one heaping cupful of bread crumbs, one small onion, one stick of celery, one tablespoonful butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Chop these ingredients fine and mix with a well beaten egg. Place on a slice of ham and baste (sew) the edges together. Allow this to stand in milk for half an hour. Cover the bottom of the roasting pan with water, to keep the ham moist, and then place the ham on a rack, cover with lid and bake about an hour in a medium oven, removing the lid for the last fifteen minutes, that the ham may brown nicely. Potatoes may be cooked at the same time, by peeling them and placing them around the edge of the rack. This dish should be accompanied by a good applesauce.

TRY THIS ON YOUR FAMILY

To one can of pink salmon, pressed dry, and picked apart, add one cup of cold boiled rice, and into the mixture break one egg. For seasoning add a little grated nutmeg, a pinch of paprika and a little salt. Form into little balls, dip in beaten egg, then roll in cracker crumbs and fry a golden brown. This amount should make about a dozen cakes.

BAKED BANANAS

For this, one needs six ripe bananas, which should be peeled and cut in half lengthwise, and placed in a well buttered baking dish. The juice from one orange and one lemon should be boiled for five minutes with one cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter. This should then be poured over the bananas, the dish placed in a moderate oven and allowed to cook until a nice brown.

APPLE SAUCE CANDY

Applesauce candy is best when made with crabapples, but Baldwins will do. Peel, core and slice thin, four apples, add one-half cup of water, and sweeten to taste, after it is cooked. Spread on a buttered pan, sprinkle liberally with sugar and chopped nut meats, allow this to dry slowly in the oven, until it can be rolled, then cut the roll into pieces.

Evergreen leaves stay on all the winter because their sap becomes too thick to freeze, according to a new theory recently advanced by a botanist at the University of Idaho. In the summer the sap is thin and flows freely. A sudden severe frost in midsummer could freeze the sap easily. But as autumn approaches, the starch in the leaves is converted into sugars and oil, changing the sap from a thin and watery fluid into a sort of sirupy emulsion, very difficult to freeze. The greatest density of the sap is reached during the last few days of January.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

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'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 9—Palmyra, Pa., Harry C. Seltzer, sale, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager, Chambersburg, Pa.
February 28-29—Earlville, N. Y., 11th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 2, 1928—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennet, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 15—Mechanicsburg, Pa., John L. Baschore, 35 head of Registered and Grade Holsteins.
March 17—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, Sixth Annual Sale of Livestock, purebred cattle and hogs, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller. 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meixel.
March 23, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel, Admrx.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
March 28—Lake Odessa, Michigan, Absolute Dispersal of Lake Side Dairy Herd, W. A. Schantz, Prop.
March 29—Big Flats, New York, Oscar Kahler & Son Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

HOLSTEIN SALE AT WATERLOO

The winter Holstein sale at the Congress sale pavilion, Waterloo, Iowa, December 16th, was held under the auspices of the Iowa Holstein Breeders Association. The cows in milk or soon to freshen averaged about \$130 each. The pedigree work was handled during the auction by Claude Wylam. The sale was conducted by Auctioneer J. E. Mack.

The following is a list of animals selling for \$100.00 or over, with names of purchasers and prices:

Isaac Hashbroeck, Grundy Center, Iowa:	
Flush Ormsby Hengerveld, Mar., '23	\$175
Tall Oaks Skylark Beauty, Nov., '17	100
Johanna Inka Pabst Barnard, Oct., '21	145
Shroyer & Clay, Hampton, Iowa:	
Doris Segis Lady Ormsby, Apr., '23	155
Sage Princess Nettie, Dec., '24	125
Eastlane Tatty Homestead, Oct., '19	140
Iowa State Hospital:	
Doris Segis Ormsby Lady, Mar., '22	160
Flush Ormsby Queen, Mar., '22	185
Nettie Ormsby P. K. P., Nov., '26	105
Ormsby Major K. P., Apr., '19	150
Nettie Ormsby K. P., Oct., '26	110
Segis Banostine K. P., Oct., '25	135
Johanna Ormsby King Pabe, Oct., '23	265
Segis Ormsby K. P. O. P., Jan., '26	100
Clothilde Ormsby Piche Opal, Apr., '26	130
Cornucopia Segis Prilly, Jan., '26	120
Elmowa Piche Ormsby Lucy, Nov., '25	150
Elmowa Ona Josephina, Apr., '25	155
Elmowa Homestead Polly 2d	255
C. T. Mitchell, Buckingham, Iowa:	
Segis Banostine De Kol 2d, Sept., '23	180
C. Lenth, Elkader, Iowa:	
Segis Banostine De Kol, Dec., '19	265
Segis King P. O. P., Dec., '25	105
Helen Jeanette Ormsby, Apr., '19	



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JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

G. F. Walters & Son, Waterloo, Iowa:	
Martha Ormsby Johanna 2d, Mar., '22	\$210
Lady Prilly Beets Homestead, Mar., '27	135
The Bell Canning Co., Waterloo, Iowa:	
Alice Edith K. P., Aug., '26	150
Segis Ormsby K. P., Nov., '26	120
Elmowa Countess Skylark, Nov., '25	155
John Harms, Lohrville, Iowa:	
Flush Ormsby Trinne, Jan., '27	105
H. W. Winterick, Charles City, Iowa:	
Ball, Lot No. 22	300
F. J. Baker, Mechanicsville, Iowa:	
Sage Ormsby Princess, Dec., '21	145
Sage Lucy Jane, Dec., '24	130
A. J. Loveland, Janesville, Iowa:	
Ball lot No. 34, Nov., '24	190
John Cunningham, Waterloo, Iowa:	
Clothilde Pontiac Burke Hona, Apr., '27	175
H. H. Oltrogge, Waverly, Iowa:	
King Korndyke Buckeye O., (Ball)	100
E. H. Guthrie, Cedar Falls, Iowa:	
Elmowa Piche Ormsby Lucy, Dec., '22	140
M. Baughman, Grundy Center, Iowa:	
Elmowa Ormsby Belle, Oct., '23	145
Elmowa Ormsby Princess 2d	120
E. J. Reiss, Garrison, Iowa:	
Elmowa Homestead Bess, Jan., '26	100

ALLEGHENY COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION MONTHLY NEWS LETTER NO. 5 (THIRD YEAR)

Mr. Gordon Rice, tester, gives the following report for November, 1927: Herds tested, 20; cows in milk, 317; cows dry, 46; number cows sold, profitable, 3; unprofitable, 5; number purebred bulls purchased, 1; number cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 62; over 50 lb. fat, 34; number cows producing over 1,000 lb. milk, 74; over 1,200 lb. milk, 48.

TEN HIGHEST PRODUCING COWS IN BUTTERFAT FOR MONTH OF THOSE MILKED BUT TWICE DAILY

Owner	Name and Breed of Cow	Age Yrs.	When Fresh	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. B.Fat
Za Omagh Farm	Reta, R. A.	4	11-2	960	7.5	73.1
Bell Bros.	De Kol, R. H.	4	10-13	1,680	4.0	67.2
Za Omagh Farm	Snowball, R. A.	4	11-1	1,230	5.3	65.2
R. Bamford & Son	Helen, R. J.	5	10-26	942	6.6	62.2
Ardarra Herd, Inc.	Mollie, G. H.	6	9-25	1,932	3.2	61.8
Summerhill Dairy	Keystone Beauty, R. A.	4	10-19	1,101	5.3	58.6
Summerhill Dairy	Beauty, R. A.	8	10-7	1,209	4.5	54.4
Summerhill Dairy	Lucinda, R. A.	7	10-7	1,308	4.1	53.6
Vance Bell	No. 5, G. J.	7	10-27	921	5.5	50.7
R. Bamford & Son	Jane, R. J.	7	10-24	1,131	4.4	49.8

*Milked 3 times daily. **Milked 4 times daily. †25 days. ‡26 days.

Owner	No. Cows	Lb. B.Fat	Owner	No. Cows	Lb. Milk
Bell Farm	8	9-24	2,841	2.9	82.4
Bell Farm	5	10-15	2,526	2.9	73.2
Bell Farm	4	11-2	960	7.5	73.1
Za Omagh Farm	3	10-13	2,205	3.1	68.4
Bell Farm	4	10-13	1,680	4.0	67.2
Bell Bros.	4	9-14	1,677	4.0	67.1
Bell Farm	4	?	2,145	3.1	66.5
Bell Farm	6	?	2,130	5.3	65.2
Za Omagh Farm	5	?	1,911	3.4	65.0
Bell Farm	7	10-2	2,028	3.2	64.9
Bell Farm					

Owner	No. Cows	Lb. B.Fat	Owner	No. Cows	Lb. Milk
Fairacres Farm ...	6 R. G.	36.9	Bell Farm	90 R. H.	1,073
Bell Farm	90 R. H.	34.5	Ardarra Herd, Inc.	7 mixed	861
Ardarra Herd, Inc.	7 mixed	33.0	Dreamwood Farm .	7 R. H.	731

Owner	No. Cows	Profit
Ardarra Herd, Inc.	7 mixed	\$14.91
R. Bamford & Son	21 R. J.	12.53
Bell Farm	90 R. H.	11.50

FRANKLIN COUNTY C. T. A. WORK

Twenty-four herds were tested in the Washington and Quincy Dairy Herd Improvement Associations for the month of December, 1927, there being 264 cows in milk and 56 cows dry. Five cows were sold by members for breeding purposes. Sixteen cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat, 9 of this number producing

above 50 lb. Twenty cows produced over 1000 lb. milk and 12 of these produced over 1200 lb. All the cows in the Association were milked but twice a day. Of the 10 high cows, 8 were registered Holsteins. The high cow, a Registered Holstein, owned by J. A. Gsell and Son produced 2,291 lb. milk and 87.1 lb. butterfat. Gsell and Son owned 3 of the 10 leaders and Ralph Small, Chambersburg, the same number.—R. G. Miller, Tester.

EXTENDED PEDIGREES

Why Not Secure

an extended pedigree of your herdsire and outstanding females?

Owing to repeated inquiries for extended pedigrees we have established a

Pedigree Department.

14 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, 75c each.

30 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two-colors, \$1.25 each.

62 Ancestor, typewritten pedigree, two colors, \$2.50 each.

Extra copies of all pedigrees at 10 cents each.

In ordering extended pedigrees give name and Herd Book number of the animal, also Herd Book number of the sire and dam.

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SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins? My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER

No loose bolts or horses. A universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze \$2.50, nickel plated \$3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap \$12, nickel plated snap \$12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 27-8x3-8, \$1.75; 31-4x7-16, \$2; 31-4x1-2, \$2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap \$5, nickel plated snap \$5.50. Calf Trainer \$2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price \$6.50. Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., PRINCETON, MINN.



BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.

My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN

Crawford County, Penna.

Saegertown,

R. D. 1.

KING COUNTY COW-TESTING FOR NOVEMBER

There were just an even 700 cows on the books of the King County Dairy Improvement Association for the month of November, 607 of which were tested, the remainder being dry. Extremely unfavorable climatic conditions during the month caused the average milk production per cow to decline to 668.4 lb. The average lb. fat per cow for the entire association for the month was 24.7. This average, of course, includes all dry cows. The feed cost per lb. butterfat for the association was approximately 34 cents, which was a decided advance over the previous month's cost. The average feed cost of producing 100 lb. milk in the association was \$1.34.

Hollywood Farm had the three highest purebred cows for the month, Hollywood Segis Posch being the highest with a production of 65.4 lb. fat, and 1,869 lb. milk. The high grade cows of the Association was owned by the H. L. Allen Co. This Jersey produced her owners 61.7 lb. fat during the month. The next four cows in this class were grade Holsteins, one of which milked 1,919 lb. during November.—Harold Dempsey, Tester, Seattle, Wash.

IDAHO C. T. A.

Contained in the monthly news letter from the University of Idaho is some very interesting data on the Cow Testing Association in that state, for instance.

Is the herd sire increasing or decreasing production through his daughters? The records of the Gooding-Jerome C. T. A. shows that a registered bull in that association decreased production when the records of his five daughters were compared with the records of their dams.

The average production of the five dams was 9,758 lb. milk and 324 lb. fat. The average production of the five daughters from those cows was 9,088 lb. milk, containing 324 lb. fat, or an average decrease of 669 lb. milk with the same amount of fat.

This bull decreased production only slightly, but every dairyman should strive to improve production of his herd rather than merely remain the same each year.

There is no comparison of the ages of the daughters against that of their dams given, so the writer takes that the showing was made by heifers against aged cows, which is in reality a good showing for the bull in the matter of increased test.

In the ten associations reporting in the news letter there were 351 herds reported, containing 4,376 cows, whose average production for the month of October was 617 lb. milk, 24.6 lb. fat. There were 563 cows producing over 40 lb. of butterfat; 60 unprofitable cows were discarded, and 151 separators checked, 19 being found inefficient. Five herds were headed by the purchase of registered Holstein bulls, one a replacement.

The most remarkable showing I have ever seen in a news letter is the number of Holstein herds that head the records for production. In the 10 associations

that are reported, nine of the highest herds above 15 head were Holsteins. In the class of under 15 head, seven of the 10 herds were Holstein herds; in the class under five head, four of the five highest herds were Holsteins.

It appears that the dairy farmer wanting production must have Holsteins.

JUNIATA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

A summary of the Juniata County Cow Testing Association work for the month of December shows that the herd of E. J. Cunningham & Son leads the association in the number of high cows in butter production and the highest average daily production per cow writes Mr. Isaac S. Reist, Tester. This continued high production is due mainly to good herd management and close attention to feeding practices, also continued testing in the Cow Testing Association.

The results for the month are 203 cows in milk and 59 cows dry in the Association. Seventy-six cows produced more than 1,000 lb. milk and 43 cows more than 1,200 lb. Thirty-three cows have records of over 40 lb. of butterfat and 12 cows over 50 lb. butterfat. The following figures show the owners of the highest cows in butterfat:

Name	Breed	Milk	Fat
E. J. Cunningham & Son	R.H.	2086	70.9
E. J. Cunningham & Son	R.H.	2182	69.8
Theorouss Kauffman	R.H.	1974	69.1
E. J. Cunningham & Son	G.H.	1739	62.6
J. I. Clarke	G.H.	1838	61.5
E. J. Cunningham & Son	R.H.	2030	60.9
E. J. Cunningham & Son	R.H.	1500	55.5
E. J. Cunningham & Son	R.H.	1639	54.1
C. D. Stouffer	G.H.	1510	51.3
C. D. Stouffer	G.H.	1637	50.7
H. I. Gray & Son	G.H.	1367	50.6
C. I. Degen & Son	G.H.	1290	50.3
T. R. Auken	R.H.	1671	50.1

CARBON COUNTY C. T. A.

By Leo J. Coulter, Tester

The Carbon County (Penna.) Cow Testing Association finished its third year on December 31, 1927 with ten whole year members and one part year member. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 285. The Carbon County Association has had a high standing during the time it has been in operation. One of its herds was first in the State for both milk and butterfat production in 1925 and first in milk production and second in butterfat production in 1926.

In 1925 the two highest herds in butterfat production in the state were in Carbon County and in 1926 the three highest herds were from Carbon County.

Production for 1927, while higher than for 1925, did not come up to the figures of 1926.

The average number of cows tested in 1927 was 190. The average production was 9,751 lb.; 3.6 per cent milk contained 346.7 lb. butterfat valued at \$399.62. The a profit of \$242.86. Each dollar expended total cost of the feed was \$156.76 leaving

for feed returned \$2.55. One hundred pounds of milk cost \$1.61 and each pound of butterfat cost \$4.45.

Eight herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lb. of butterfat.

The highest individual cow for butterfat was Tobe Korndyke Pontiac Lass a six-year-old daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm owned by Wm. Steigerwalt of Lehighton who produced 808.4 lb. from 18,552 lb. of milk which was the second high milk production. She was bought by Mr. Steigerwalt as a three-year-old at the B. F. Jones & Son dispersal.

Second place for butterfat was made by Osceola Selina Colantha an eight-year-old cow owned by L. A. Zimmerman of Lehighton. Her production was 766.1 lb. from 21,004 lb. of milk which was the highest in the association.

Clothilde Grand Aggie, a six-year-old daughter of Grand Champion Segis 2d bred by L. N. Mack and Son and owned by Wm. Steigerwalt held third place for both milk and butterfat with 18,410 lb. of milk containing 649.6 lb. butterfat.

Average feed costs varied from \$107.26 to \$207.00. The two herds highest in feed cost were the two highest in butterfat production. The cost of butterfat varied from 29 to 51 cents per pound.

Fifteen individual cows produced over 15,000 pounds of milk.

There is nothing in the report to indicate the number of times the cows were milked per day.

GARDEN SPOT C. T. A.

The December 1927 report of the Garden Spot (Penna.) Cow Testing Association lists six herds in operation which tested 71 cows in milk. Thirteen of these produced over 40 lb. of butterfat and 26 produced over 1,000 lb. of milk for the month.

LUKE W. MARTIN, Tester.

ILLINOIS DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASS'N. REPORT

The December, 1927, report of Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Association lists 33 associations in operation. A total of 825 herds, containing 13,909 cows were on test, the average production being 19.8 lb. of butterfat from 518 lb. of milk—17.7 per cent of the cows were dry. Twelve associations were listed as producing above the state average for butterfat.

CANTON C. T. A. BRADFORD CO. PA.

This association closed its fourteenth consecutive year November 1, 1927. In that time the average production has been increased 1,629 lb. milk and 61 lb. butterfat per cow.

The year just closed had 26 whole-year members and 11 part-year members with a total of 484 cows.

The average production was figured from 347 cows which produced an average of 767.1 pounds of 4.2% milk containing 322 lb. butterfat valued at \$218.54 leaving a profit of \$134.05 above a total feed cost

of \$84.49. The return of \$1.00 expended for feed was \$2.59.

Eighteen herds exceeded an average of 300 lb. butterfat; three of which exceeded 400 pounds. The 300 pound mark was passed by 186 individual cows five of which were above 500 pounds and 40 others above 400 pounds.—John Brackman, Tester.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

The Sullivan County, (Penna.), C. T. A. closed its seventh year December 1, 1927 with 20 whole-year members. In addition, seven members were in the Association only part of the year. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 385.

The average production for 1920-21, the first year of the Association's existence was 5,637 lb. milk and 228.7 lb. butterfat. Each year has seen a consistent gain until the year just closed the average was 9,022 lb. milk and 324.5 lb. fat. This is the second year that the average butterfat has been over 300 lb. In addition to these figures, the value of product averaged \$232.30 produced at a total feed cost of \$103.35 leaving a profit above total feed cost of \$128.95. The average cost of production of milk averaged \$1.15 per hundred pounds and each pound of fat cost 32 cents.

Fifteen herds in this association exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat. Six of these exceeded 10,000 lb. milk. One hundred eleven cows produced over 300 lb. butterfat, thirty-three exceeding 400 pounds and four of these were above the 500 pound mark.—Stanley Stowell, Tester.

FEEDING DAIRY CALVES TO PRODUCE GOOD COWS

Feeding and management of dairy calves if good dairy cows are to be secured is important, according to W. E. Krauss, assistant in dairying at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, at Wooster. The first essential is the feeding of the colostrum, followed by feeding of whole milk for at least two weeks. When a calf meal is to be used the whole milk should be used at least four weeks, says Mr. Krauss. Then give a ration which has growth-promoting factors and minerals, in order that a good bone formation may be secured. Second or third cutting of alfalfa, or the second cutting of clover, are good, giving some mixed hay to start with. A grain mixture of 300 parts corn meal, 100 parts bran, 100 parts oil meal and one per cent of salt has been very successfully used in raising calves with skim milk. Another mixture also good is 300 parts ground oats, 300 parts yellow corn or hominy, 300 parts bran and 100 parts oilmeal. With good feeding, Mr. Krauss says, Holstein heifer calves should weigh 350 lb. and Jerseys 200 lb. at six months.

"Sleeping watchman held by police as aid to robbers," reads a news story. A man can't even steal a nap without being arrested.

THEO. FAVRE & SON TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.

SKINS

Musk Rats, Fall, Winter, good sections, \$1.60 to \$1.80 flat. Damage kit at value. Raccoon, Winter, good section, \$7.00 to \$8.00 flat. Winter, Eastern Dark Mink, \$12.00 to \$20.00 flat. Red Fox, \$10 to \$14. Skunk, \$1.60 to \$1.90 flat, before January.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOHN LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

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Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

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Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
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Is a \$1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to **Hondo, Texas**

Send \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a \$1 box of stationery free.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,

South Montrose Pennsylvania

WANTED

A mechanical milker for a 25 or 30 cow dairy. Must be of a standard make, in good repair and at a reasonable price. Address Dept. W., c-o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

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Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

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Manufactured by
J. D. THOMPSON
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RATICATOR

Beats them all for Killing Rats

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and the results have been beyond expectation. The conditions were absolutely unbearable until we tried this preparation."—Dept. of Correction, City of New York.

Sold under money back guarantee: Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint \$1.75, postpaid.

E. A. NEUBERT—Dept. 13
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RIGHT FROM THE FARM

Mr. H. B. Fox of Platteville, Wisconsin, in a letter to us under date of January 4th ordering some Milk Record Sheets, included some photographs showing the kind of cattle he raises and gave us a little description of what he is doing.

We are passing the letter along just as it came to us from Mr. Fox, and we have had cuts made from two of the photographs.

The letter is as follows:

"I live in a strong Guernsey center and have used several bulls from high record cows. The last one is of my own breeding though. His dam made as a three-



year-old, 739.6 lb. fat 924.75 lb. butter in a year running in the pasture through the summer. No silage; stood in the stanchion in the winter and she produced 2.26 lb. fat the last 7 days of her year from 52.5 lb. milk testing 4.33 on grass and grain.

"The picture enclosed was taken in the pasture while she was on test. Her son's daughters are freshening now and I have started them on test on two milkings a day. Some have been on several months.



They were not grained before calving and one made 1469.1 lb. milk in December testing 4.36 and 64.05 lb. fat. I have never had such heifers before. My last tester was a great Guernsey man and said he thought I had the wrong breed to retail milk from. After testing the two daughters of my home bred bull, who tested 4.13 per cent, 4.36 per cent, he said "you have real production under ordinary care and conditions."

"My bull was shown by Hargrove & Arnold last year, but was crampy in his right hind leg which made it impossible for him to place where he should. I am well pleased with his daughters. One of my best is out of a cow that I sold as a grade.

"Had a class from the State Normal School here today and they said that it hardly seemed possible that a two-year-old heifer in her condition could produce 47 to 48 pounds of milk on two milkings a day in her third month, testing 4.36 per cent."

GIVE DAIRY COWS PLENTY
WATER FOR BEST RESULTS

Dairy cows should be watered at least twice a day and best results are obtained when cows can have water at will. The higher the production the greater the benefit to be derived from frequent watering. A heavy producing cow requires from 75 to 150 lb. water daily.

When it is not available, many successful dairymen have arranged some type of tank heater to remove the chill from the water, and they find that their cows drink more and produce more heavily.

OVER ONE-HALF MILLION SILOS
IN COUNTRY

American farmers erected 9,240 silos during 1926 bringing the total for the country up to 531,696. Indications point to a greater increase in 1927.

Wisconsin farmers own more than one-fifth of all these silos, their total passing 110,000, which is almost double the 56,000 owned in New York, the second highest. These 110,000 silos have contributed a vital part to Wisconsin's leadership in dairying. They provide a succulent feed for her cows through the winter and many of the silos help out short pastures during mid-summer.

The same silos save the corn crop during backward seasons such as we have just had or when an early frost nips a normal crop before maturity. They furnish a means of conserving the greatest amount of feed value of the corn crop at the least cost.—*Exchange.*

STOP MANURE LOSSES

Careless handling of manure costs us each year more than twice as much as we spend for fertilizer. These losses are due to decomposition, volatilization and leaching wastes of farmyard manure handled in the ordinary manner.

Properly saving and improving the manure from every animal in the herd will enable one to save from \$4 to \$8 per head on every animal every year, from the preventable part of this waste alone. The figures are simply staggering when applied to the industry as a whole. In Ohio alone it would reach fifteen million dollars per year.

This saving can be made by sprinkling in the barns, feed lots and manure gutters three pounds per day for each 1,000 lb. liveweight, of some material that will act as a deodorant, dryer and conservator of manure. Materials which will do this are gypsum, acid phosphate, ground limestone, peat and phosphate rock very finely ground from original material that has been washed free of clay to prevent caking.

With the use of the first two drying and conservation of ammonia is obtained. In addition to this two of these add phosphorus to the manure. The animals retain the greater part of the phosphorus and void with the manure much of the potash and most of the nitrogen eaten. Thus this added phosphoric acid makes of the manure a balanced fertilizer.—*Exchange.*

Roadside Farm Dispersal Sale!

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1928

AT 11:30 O'CLOCK

49--Head Registered and Grade Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys--49



16 Registered Holstein Cows.

4 Registered Holstein Bulls—2 ready for service.

2 daughters of a 36-lb. son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. Each four years old and show cows.

2 granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, 4 years old.

25 fine Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey Milch Cows and Heifers.

This is one of the best milking and fat testing herds to be sold in Lebanon County this Spring.

Having sold my farms I must sell the above cattle.

I will also sell 8 large mules and 4 fine horses, all well broken.

25 HEAD HOGS
FARM IMPLEMENTS

S. R. Miller,
Pedigree Director,
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FARM IS ONE-HALF MILE SOUTH OF
PALMYRA ON THE CAMPBELLS-
TOWN ROAD

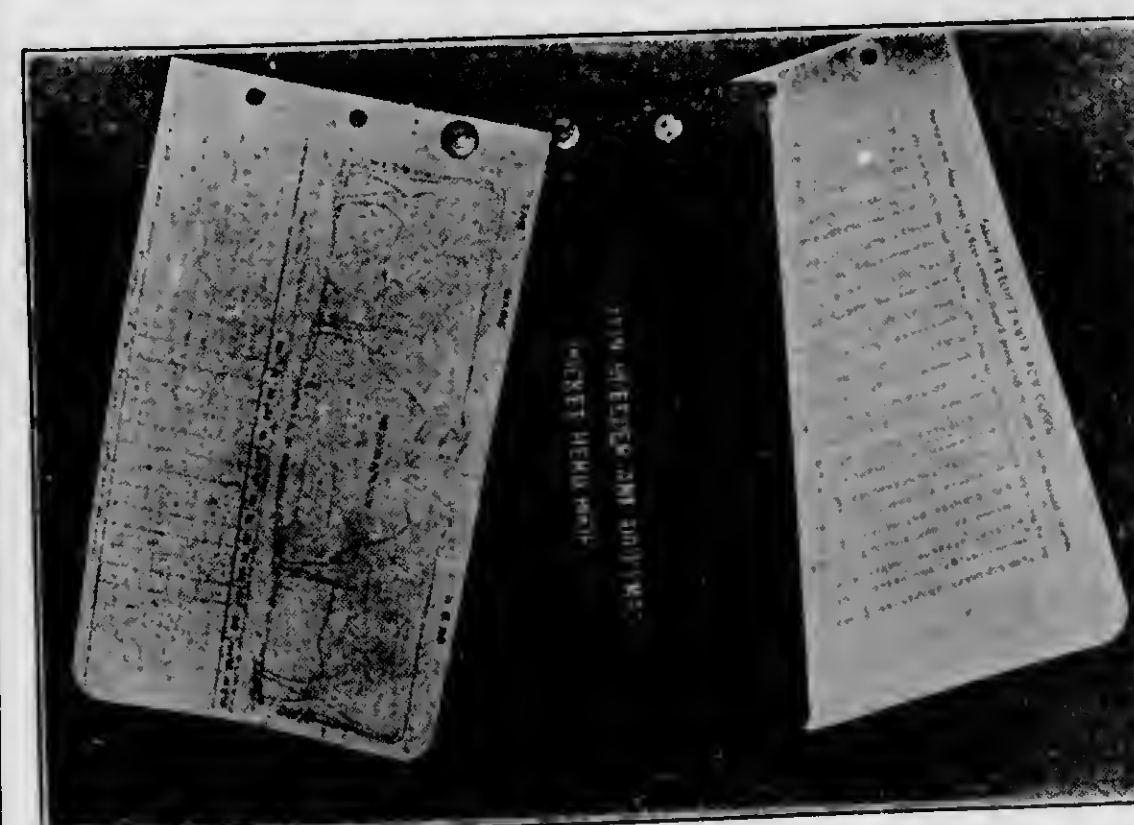
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ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

H. H. Hall, Genesee, Pa., recently sold three very nice heifer calves to C. J. Goosh, Coudersport, Pa. These calves are all daughters of Donsegis Wintherthur Ormsby Caylo, Mr. Hall's herdsire. Donsegis Wintherthur Ormsby Caylo is a grandson of Sir Inka Prilly Segis and Bess Johanna Ormsby, two famous animals of the breed. These calves should prove to be valuable foundation animals for Mr. Goosh's herd.

James H. Hosie and H. W. Hosie, Abilene, Kansas, report the sale of three females and one bull. The bull, Tom Mercedes Tilly went to head the herd of George Carrier, Elmo, Kansas. He is an intensively bred Ormsby, and ought to sire heavy producers.

Frances Lillie Caroline a well bred two-year-old went to Carl Harshman, Elmo, Kansas.

Lewis Mills, Enterprise, Kansas, bought a very good four-year-old cow in Bonaccord Goshen Tilly, from J. H. Hosie and O. G. Gloss, Chapman, Kansas, bought a fine yearling heifer from H. W. Hosie.

Carl Just, Boyd, Minn., recently purchased three cows and a bull from M. O. Miller, Cottonwood, Minn. The cows range from three to six years of age, and are of very good breeding. Two of them are sired by Creator Pontiac Goldenrod a grandson of Creator, a son of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, the former largest dairy cow in the world.

Mr. Just ought to develop a fine herd from the good foundation that he has selected.

John H. Shirk, Taneytown, Md., writes that he sold five females, ranging in age from one year to nine years old to Bruce A. Shirk, Taneytown, Md. These animals represent several different lines of breeding, the oldest cow, Lady Korndyke De Kol Burke is a descendant of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis and Sir Veeman Hengerveld, two of the great sires of the breed. This grand old cow should be good for several more years of usefulness in Mr. Shirk's herd.

Fred W. Ewing reports the sale of Miss Wapsie Lad, a three-year-old daughter of Wapsie Jennie Lad, who is a grandson of Sir Johanna Fayne. Sir Johanna Fayne was one of the great sires of the breed, his descendants being famous as producers and show-ring winners.

INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF MICHIGAN COWS

In 1920 the United States Census figures show that the average Michigan cow produced 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat. Cows kept under conditions of good feed and care, as practiced by cow testing association members, have resulted in an average of 301.9 lb. of butterfat, and 7,634 lb. of milk from 25,135 cows enrolled in the different associations of the state during 1926, or approximately twice as much as the average Michigan cow produces.

One of the factors largely responsible

for this increase is an average of nine-tenths of an acre of sweet clover per cow, which are seeded by Michigan dairymen for these 25,000 cows.

Each year sees an increase in the efficiency of production of milk and butterfat by cows in Michigan associations. Further improvement in this respect will mean greater dairy profits to cow owners.

WALWORTH COUNTY CLUB

About twenty-five members of the Walworth County (Wisconsin) Holstein Breeders Association met at the home of Harry Ellsworth, at Elkhorn, for their annual meeting on December 17, 1927.

An oyster dinner was served at noon, after which an hour was spent in the discussion of various problems relative to the dairy industry.

A business session followed, presided over by Earl Palmer, president for the past three years, and who was unanimously reelected, but refused to accept a fourth term. The list of officers elected is as follows: R. A. Peters, Sharon, president; Frank Swoboda, East Troy, vice president; Harry Ellsworth, Elkhorn, secretary; James Henderson, Elkhorn, treasurer.

A discussion of the annual state meeting which will be held in Madison in February disclosed the fact that Walworth county will be entitled to nine votes, being exceeded by only one other county club in the state. Harry Ellsworth, James Henderson, William O'Leary and R. A. Peters were elected delegates. The question of holding a spring sale was deferred until later.

The various committees were appointed as follows:

Sale Committee—Harry Ellsworth, Tony Swoboda, William O'Leary and A. D. Whitmore.

Show Committee—A. D. Whitmore, William O'Leary and Harry Ellsworth.

Entertainment Committee—Harry Ellsworth, C. A. Cobb and James Henderson.

Executive Committee—Whitewater, A. M. Anderson; Richmond, Ben Harris; Darien, George Pope; Sharon, Ed Peters; Walworth, J. V. Nichols; Delavan, J. E. Gormerly; Sugar Creek, William Schinke; La Grange, Harley Earle; Elkhorn, J. E. Meadows; Troy, A. G. Swoboda; La Fayette, Ray Westphal; Geneva, Lloyd Ames; Linn, W. S. Libbie; Bloomfield, George Vincent; Lyons, Leonard Heck; Spring Prairie, A. D. Whitmore; East Troy, William O'Leary.

VIRGINIA DAIRYMEN MEET

Virginia dairymen, dairy farmers and leaders of the dairy industry will meet at Charlottesville, Virginia in the Armory, for the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association, January 19 and 20, 1928.

Excellent arrangements have been made for staging the convention, and also a program of unusually good speakers has been arranged, according to Prof. F. A. Buchanan, secretary.

The convention will be held in the City Armory at Charlottesville, which has in the past few years been enlarged and im-

proved by the installation of steam heat, which gives not only ample space, but a comfortable place for the convention.

The theme of the convention will be "A Dairy Improvement Program for Virginia."

Educational exhibits of unusual merit will be placed in the Armory, and one of the features of this will be the "talking dairy cow," which is a life size model dairy cow that actually talks.

DAIRY COWS' CHEAPEST FEED

The owner of a cow which produced 10,584 lb. milk and 532.6 lb. butterfat last year was asked "what is the cheapest and best form of food for dairy cows?"

"Pure water," he replied. "Only be sure that the water is put in the cow and not in the milk can."

Milk is approximately 87 per cent water and if the cow does not have access to an unlimited supply of fresh, clean, palatable water, her milk flow is bound to suffer heavily. A high-producing cow will consume from twenty-five to thirty gallons of water per day. Cow testers have found in numerous cases where the milk production of a herd was increased 7 to 8 per cent when automatic drinking cups were installed in the stalls, offering the cow unlimited supply of water whenever desired. A reliable automatic water supply system has proved to be one of the most valuable items of a dairy farm's equipment.—Fairbanks-Morse Dealers News.

WALKED OUT ON HIM

There was an earnest conversation in progress in the village inn. Bob Bodger, the village grumbler, was complaining of the meanness of the farmer by whom he was employed.

"Jarge," he said, "he's as mean as ditch water."

"That's terrible," muttered George slowly and thoughtfully.

"Yes," continued Bob. "This morning he asked me how many more eggs I was goin' to eat, and I told him as 'ow I never counted 'em. 'Well,' he says, 'that last one was the seventh.' And it made me so mad that I jest got up and walked off to work without my breakfast."

BRAIN-WORK STUFF

Farmer—"Thought you said you had plowed the ten-acre field?"

Plowman—"No I only said I was thinking about plowing it."

"Oh, I see; you've merely turned it over in your mind."

OUT OF STYLE

A young doctor had prescribed castor oil for the baby.

"But, doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is so old-fashioned."

"Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old-fashioned things."—Cornell Wild-ow.

"Chickens, sub," said the old negro sage, "is the usefulest animal dere is. You can eat dem before dey is born and after dey is dade."

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

VERY CHOICE LEGHORN PULLETS, soon ready to lay, \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

CHICKS—REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS FOR FALL BROILERS. Lithia Spring Hatchery, Waynesboro, Virginia.

50 FERRIS BEST EGG STRAIN. White Leghorns, May Pullets, \$1.00 each with order. J. B. MATTOX, Myrtle, Miss.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 \$40.00. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

BARRED ROCK and RHODE ISLAND RED chicks after the fifteenth of December. Write for prices. TIP TOP POULTRY FARM, Harrisonburg, Va.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, Sugar-creek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

Grade Your Eggs For Hatching and raise 90 percent pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Instructions simple. Price \$1.50. MARYSILLA H. SMITH, Sandyville, W. Va., Route 1.

MARCH AND APRIL HATCHED PULLETS—Barred and White Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns from culled, heavy laying stock. Write for lowest prices. MAURICE WARNER, R. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETTE TURKEY EGGS, 6 for \$3.50; 12 for \$6.50. Parcel post Prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LAKE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

PULLETS 5,000—Age eight weeks and up. Produced from our Large BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that we import direct. We breed English Leghorns only; there is no better egg-bred stock to be had. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog Free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box 383, New Washington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BIRCHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Roller canaries in full song. Mrs. VERN BEYEA, Dundee, N. Y., R. D. 3.

FOR SALE: 12 James Calf Pens used very little. Size 5x8. ALLAN R. OWEN, Goshen, N. Y.

SEND 2c stamp to Mrs. GLENN COLVIN, Cherry Creek, N. Y., for copy best Canary Magazine published.

FOR SALE: No. 30 LETZ FEED GRINDER, as good as new, cheap. ALLAN R. OWEN, Goshen, N. Y.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop Clover Honey, Chunk, Comb and extracted. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. BOKHARA SEED COMPANY, Falmouth, Ky.

HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar \$1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. JAMES A. HANDSON Co., Mfg. Chemists, Moosic, Pa.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, \$1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

MANLEY'S HEAVY FRUITER, the original short jointed cotton. Sure Crop, the new early cotton. Both 40% lint, 40 bolls to pound, staple 1 1/4, over 3 bales to acre. Get proofs, and special seed prices. E. S. MANLEY, Carnesville, Ga.



LIVE STOCK

PUREBRED—Holstein heifer and bull calves shipped C. O. D. at farmers' prices, from fully accredited herds. MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROCS—Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA and Duroc Jerseys. Open and bred gilts. Service males, fall pigs. Prices reasonable. Registered free. HOMER R. KLINE, Broadway, Va.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.



DOGS

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Good stock. Reasonable prices. JACOB BLANK, Leola, Pa.

\$40.00 buys my trained coonhound on 20 days trial with money deposited. I will pay express. B. CATES, Box 18, Sedalia, Ky.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco KENNELS, Oconee, Ill.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 four-year-old black tan COONHOUND on any fair terms. I nav all express. BOB SANDERSON, Mayfield, Ky. 28N.

ALFALFA

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.50 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.50. Both tests 95% pure. Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. Dak.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., INC., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. JAMES A. BENSON CO., 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. BUSH, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, \$4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. GRANITE STATE BULB CO., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid. Express, 10,000, \$10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.50 postpaid. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A.
HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926.
1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Special Extra

We are offering you a fine pair of calves of good type and breeding.

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Jupiter Glista, born June 23, 1927. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista 27 lb. sire. Dam: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter. A very good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Snowdrop Glista, born June 29, 1927. Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, out of Gudula Clothilde Pontiac 2nd, milk 511.8; butter, 31.25 lb. Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista. A very promising young cow.

This is a good pair of calves, price for pair \$150. If sold separate \$80 each.

ACCREDITED HERD

F. JONES, Manager
Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE

PENNA.

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

For Sale
PUREBRED HOLSTEINS
Both Male and Female

*Sired by my 30-lb. Bull,
Mahwin King Johanna Rue.*

EUGENE B. BENNETT
ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

If you are in the market for some good foundation animals, male or female, I would be very glad to send you full description and prices.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown, R. D.

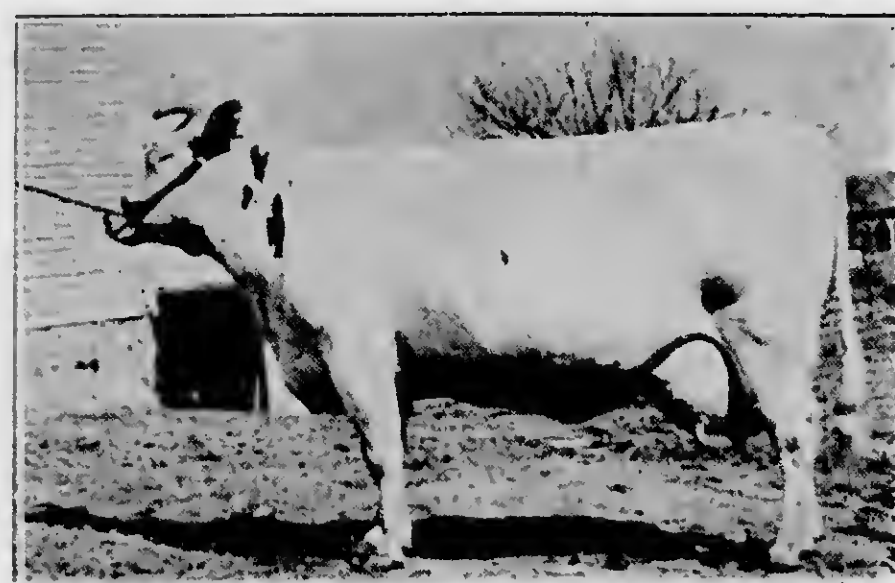
Pennsylvania

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.
If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

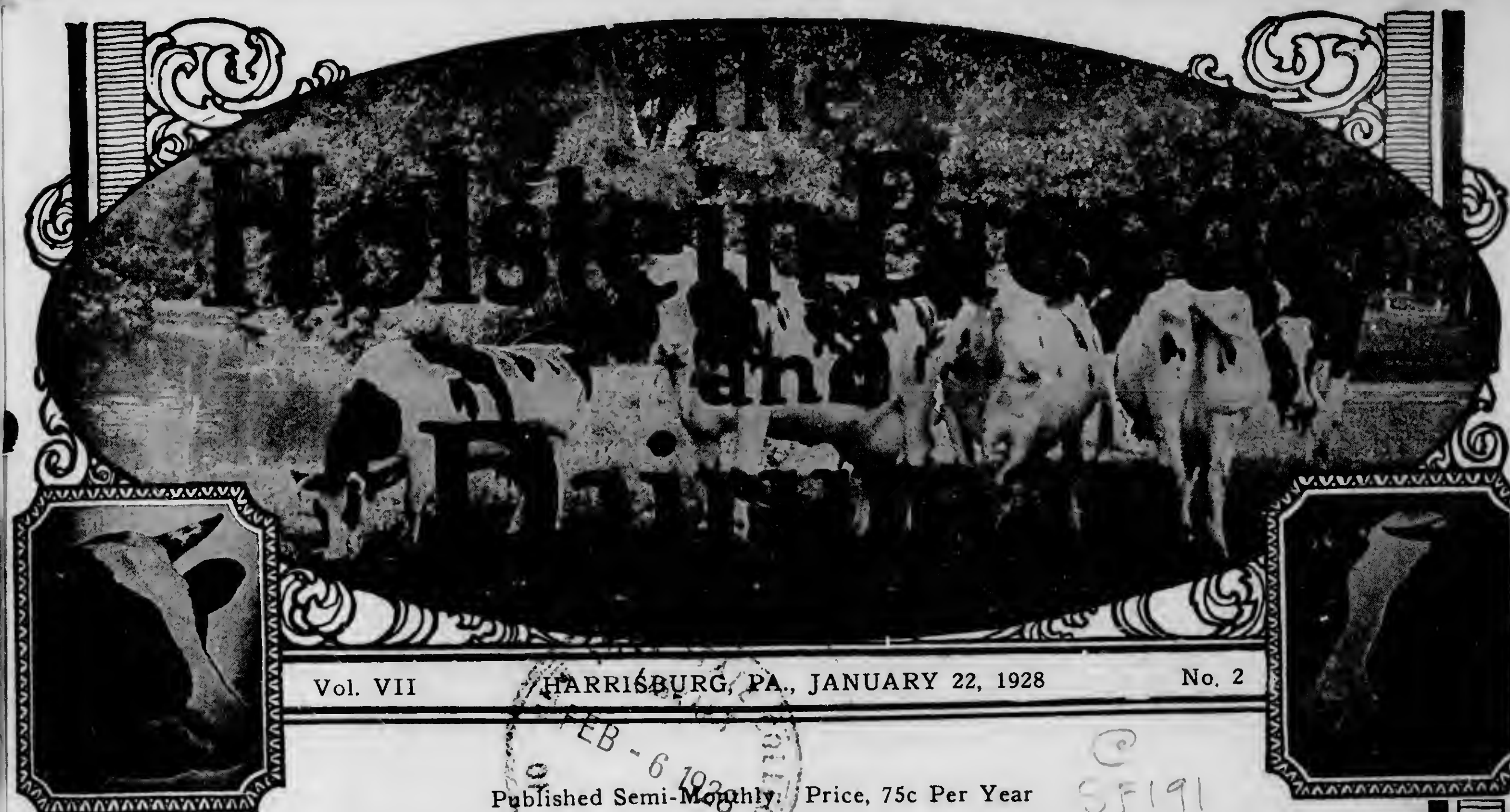
CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1928

No. 2

Published Semi-Monthly Price, 75c Per Year



A PART OF THE HOLSTEIN HERD OWNED BY HUBERT MILLER, MYERSTOWN, PENNA.
This herd was on exhibition at the recent Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show.



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



CHARLES WEIDLER, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Elected for the third successive year as President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Mr. Weidler is a lawyer, a banker and an extensive breeder of Holstein cattle.

CHARLES WEIDLER
OWNER

South Bend, Ind.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1928

No. 2

The New Registry Association Has Enthusiastic Meeting

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Registry Association, was held Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1928, in the Assembly Room of the Evangelical Press Building, Third and Reily Streets, Harrisburg, Pa., where the Association offices are located.

President Charles Weidler, of South Bend, Indiana, called the meeting to order and gave a very eloquent, forceful and interesting address. As usual his listeners were carried away with enthusiasm. President Weidler, although a lawyer and banker, was raised on a farm in Indiana, and was thrown on his own resources at an early age. He knows the ups and downs of farm life and at the present time owns a large farm and one of the best herds of Holstein cattle in the state of Indiana. The buildings are modern and everything is strictly up to date. Everything on the farm is

which the New Association offered to the Holstein breeders. He was proud of the progress which the New Association had made. He was unable to refrain from mentioning the contemptible practice repeated in



HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

Harrisburg, Pa. Elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., for the third successive year.



EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allanmehy, N. J. 1st Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

planned and constructed for service and utility. The farm and herd are operated as a business enterprise and not as a hobby and pastime, so in addressing Holstein breeders President Weidler talks from experience as one breeder to another.

In his address he pointed out the many advantages

various states to bar the Association, and referred to the many sweeping court decisions, all of which emphasized the soundness of the new organization.

President Weidler explained that before the New Association was organized it was very clear that something would have to be done to preserve the breed and protect the rights and interests of the breeders and the industry. While at first the organization of a new Registry Association to fulfill the needs and demands of the breeders seemed an impossible task, the success of the new organization was now assured and the system of registry which it had adopted has been perfected to a far greater degree than had even been anticipated. That the repeated litigations which were forced upon the New Association have failed to show up any defects in the system, while the same litigations have brought out many defects in the Old Association's system.

Following President Weidler's address, the Secretary, Howard C. Reynolds, presented a report covering the Association's business for the past year.

During the year ending December 31, 1927, the Secretary's office issued certificates of registration bringing the total number of registrations of both male and female up to 8,518. During this time transfers of ownership were recorded bringing the total number up to 6,560.

At the First Annual Meeting or from October 14, 1925, when the first certificates of registry and transfer were issued, until December 31, of that year, 1,239 registrations and 643 transfers were issued. At the close of the year 1926 the number of registrations and transfers had reached 4,718 and 4,320 respectively.

These figures show that the Association has made a substantial growth in the number of registration certificates issued and transfer records recorded.

One hundred and seventy-three new members were



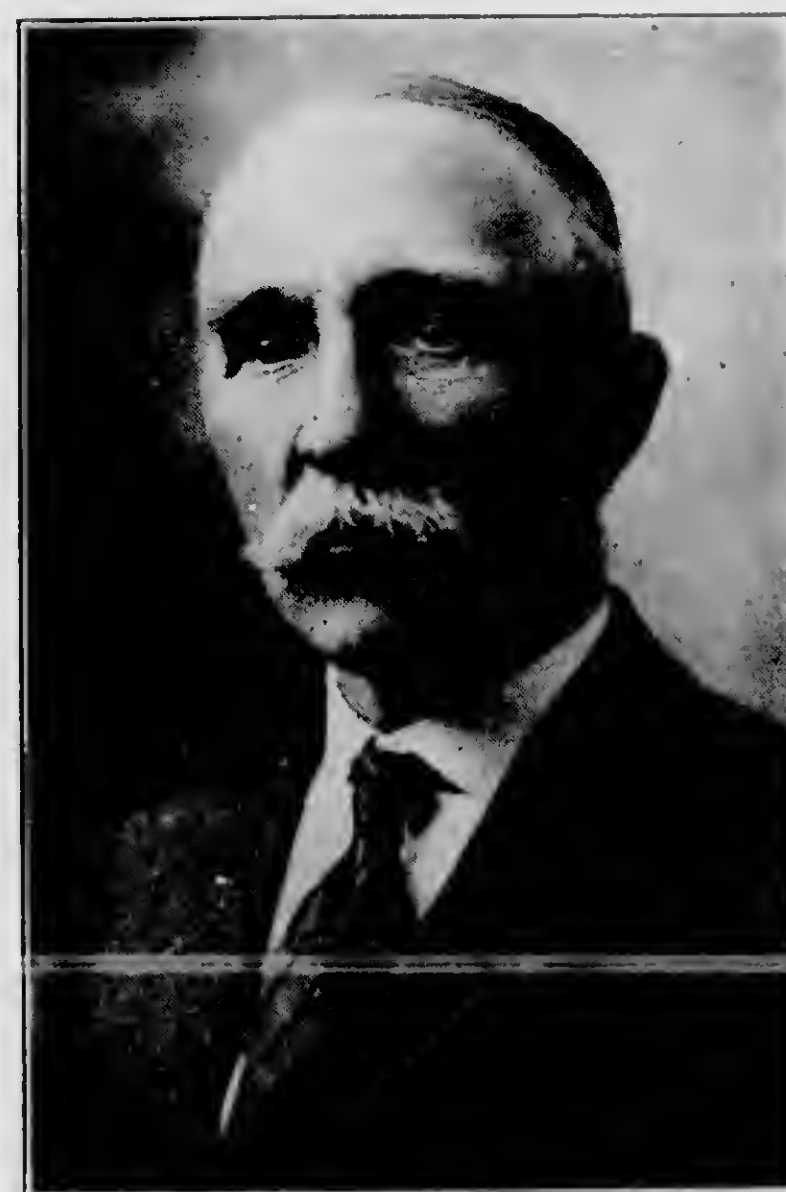
GEORGE E. STEVENSON
Scranton, Pa. A Nationally Known Holstein Breeder.

admitted to the Association during the past year bringing the total membership up to 1,032.

The membership is represented by breeders living in thirty-five (35) different states. Pennsylvania leads with number of members and number of non-members, followed by New York, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio and Illinois in the order named. The other states represented in the membership are: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The attitude of officials in certain states toward the New Association, contending that they would refuse to recognize certificates in the matter of paying indemnity claims, has reflected unfavorably on the Association's business causing many breeders who have joined or who would join to refrain from transferring their business until the question of indemnity had been definitely settled in favor of the New Association.

Just previous to the Annual Meeting in 1927 the officials in the state of Pennsylvania after being defeated in the Court, recognized the New Association and during the last year breeders in Pennsylvania have been able to experience a great saving in registration



S. R. MILLER
Chambersburg, Pa. A former Director of the Association and very active in promoting the work of the New Association.

and transfer fees and enjoy prompt service with the assurance that their rights and interests would be protected.

In April, 1927, Judge N. Craig McBride of the



JOHN C. BREAM
Gettysburg, Pa. A Director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Franklin County Court in Columbus, Ohio, handed down a sweeping Court decision which was in favor of the New Association.

On May 28, Judge Zimmerman in Wisconsin handed down a ruling in favor of the New Association.

On January 4, 1928, in the case of Samuel Ramsburg vs. Maryland State Board of Agriculture tried before Judge F. N. Parke, of the Carroll County Court at Westminster, the New Association again won a sweeping victory.

All of these decisions, being sweeping in character, have tended to stimulate confidence and a general canvass is about to be made to give this information to the public.

Following the discussion and the acceptance of the Secretary's report, the matter of electing officers was taken up. The officers to be elected were, President; First Vice-President; Second Vice-President; Third Vice-President; Secretary and Treasurer and three Directors.

In the discussion preceding the election it was the expression of the meeting that only those persons who were loyal supporters of the New Association to the extent that they had transferred all of their registry business to it, should be considered as candidates.

At this point Mr. George E. Stevenson, former Vice-President of the Old Association, a very prominent Holstein breeder, made a motion that the President, First Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer be re-elected by acclamation. Mr. Stevenson's motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

President Weidler then mentioned that in order to comply with the law of the State of Delaware, in which



ALBERT BECKLEY
Strykersville, N. Y. Newly elected Director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

the Association is incorporated, the voting at the Annual Election must be conducted by ballot.

The ballots were then distributed and the vote when counted showed that the President, First Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, were re-elected unanimously.

To facilitate the further selection of officers to be sure that only men who were patronizing the Association were elected, the President appointed a nominating Committee consisting of Mr. E. J. Peachey of Belle-

ville, J. H. Sylvus of Greensburg and Mr. S. R. Miller of Chambersburg. This Committee presented the following names:

Dr. W. H. Hillman, Union Mills, Indiana, for Second Vice-President; W. L. Martin, Manheim, Penna., Third Vice-President; Ralph G. Roop, New Windsor, Md., and Albert Beckley, Strykersville, New York, were nominated for Directors.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and no other candidates were nominated. A



W. L. MARTIN
Third Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

ballot was taken showing that they were all elected unanimously.

There was one other vacancy on the Board of Directors and President Weidler suggested and also requested that this office be left vacant so that it could be filled later by appointing some one from the Central West and his request was complied with.

Following the election of officers the Secretary suggested a change in the By-Laws to make provision for that class of breeders who wish to avail themselves of members' rates in registering and transferring cattle but who because of religious conviction could not conscientiously join the Association as active members. The Secretary mentioned that he had corresponded with many breeders who had asked if there was not some way in which they could be granted the privilege of members' rates without taking out an active membership. One breeder having a herd of upwards of 100 head of Purebreds, has patronized the Association from the very first paying non-members' rates.

Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, Vice-President of the Association offered the following resolution which after being carefully discussed was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"To amend ARTICLE VI (6) entitled "MEMBERSHIP" by adding Section VIII (8).

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm



SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited



MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON PENNSYLVANIA

SILENT MEMBERSHIP

"Persons of good character and business integrity who own Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle but who for any reason do not desire to participate in the Association's management but at the same time are desirous and deserving of the privilege of registering and transferring their animals at members' rates, may upon making Application on the proper form and paying a fee of \$10.00 be admitted to "Silent Membership" after their application has been acted upon by the Board of Officers. Such membership shall be good for life."

When the Association was organized the suggested Articles XXVII, XXVIII and XXIX pertaining to selective registration were by resolution referred to a Committee. After some discussion it was moved and seconded that the Committee be continued and action deferred until the next Annual Meeting.

Following the business meeting the President called upon Mr. Oliver Shock. Mr. Shock for many years was connected with the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. He had been very much interested in the progress which the New Association had been making and gave a short but very encouraging talk.

Among others whom the President called upon were Mr. George E. Stevenson; Vice-President, Eugene B. Bennett and Fred Fassett. Mr. Fassett owns a small herd of Purebreds but is one of Pennsylvania's foremost authorities in orcharding and apple growing. He is well and favorably known in horticultural circles throughout the Eastern part of the United States. A man of few words but what he says is right to the point. He expressed belief that the New Association was on the right road and had a large and prosperous future, and he was more than pleased with President Weidner's address.

As the meeting adjourned everyone expressed confidence in the New Association and pledged their support.

British-South African Controversy

CONSIDERABLE publicity and controversy has taken place in the British Agricultural press regarding the recent importation of Friesian cattle from the province of South Africa to England.

In 1892, the British Ministry passed the Diseases of Animals Acts for the purpose of excluding cattle from other countries from entering the Islands. This was later amended to allow the importation of breeding stock and importations have been made twice, from the Netherlands in 1914 and from South Africa in 1922.

Over a year ago negotiations were entered into by representatives of the British-Friesian Society and the South African Friesian Association for the purpose of further importation. Rules and regulations were formulated and agreed upon by both parties regarding certain standards and conditions to be met by the animals in the importation in order to gain the consent of the British Friesian Society for admission into their Herd Book.

The British Society clearly stated that it would not

permit in its Herd Book the registration of imported animals unless the consent of the society to such importations had been first obtained.

One of the conditions made by the British Society when negotiations were opened for the recent importation was that no further importation was to be made for a period of ten years.

Notwithstanding the agreement between the two societies permission was granted by the government allowing certain individuals to make an importation. The British Society, unable to influence the Government to prohibit the importation enlisted the aid of the South African Association who replied that their government had no power to prohibit exportation.

An importation of 99 animals left South Africa which was augmented by births to 120 head. After passing through a period of quarantine they were offered for sale at Reading, January 4, 1928.

* * * * *

Much controversy pro and con has been waged regarding the importation. The British-Friesian Society through their official organ, the *British-Friesian Journal* charge the South African Association with



SOUTH AFRICAN FRIESLANDS

entering into an agreement and then breaking it. The Council of the Society have refused to allow the imported animal's entry into the British Herd Book and claim that they do not conform to the desired qualifications.

Other members have advocated the admission of the importations into the Herd Book fearing the establishment of a rival Society.

Counter replies have been made by members constituting the rank and file of the industry. They charge that the Society has realized the necessity of improving the breed from outside sources from the fact that they have sanctioned two previous importations and entered negotiations for another. They hold that owing to importation charges and restricted importations such cattle are so high in price as to be within the reach of only the fancier and to the exclusion of the small breeder. The restricted importation also limits the number of cattle available on the market, thus maintaining a high price to the advantage of those who possess them and control the Society.

Too, they hold that the views of a committee of such fanciers do not know the many and varied types desired by all the breeders in the Society and their policy of selection is not in the interest of the breeders at

large. They hold also that it is a narrow minded policy on the part of the Society to withhold entry into the Herd Book of pedigreed cattle from the Dominions which the recent legislation has allowed, just for the benefit of those in control and to the exclusion of the majority.

Removing Warts

WARTS on cows' teats can be greatly benefited by smearing them with olive oil several times a day. This treatment will likely remove most of them. It will also relieve the pain so that milking can be done more satisfactorily. Those warts that are not removed by this treatment can be cut off with a pair of sharp scissors and the sore touched with a stick of caustic potash. Removing warts by cutting them off should only be done when the cow is dry.

Wisconsin Dairy Cows

SOME fear has been expressed by the Wisconsin press that the selling of 7,500 dairy cows in a single year will tend to reduce the quality of their breeding stock.

According to the United States Census, Wisconsin has 2,029,269 cows two years old or over, or animals of breeding age. That means that they would have upwards of 2,000,000 calves a year and if half were heifers it means over 1,000,000 heifer calves each year from which to replace 7,500 cows sold—a little over 7 per cent of the natural yearly increase are sold.

It is a sound economical business proposition for the Wisconsin dairymen to be able to produce and sell a surplus of dairy cattle each year. The dairy cow is one of Wisconsin's best crops.

Cows About to Freshen Require Care to Insure Best Milk Flow

BY HENRY FIELD

AS LITTLE as it is ordinarily realized, the feed and care given a cow for the month or two just prior to calving has a material bearing on how much milk she will produce in the course of the next lactation period. It is this two months' period that the fetus is making its greatest gains in weight. A cow poorly fed will yield up to the calf much of what should go just then to building up her own flesh, with the result that she will enter the milk-giving period partially or wholly exhausted.

A mature cow should be allowed a rest period of about two months. A cow about to bring her second calf might well be kept in milk until four weeks of calving, if that be possible. The idea here is that the number of months that a cow is kept in milk for the first time tends to establish a habit with her which she will follow in later periods. Some dairymen believe so strongly in this that they do not have a young cow bring a second calf until the first is 14 or 15 months old.

Fall is the best time for calves to be dropped. There are several reasons for this. The coming of the calf gives the cow the first impetus toward milk giving. If

the calf was dropped in the fall, the coming of grass in the spring will give a second impetus to milk production. Fall calves are old enough to begin grazing on the tender grass which carpets the earth in spring. Flies bother both dam and offspring less in winter. The menace of screw-worms to the calf is practically removed, and the cow is enabled to go for a period of six months—the first six months—practically without annoyance from flies and gnats. For such reasons fewer fall calves are lost than spring calves and cows give a greater total amount of milk in the course of the lactation period.

BEST AGE TO FRESHEN

The best age at which to freshen a heifer varies with the breed. Thirty-five to thirty-six months is a good average time, a little earlier for Jerseys and a little later for Holsteins. Cows should be handled and fed very carefully in their first freshening, as the results obtained with them at that time influence their usefulness through life.

The average period of gestation is 285 days, that is, a few days more than nine calendar months. If the exact time at which the cow was bred is not known, external evidences have to be relied upon to tell when the calf is coming. A hard, distended udder, a distended vulva and relaxed tendons on either side of the rump, producing a hollow effect, are evidences of approaching parturition.

When the calf has had one good drink of first milk (colostrum) remove it to a pen of its own. Twelve to twenty-four hours later, by which time the calf should be hungry enough to take food any way she can get it, offer her some of her dam's milk, freshly drawn and warm, in a bucket. This is preliminary to weaning the calf off to skim milk and grain.

New York College Gives Plans for Ventilation

CAREFULLY conducted studies made by the New York State College of Agriculture during two months of each of the past five winters, show that the walls and ceilings of dairy stables, as well as the lofts of dairy barns can be kept dry by proper ventilation. It has been found, also, that ventilation can be accomplished with less material, less labor, and at less cost than was formerly supposed, according to A. M. Goodman at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Most dairy barns need only one good chimney or out-take flue; few of them need more than two. The construction of the chimney is the greatest expense of the whole installation. The part of these chimneys that goes from the floor of the mow to the eaves of the barn must be built while the mows are empty. The upper part of the chimneys and, in fact, all the rest of the system may be put in when the loft is full, he says.

By building the upper part of the out-take flue when the mows are full, no high climbing is necessary and practically no scaffolding is needed, but it should be remembered that part of the out-take flues must be built before hay is put in the mows or while the mows are empty.

Tuberculosis Eradication Work

BY DR. S. E. BRUNER,

Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

DURING 1896, the first year of the existence of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry 432 herds consisting of 5,430 cattle were tuberculin tested, of which 1,191 or 21.9% reacted. The amount of infection detected in 1896 probably was not the true prevalence of the disease throughout Pennsylvania for the reason that the only herds tuberculin tested during the early years were those in which the owners had good reasons to believe the disease existed.

As the result of tuberculin testing from 1896 to 1923, or a period of 27 years, there were 42,305 reactors disclosed and removed from herds. Even with the large numbers of diseased animals removed it is doubtful if the extent of tuberculosis had been reduced during those years for the reason that the rapidity in which herds were freed of tuberculosis was insufficient as compared to the increased number of healthy cattle that contracted the disease. From data collected, we are of the opinion that in January, 1923, Pennsylvania had a tuberculous cattle population of approximately 200,000, or 14%. At the beginning of the present fiscal period, June 1, 1927, the tuberculous cattle population was approximately 125,000, or 9%. In other words, from January, 1923, to June 1, 1927, a period of four and one-half years, the disease was reduced 5%.

INDEMNITY

For the two-year fiscal period which began June, 1927, there was available for State indemnity \$2,160,000. This amount will permit the disposal and payment of approximately 54,000 reactors or an average of 2,250 reactors per month for the twenty-four months.

The indemnity fund of \$2,160,000 is the maximum state indemnity that may be expended during the two-year period. This amount was divided as follows, considering the interest and activity in each county at the time the budget was made: 41 counties were allocated \$837,600, which will permit 100% activity in these 41 counties. The remaining 26 counties were allocated \$1,106,400 in addition to \$216,000 set aside to pay indemnity for animals that react to retests.

To date approximately \$700,000 has been expended from the total indemnity appropriation of \$2,160,000. For the Federal fiscal year which began July 1, 1927, and ends June 30, 1928, there will be expended approximately \$450,000.

With the funds available for indemnity and maintenance it will permit conducting more than 1,000,000 tuberculin tests or an average of 50,000 per month during the present fiscal period.

SUMMARY OF T. B. WORK DURING 1927

More cattle were tuberculin tested in Pennsylvania during the calendar year 1927 than in any previous single year. Sixty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-seven (69,477) herds consisting of 614,352 cattle were tested, of which 27,260 reacted. This is an increase over 1926 of 20,043 herds, 240,421 cattle and 6,827 reactors.

There were 7,084 infected premises cleaned and disinfected under Bureau supervision during the year.

There were 45,023 cattle brought into Pennsylvania for dairy and breeding purposes during the year. These cattle were tuberculin tested previous to the time they were brought into the state or at the Pittsburgh or Lancaster Stock Yards. The number of cattle brought into the state this year exceeds other years by more than 10,000.

There were 6,593 dairy and breeding cattle sold from Pennsylvania during the year. This is also the largest number of exported cattle. Indications point that the exported cattle will increase and the imported cattle will decrease. Possibly in the next ten years Pennsylvania will breed and raise a sufficient number of cattle to be a self-sustaining state. The state will then be in a position to sell an increasing number of cattle for dairy and breeding purposes to the adjacent states that will always be buying states. These buying states are now obtaining most of their cattle in the middle western states.

The above excerpts were taken from Dr. S. E. Bruner's address before the Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Wednesday, January 18, 1928.

Results from Advertising

W. C. GAUGER, Watsontown, Pa., reports the sale of his senior herd sire King Hartog Pleiades to Mr. A. H. Derr.

This bull has been in the Gauger herd for some time and is the sire of the younger members of the herd. He is a son of Twin Brook Admiral King, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a granddaughter of Sir Clyde. His dam, Highland Pleiades Hartog, is by a son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Taking his place is the former junior sire, Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke, son of Wide Water Ormsby Korndyke, a son of Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a daughter of King Segis De Kol Korndyke.

His dam, Blacres Aurora Ormsby, is a daughter of Colantha Denver Champion, son of Colantha Johanna Champion, from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, maternal brother of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Mr. A. H. Derr, of Frederick, Md., the new owner of King Hartog Pleiades, has been using Bill Glista Pontiac bred by J. Fred Roulette, Sharpsburg, Md. His sire, Model Glista Edith Pontiac, was by a son of King Segis and Annie De Kol Butter Girl. Mr. Powell's famous show cow, from a daughter of Prince Ybma Spofford 6th, the well-known Cornell University sire. His dam was by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs from a double granddaughter of Lord Netherland De Kol. This bull was used several years in the Roulette herd and sired some very desirable daughters, being extra good individuals and producers of milk with a fat content above the average.

The dam of Bill Glista Pontiac, Dot Alicine Princess, is a daughter of Maple Crest Friend De Kol, son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from a daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, the cross that made Maplecree Farm famous some years ago.

We predict that the change of ownership of King Hartog Pleiades will be mutually beneficial to Mr. Gauger and Mr. Derr, particularly if his offspring continue to arrive ninety per cent heifers as have been the last ten to be dropped in Mr. Gauger's herd.

Barn Space for Cow

THE cubic space allowance per cow is not the most important thing in a barn. Proper ventilation is of much more importance than the number of cubic feet of air allowed per cow. However, 600 to 800 cubic feet of air space should be provided for each cow, and in addition an efficient ventilating system must be provided. The recommended cross-sectional area of outlet flues is 36 square inches per cow, and a somewhat greater total area is required in the intake flue.

Subscribe for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



Our Sixth Annual Sale

We will hold our Sixth Annual Sale of Purebred Holsteins on March 17, 1928.

The usual high standard that has prevailed in our previous sales will be maintained.

Watch this space for further announcement.

S. R. Miller, Sales Manager, Chambersburg, Pa.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

CLEONA

PENNA.

Maryland Decision in Favor of New Association

WE ARE publishing below the full text of Judge F. N. Parke's ruling handed down on January 4th in the case of Samuel Ramsburg vs. State Board of Agriculture.

We reviewed the decision in our previous issue but did not have a certified copy in time to include it. The action grew out of the Board's refusal to pay Mr. Ramsburg indemnity as Purebred for a tubercular animal that was registered in the New Association that was condemned and slaughtered under the direction of the Maryland State Board.

One of the purposes of bringing the action was to have the Court pass upon the question of the Board's right to require Holstein-Friesian breeders in the State of Maryland to have their animals registered in the Old Association or be denied indemnity as Purebred in case they were found to be tubercular and were destroyed.

A short time before the date set for the trial the Board issued a voucher paying Mr. Ramsburg's claim on a Purebred basis contending that they had learned that the cow was also registered in the Old Association.

When the case was called for trial on January 4th the Assistant Attorney General presented a motion to the Court asking to have the case dismissed on the grounds that the writ had been complied with, etc. The Court however permitted witnesses to testify and the case was argued. In his ruling before denying the writ of mandamus and dismissing the case, the Court made it very clear that the Board were exceeding their authority in attempting to require all breeders of Purebred Holstein cattle to register their animals in the Old Association, using the following language:

"It seems to the Court that this very consideration shows that it would be arbitrary and unreasonable regulation to say that the question of purity of descent of the beast should be determined conclusively by the fact that it was registered in one organization or the other.....

"This statute does not provide that the mere registration of the animal should entitle it to fall within or without a certain classification upon which an increased valuation is given, while much is left to the State Board of Agriculture, there is no rule of reason or authority that the Court can find which would support the conception that the Board can say to any property owner that unless you produce a certificate of registration in one or the other of these associations your cattle will fall into an inferior grade."

The Maryland decision is in line with the many sweeping decisions handed down in other states in favor of the New Association and against the Old. All of the cases grew out of what appears to be an attempt of the Political management of the Old Association to have state officials use state funds to promote the welfare of the Old Association.

For example, in the State of Maryland it appears

that the Board was attempting to place a fixed increased value of \$50.00 on animals registered in the Old Association over what the same animals would be worth if registered in the New Association.

Following is the decision in full:

RAMSBURG
VS.
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE } In the Circuit Court
for Carrol County

ORAL DECISION BY PARKE, C. J.

The proceedings have taken a somewhat wider range than the status of the case at the present time would justify. The petition for the mandamus recites that there was an appraisal made of \$150.00 and asks that the State Board of Agriculture, through its duly appointed officers, agents or employees, approve and file with the State of Maryland said appraisement of \$150.00 as indemnity for said animal, or show cause why the approval of said appraisement should not be made.

The duty on the part of the State Board of Agriculture to act on the appraisement was ministerial in the sense that it had to be performed. It was discretionary to the extent that it involved the judgment of the Board as to whether or not it should be approved. So, when this paper was filed in Court, undoubtedly, the State Board of Agriculture was in default in not acting on the appraisal of this animal. And, if at that time or, if at the present time, the same situation had continued, the Court would undoubtedly issue the mandamus applied for to compel the State Board of Agriculture to perform that ministerial act, but would not in any way seek to control the exercise of its judgment in the discharge of the duty which the law imposes upon it.

Since the action was filed, the appraisement which was made has been approved by the State Board of Agriculture and forwarded to the proper official for voucher and payment and, therefore, intervening between the filing of this petition and the proceedings before the Court, the respondent has created a situation which would make the action of the Court nugatory if the writ were issued, because what you seek to have done has already been done and a Court will not in the issuance of a peremptory writ, such as the writ of mandamus, direct it to go forth unless there is a necessity for its issuance, no matter whether that necessity has been obviated by the act of the respondent after the filing of the petition or not. But the Court has had pressed the contention that the Board of Agriculture had no power to provide that any cow not registered in a particular association designated by it should be refused classification as a purebred animal, and be classed as a grade cow whose appraisal should not exceed \$75.00 while, if so registered, the limit of the same cow's appraisal value would be raised to \$150.00; and the Court believes that this law is of an important nature and that some indication should be given of its

proper construction. No matter what may be the wisdom of the administrative bodies, they are controlled by the statutory law governing their existence, otherwise the control of the people, through the Legislature, of their administrative agencies, would be lost, and, therefore, it becomes imperative upon the Court when the statute is brought before it for construction to deal with it in view of its plain terms rather than of any practice which may have been adopted under it. This law is justified under that branch of the police power, which is founded upon the necessity to preserve the health and welfare of the people, and, therefore, it permits the taking of animals which, through disease, have become a menace to that health and that welfare of the public. But in taking the property of the citizen for the preservation of the general health and welfare, the Legislature has laid down certain requirements which must be complied with in order that the action of the State officials be lawful.

The statute is explicit than when an animal is to be slaughtered by reason of its condition two appraisers are to be named,—one on the part of the agency to which the State has committed the power of determining whether the animal is diseased and the other on the part of the owner of the stock. And these parties are to be sworn and they are to bring their collective judgments on the question of the value of the animal. The necessity for the compliance with this law is obvious, because the owner and the agent on the part of the State are not at liberty to agree on the value since their agreement is not a safe substitute for that impartiality which is secured through a disinterested appraisement. Therefore, these two disinterested appraisers, one on the part of the State and one on the part of the farmer, are to be selected to determine the value of the animal. Obviously, the value of the animal is affected by its condition. It does not have the same worth in the market when diseased as it would in a healthy condition. The Act provides that not the full market value of the beast is to be given but that the appraisement, together with the estimated value of the carcass, shall not exceed ninety per centum of the fair market value of the animal nor a total of \$500.00 for any one animal. There are various elements entering into the worth of the cow or any other animal. Its size, weight, age, milking capacity and its breeding are all elements which go to determine, coupled with its diseased condition, what is the value of a cow. If it be of a blooded race entitled to registration, it has a certain value on that account and that value is imputable to its descent which may be established in various ways; by knowledge on the part of the owner or other parties enabled to speak, or, as is commonly done, through registration. Now, there are various organizations which undertake the registry of stock and the fact that the animal is so registered is not conclusive that it is of blooded or well-bred stock, it is simply evidence of it, because the organization registering this stock may make a mistake, it may be imposed upon or it may fraudulently issue certificates, so the registration at most is only evidence of the pedigree of the animal. Therefore, it is received in evidence as tending to prove the purity of descent of the animal but it is not conclusive, and it seems to the Court that this very considera-

tion shows that it would be an arbitrary and unreasonable regulation to say that the question of purity of descent of the beast should be determined conclusively by the fact that it was registered in one organization or the other. If it were a reasonable exercise of power the State Board of Agriculture could have adopted the junior association rather than the senior, if it had seen fit. In either case, it would be adopting as exclusive and conclusive evidence of the grade in which the cattle should be classed its mere registration in a particular organization. It may be that registry in an older organization is entitled to a greater weight than registry in a junior organization or any other organization, but that affects the weight of the evidence of such registration; and that weight depends upon the integrity of the stock registering association, its carefulness and experience and accuracy in the registration and the keeping of their records of registration and the thoroughness of its investigation in the genuineness of the pedigree of the animal. All these questions are open for the purpose of inquiry and with the design of minimizing or increasing the value of the registration in the particular association, and the value of registration in an association is quickly sensed by those who deal in stock upon the basis of registration. This statute does not provide that the mere registration of the animal should entitle it to fall within or without a certain classification upon which an increased valuation is given, while much is left to the State Board of Agriculture, there is no rule of reason or authority that the Court can find which would support the conception that the Board can say to any property owner that unless you produce a certificate of registration in one or the other of these associations your cattle will fall into an inferior grade. So, if that matter were before it, the Court would be obliged to say that such a rule could not be regarded as conclusive evidence of the value of the cow or whether or not it should be paid for as a grade cow or blooded stock.

The Court does not think that an appraisement is to be undertaken upon the assumption that a certain amount should be paid according to the classification of a cow as a grade or recorded beast, without reference to the value of the animal. The appraisement is intended for the protection of the public as well as the owner, because it is to the interest of the State that it does not pay more than the prescribed percentage of what the diseased animal is actually worth on the market under all the circumstances affecting its value.

The Legislature has placed its own maximum of \$500.00 on every animal slaughtered, and the Board has no power to say that an appraisement shall not go beyond a less amount if the animal be shown to be worth more than that amount.

That the matter is one in which arbitrary decision cannot be made, is further shown by the right of appeal. After the appraisement is made and is certified and the owner of the stock is not satisfied with the amount allowed him he has the right of appeal, and upon that appeal to the Court in the county in which he resides the value of the animal is the question at issue before the jury and not any arbitrary classification according to the grade in which it may fall. All

elements of value are to be considered and none to be conclusive.

The Court feels, under these circumstances, that the writ must fail and will have to refuse the mandamus on the simple ground that the appraisal has now been approved and that the party in this case has agreed to accept \$150.00.

If he has made his election under any condition that would make that appraisal of \$150.00 not binding upon him, then his only method of review is by taking an appeal after the appraisal is certified as the Act requires. Therefore, feeling that the party has ample remedy at law, and what he has asked for has been gratified subsequent to his petition, the Court must refuse the writ.

Grain for Calves

CALVES on skim milk make excellent gains when they get oats, corn or barley as a supplement. They also need some bulky feed like hay or fodder. Tests at several experiment stations show that it is impossible to raise a calf on milk and grain alone.

J. R. Dice at the North Dakota Agricultural college finds that calves learn to eat whole oats sooner than a mixture of ground feed. Whole oats and milk will give the young calf a good start.

Feed, Breed and Weed Cows, Says an Expert

THE time-worn slogan for the dairy farmer, "Feed, breed and weed," deserves to be called to mind at the beginning of a new year, for upon these three principles depends the degree of success to be attained with dairy cows, says J. P. LaMaster, chief of dairying, Clemson college.

At present a good spread between feed prices and the price of dairy products makes it pay to feed liberally, using as much home-grown and locally produced feeds as possible.

Only registered bulls from high-producing ancestry should be used in any herd. Do not waste time and money raising the daughters of scrub and grade bulls even though these daughters are out of good cows. Remember that each calf gets half of its inheritance from each parent.

While breeding and feeding determine the profit or loss of the individual, the herd's ledger balance must depend on elimination of those cows so poorly endowed with dairy blood that good care and feeding cannot make them profitable.

Keeping the Cow Clean

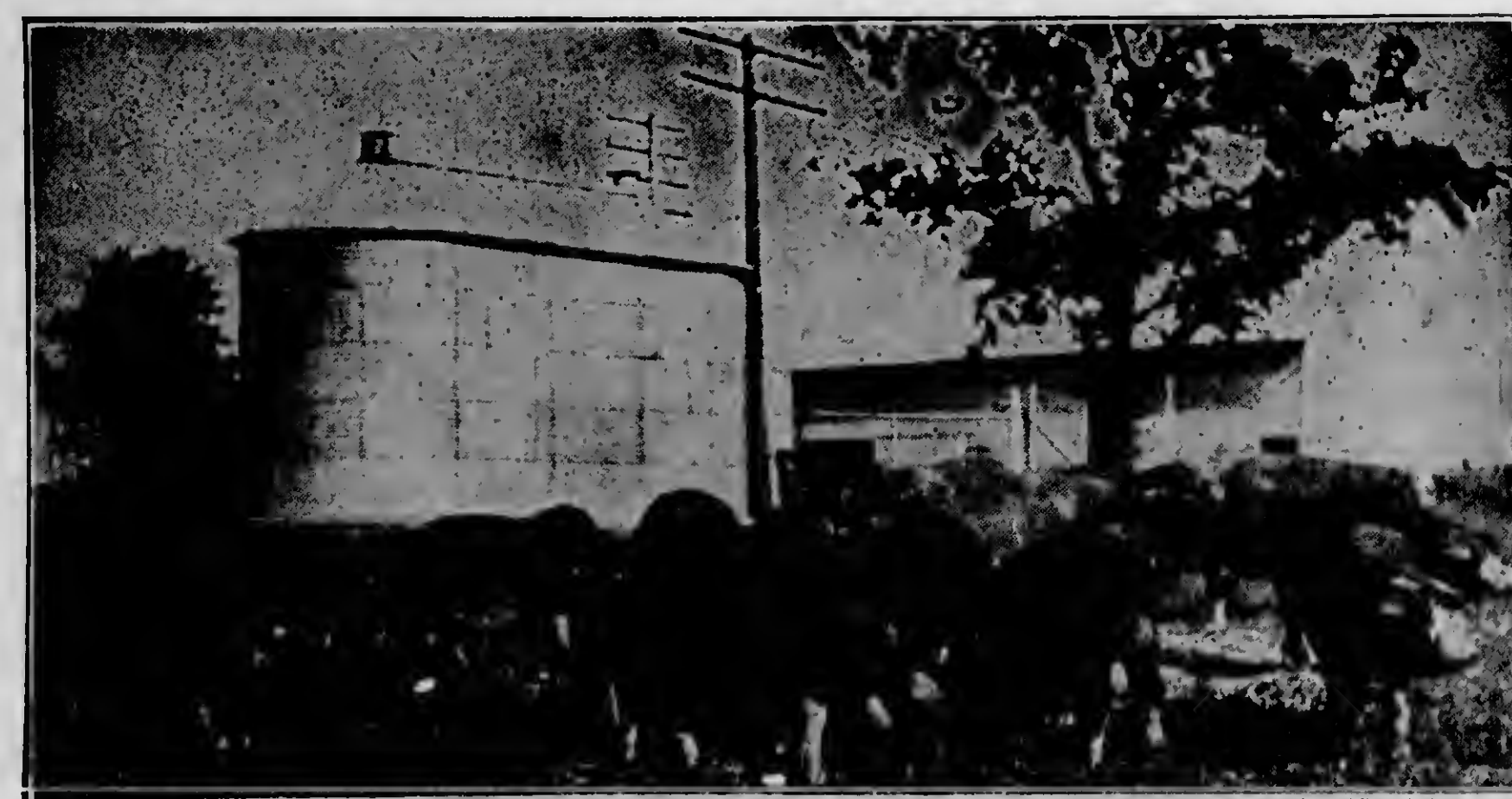
NO ONE can expect to produce clean milk unless he keeps his cow clean. The particles of filth will drop from the cow's body into the milk pail and contaminate the milk, making it unsanitary and unhealthful.

In the first place the cow should have a nice clean bed on which to lie at night. Dry leaves, straw, or hay will make a good bedding. It should be spread good and thick on the floor of the stall so the cow will find it comfortable. Of course if the cow is running in lot or pasture she will select her own sleeping place and it will be a nice dry one if such can be found. So her body will be kept fairly clean without any bedding.

A cow should be curried and brushed of all filth before milking. The hind portion of the cow especially needs attention and should be gone over carefully. If the teats and bag of the cow have been soiled with manure it is a good plan to wash thoroughly with clean warm water and rub perfectly dry with a good rag. The keeping of the cow clean fills a dual purpose. It opens the pores of her skin, keeping her in good health as a milker and prevents any uncleanness of her milk.

One need not use a very sharp curry comb as it will be uncomfortable for the cow, but a good stiff brush is necessary to eradicate all the dust and dirt from her coat of hair.—*Exchange.*

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Cows Travel Too Much

AUTOMOBILES and trucks, says the Hartford County (Ct) *Farm News*, have given us a greater field to wander in—about 10 times the area our grandparents could travel. The trains and trucks have increased. One of the results is an enormous increase in the buying and selling of cows. We used to raise what we needed, but since the roads have been improved farmers in many areas, particularly in the northern hill districts of New England, have been raising a surplus for sale. Naturally when they sell, they try to sell the poorest and keep the best.

The result has been disaster for the buyer. Many of these animals have carried contagious garget and abortion germs, and as they entered first a dealer's barn, and then some farm dairy, they have scattered these diseases broadcast. It is no wonder our replacement purchases are victims of these diseases.

The one and only positive remedy is to start a clean herd and build up from a small foundation, never buying in except an occasional high production sire, who is found free from abortion by the blood test. The prices and disease conditions make it imperative that we raise every good heifer calf for our own replacements. They will be as good as or better than the usual purchased replacements, and being young will have a longer life ahead of them.

More care taken to select a real sire, and the best cows from which to save the heifers, will be a good investment. The use of milk scales throughout the year will be a safe guide. The best of feed and care in growing the heifers will insure satisfactory results. Try it and you will be convinced.

True Measure of the Dairy Cow

By R. B. RUSHING

BY DAIRY cow I mean a cow whose owner keeps her for her direct profit, because of the fertility she may add to the farm and for the calf to which she may give birth that is likely to make a good cow, and not the cow that may produce \$25 worth of

beef after she has boarded with the farmer for several years.

A dairy cow may be kept for various purposes such as breeding, sale of milk or cream in cities, or for the manufacturer of cheese or butter, and that is where her true worth comes in. If a cow is wanted for the sale of milk where quality counts for anything, she must measure up to that quality to fill the order.

The opportunity for the profitable sale of milk and cream was never so great as at present. There are cream buyers on every hand, which was not even thought of when I first started in the dairy business. It is indeed a sight to see a good lot of cream and milk cans collected at our station for shipment on the train and also the milk and cream trucks picking up cans of milk and cream every day along the hard routes through the country.

There is one measure of value of a dairy cow to which I wish to call your special attention and upon which, I think, much too little stress is laid. That is her ability to "stay on the job." In many herds the owner will point with pride to some cow, calling her perhaps "Old Bess" or "Old Buttercup," telling you that she is 12, or indeed 15 years old; that she has produced a calf every year, required very little attention from the veterinarian, and always fills the pail each night and morning.

This question of constitution, longevity, or whatever it may be, deserves our study and attention that we may produce a cow that will not only perform well for a year or two, but will keep at it for a long term of years and reproduce herself as well in her daughters. I have in mind one cow that produced a living calf and milked well when the owner claimed that she was 22 years old. I once had on my own farm a cow that made 428 lb. butterfat at 15 years of age, while most cows would have, much earlier than that, been consigned to the slaughter house. This, however, is about as old as I wish to keep them, but when I get an individual that measures up to where I want her, it is mighty hard to turn her off my place.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose

Pennsylvania

Holsteins Lead in Leading Cow Testing County

By J. H. LEWIS

GRANT County, in the very extreme corner of Southwest Wisconsin has the distinction of being the seat of more Cow Testing Associations than will be found in any one county in the Central West. To be exact there are ten Cow Testing Associations in the county as follows: In the Wisconsin River Valley the extreme northern part of the county are three associations, one of which is all "black and white," and the Holstein predominates in the other two. They are known as Muscoda-Blue River, Muscoda-Castle Rock and Muscoda-Homer Cow Testing Associations. The Fennimore-Boscobel is one of the oldest in the county with a great many Holstein cows in the enrollment, also a fair number of Jerseys and Guernseys. The Livingston-Montfort Cow Testing Association was formerly known as the Rewey Cow Testing Association and it takes in the herds on the northeast side of the county. Lancaster is the County Seat and it has a distinctive association of that name and to the west in the Mt. Hope-Patch Grove Association. Bloomington has leading herds of Holsteins, Platteville has leading herds of Holsteins and the State Teachers College is conducting a Cow Testing Association for practical work done by students of the Agricultural Department of this school. Alvin Ruehti of the Blue River Homer circuit had the two highest cows in December, Lady, with 2,015 lb. milk and 66.5 lb. butterfat and Queen, with 1,826 lb. milk and 58.7 lb. butterfat. F. J. Outland is the official tester.

John Kurtz owns the high cow in the Muscoda-Castle Rock loop, a Holstein with 915 lb. milk and 40.3 lb. fat. Frank J. Kolar has the high herd. Frederic Thompson is the tester for this association. The report for the other Muscoda Association failed to reach the writer this month.

The Lancaster Cow Testing Association is made up largely of Guernseys but the "fawns and whites" have to bow to the superior producing qualities of the Holsteins for Ernest Naumann had the highest average producing herd with 1,173.2 lb. milk and 41.4 lb. butterfat. Wm. Wieland's cow, "Long Legs," was the stellar performer among the Holsteins with 1,473 lb. milk and 66.3 lb. butterfat. Guy Thiege is the tester in this association made up of 375 cows, 34 of whom went over the 40 pound mark on butterfat production with 3 cows over 65 pounds.

Leading herds in the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association are Holsteins owned by Lou Doeringsfeld & Son, Harvey Ellis, Mrs. Rose Novinska, William Weinbrenner, Herman Frey, Tuffley & Nelson, Mrs. George Mertz, Austin & Blaine (U. S. Senator John J. Blaine at interest) with Mrs. Mertz' cow, Beulah, setting a strong pace of more than 80 lb. butterfat in the single month.

The Bloomington Cow Testing Association is also predominated by Holsteins. C. F. Orr's herd of grade Holsteins was highest on average production with 987 lb. milk and 37.6 lb. butterfat. M. B. Knapp's herd after five months leadership had to be content with

second place in December, the Knapp Holsteins producing 1,123 lb. milk and 36.6 lb. butterfat. No. 6 in the herd owned by Mr. Orr led the parade on high individual record with 1,727 lb. milk and 67.4 lb. fat. Tena, a registered Holstein in the Knapp herd produced 1,699 lb. milk and 56.1 lb. fat.

Norman C. Pfaff is the tester for this circuit and a live wire. He is prompt in handing in reports and always eager to get something into print about the relative merits of the herds, the care and the feeding. The dairy herd owners appreciate this interest for somehow the dairy farmer is not so much concerned about himself as he is to see that the good behavior of his cows is recognized.

Arthur Heese, tester for the Platteville Association, is a new man in the work but a graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture and a very clever tester. William Suhr owns the high herd in this association, grade Holsteins, with a record of 1,280 lb. milk and 37.3 lb. butterfat. Jesse Butson's Holsteins were second with 1,025.2 lb. milk and 32.7 lb. fat.

The Livingston-Montfort Association, reorganized, had a good start at the beginning of the year and will be in with a report on the work in January. Heretofore it was known as the Rewey Association. This circuit contains more Guernseys and Jerseys than Holsteins but the good herds are really Holsteins owned by farmers in the Montfort district.

The Platteville State Teachers College specializes in purebred Guernseys and operates a Dairy Department in the school where they make butter, cheese, ice cream and cottage cheese for which a ready market is found in the immediate neighborhood of the school. The circuit also includes many Guernseys so that for the purposes of this story no tests are forthcoming on Holstein cows except that there are several small herds in the circuit.

Claude Kyle is the tester for the Mt. Hope-Patch Grove Association. He too is doing good work in building up interest in this section in the work of care, feeding, weeding and breeding for results and the association, though new, is making very good headway. Guernseys, Shorthorns, mixed herds, make up this association with a few small herds of Holsteins. The Holsteins however are right in there for place; Herman Stagman's herd of 13 registered and grade Holsteins making an average production for 1927 of 8,802 lb. milk and 321.5 lb. butterfat. Frank Ellis with registered and grade Holsteins was back of Stagman with 8,341 lb. milk and 309.8 lb. butterfat for the year. Herman Stagman's two-year-old registered Holstein was the top cow of the association with 9,090 lb. milk and 332 lb. fat. He had a second cow, a grade Holstein, a two-year-old, also with 8,627 lb. milk and 327.1 lb. fat.

Ralph Welsh's cow, "Jessie," a registered Holstein cow, was the top cow for December with 1,504 lb. milk and 54.1 lb. butterfat.

A pedestrian was confronted in a dark alley by a holdup man. "Hand over your money or I'll blow your brains out," was the demand. "You can live in 'Blow away,' was the calm reply. "You can live in New York without brains, but you must have money."

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A.
HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerfield. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

Associate Editors: R. A. BALDWIN, LEO B. LAMB
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JANUARY 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Cows for Profit or Pleasure

THE dairy industry is rapidly increasing in importance and this condition is especially true in the South. It is, therefore, very essential that much attention be paid to the selection and keeping of high-producing cows.

There is no justification for keeping cows which do not return a reasonable profit. Such individuals should either be slaughtered or conditions changed so that they will give profitable returns. Herds can be made high producing through culling, feeding and breeding.

The dairy-herd improvement associations are making it possible to eliminate the low-producing cows. The records show a comparison of two herds, one of fourteen cows and two of seven. The former made an annual return of \$350 above the cost of feed and the latter \$696. The owner of the fourteen-cow herd had to work two hours longer per day than the owner of the eight-cow herd and received \$346 less income per year. In another instance the total returns above feed cost for a herd of thirty-six cows was \$1,201 and of this amount \$989 was made by the ten best cows. The average return for the ten best was \$98.94 per year; for the sixteen next best, \$40.64; and for the ten lowest, \$43.82 loss.

The use of better bulls has done much to secure better cows. There is no justification for keeping a scrub or grade bull. On June 1, 1927, there were 270 sires in the United States that had been proved by means of cow-testing association records. The daughters of these sires had 3.9 per cent higher annual milk production and 5.1 per cent higher butterfat production than their dams. The daughters of these proved sires, however, when compared with average cows of the United States had an annual milk production of sixty-two per cent greater and a butterfat production 67.6 per cent higher.

It is not the part of good business to feed large quantities of high-priced feeds to cows that are inherently low producers. On the other hand, it is not good business to improperly feed cows that are inherently high producers. The question of feeds is one of great importance. So far as feasible the feeds should be home-raised. This condition is especially true in case of roughages. An abundance of good pasturage and silage economically produced is of great assistance in profitable dairy husbandry. Before going into the dairy business the question of feed production should be given careful consideration. The farmer who is in a position to produce a large part of his dairy feed requirements, at a relatively low price, has under his control one of the important items of expense in dairying. Economical feeds are not only important in keeping the producing cows but in raising young stock for replacement. Some dairymen state that the replacement costs in a dairy is the large single item of expense in successful dairying.

Wise culling, judicious feeding, proper breeding and reasonable replacement costs, are necessary for high-producing and profitable herds of dairy cows.

The above are views of the Editor of the *Southern Planter* published at Richmond, Virginia, a paper that is ever promoting the best interests of the farms and dairymen.

Every breeder of purebred Holstein cattle should be interested in dairying in the South as it opens up a market for his surplus stock. It is a market that is deserving of his best animals.

Further Observations

IN OUR last issue we published a letter from Gordon Rice, tester for the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association in which Mr. Rice criticized the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN because we objected to a statement appearing in the December report of the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association which credited a Registered Ayrshire cow named, Reta, owned by Za Omagh Farm with producing milk containing 7.5 percent fat.

We did not question Mr. Rice's integrity. In fact we believe that the record was accurate from the standpoint that the cow actually produced in the neighborhood of 960 lb. milk with an average butterfat test of 7.5%.

We objected to the record on the grounds that such records are not trustworthy and do not represent the cow's normal or economical butter producing ability or her possible transmitting qualities. That for all legitimate purposes, records that give an abnormally high butterfat percentage should be discounted and we will go one step farther and say that we do not believe official testers or testers for Cow Testing Associations or the authorities that have to do with the publishing of official or Cow Testing Association records, should accept and record or give a cow of the Holstein or Ayrshire breed credit for producing milk containing 6 or 7 percent fat.

To further justify our position other than our statement in the last issue, we have at hand the Allegheny

County Cow Testing Association report for the month of January in which the cow, Reta, is credited with a fat percentage of 4.1 and 1,820 lb. milk.

We suggested in our previous editorial that the high butterfat percentage might be the result of special fitting and forced feeding for the purpose of juggling the butterfat percentage or it might be due to diseased condition. We went so far as to suggest that a thorough examination be made into the health of the animal thinking that the high butterfat percentage might be due to diseased condition possibly indigestion or physical disturbances that accompany freshening. The fact that the cow is credited with producing nearly twice as much milk in January as she produced in December might indicate that she had calved during the month of December and therefore the 960 lb. of milk represented only part of the month's production or that she was afflicted with some physical disturbance which materially affected her milk producing ability. Either the calving or the sickness might be the attributing factor to the high butterfat percentage.

Baiting the Trap

ACCORDING to a published report the members of the Connecticut Producers' Association at their recent annual meeting voted to establish a \$50,000.00 reserve fund, the sum to be secured by taxing each member \$1.00 per cow. About 44,000 cows are owned by the association members and it is expected that the interest which will be accrued upon the principal will bring the total sum to \$50,000.00.

Just why should the dairymen in Connecticut want to extend a bait of \$50,000.00 to attract exploiters. If they are a sound going concern they can raise funds when needed. This practice of milking the membership is entirely too common in farm organizations. They get along better when they are \$50,000.00 in debt.

One of Pennsylvania's Leading Holstein Counties

ONLY 109 head of cattle have been reported condemned in the last county-wide test for tuberculosis. This is a remarkable showing, when compared to the thousands which were reactors in the first test. Those conducting the test and the farmers who own cattle are delighted at the fine showing which has been made.

It shows that Susquehanna County is practically free from the disease, and without question the next test will be the final one, as the reactors in the next test will no doubt be less than one-half of one per cent., which will place the county among the accredited counties.

The second county-wide test will be completed this week, only a day's work remaining in each of the three townships of Springville, Auburn and Jackson. Fifteen townships have been tested completely and the returns made, the records of these showing that 109 animals had reacted. This number may be increased to some extent, but not to any great degree.

Five townships were found to be completely free of

disease, these townships being Liberty, Franklin, Middletown, Forest Lake and Thompson, the first four being in extreme western part of the county and the last one in the extreme eastern part of the county.

Bug Bear of Dept. Regulations

ILLUSTRATING to what extent the British farmer is surrounded by departmental regulations and red tape is the issuance of 800 pages of fine type containing 25 Acts of Parliament and order of Government Departments relative to diseased animals. These acts are very stringent and provide fines and imprisonment for those who overstep the countless provisions set forth in the text.

The law states that when a farmer lives in an infected area he should realize at once that his animals, in effect, no longer belong to him and that he must obtain permission for anything he wishes to do. Only recently a farmer was in court who obtained a license to take some pigs to market. Failing to sell them he took them home again without obtaining a further license which he quite reasonably thought he was entitled to do, never dreaming that he was committing an offence under the acts.

Maryland News

THE *Baltimore Sun* of December 25, 1927, carries the picture of a daughter of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the son of King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne and Rolo Mercena De Kol, owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Md. The accompanying news item stated that the heifer and her dam who has a 28-lb. record were recently sold by Mr. Wertheimer to C. M. Anderson, Woodland, Baltimore County, Md., for \$1,000.00.

Arthur D. Cornue

ARTHUR D. CORNUE, prominent dairyman and Holstein breeder of Alden County, Ill., died December 27, 1927, from injuries received in a runaway accident.

Mr. Cornue had a wide reputation as a dairyman and his herd was one of the best in average production in the state of Illinois.

Reports of his death state that Mr. Cornue attempted to alight from a wagon load of feed when the team became frightened by a passing auto. In some way, Mr. Cornue was thrown under the wagon receiving injuries from which he died a few hours later without gaining consciousness.

Dairy Herd Testing in Germany

By WM. BODEKER

RETURNING from my trip to Germany, December 15th, I was asked by A. J. Cramer, to give a little story about cow testing work in Germany. I will try to do so, beside I am preparing different articles concerning it, and other agricultural interests for the dairy papers.

Germany is a country of about twice the size of Wis-

consin. It has around 1,200 cow testing associations of which the most are in the northern part of the republic. My home state, Oldenburg is the size of a big county in Wisconsin, in which about 160 associations operate. The handling is different, in most states of the Republic the cow tester tests on the farm, but not so in Oldenburg. The tester only samples the milk by means of a cylindric pail with a force and rising pipe and take samples proportionately. The weighing is done by a balance of decimal system with sliding weights.

The samples have to be sent to the Chamber of Agriculture in Oldby, from where the tester is notified of the results. In his traveling, the tester rides a bicycle hanging on all of the outfit: pail, balance, sample pockets and sometimes a little suitcase to his machine and balances himself to the next farm. During the summer months, the cows are milked in the pasture and then the scales are hung to a tree or whatever there be of helpful means, including their own hands. Milking is done 3 times a day and it was sometimes pitch dark in the pasture while I was substituting a German tester and had hard work to keep the bicycle lantern burning in stormy nights. High records were made all the same, and improvements in spite of rough weather.

NOTE: We have a description of a Danish tester's outfit which is similar in many respects to the one of which Mr. Bodeker tells us. The equipment is more elaborate and includes a tripod to support the scale when weighing the milk, which would be a decided convenience where the milking is done out of doors. The scale is similar to the old-fashioned "steelyards," which some of us may still remember, but more accurately made and capable of nice adjustment. The device on the side of the pail for automatically taking an aliquot part of the contents for the composite sample, is both a convenience and an aid in securing strictly accurate records.

A testing machine in a handy carrying case is shown and also racks for washing test bottles, etc. This would make too great a load to carry on a bicycle but we understand of course that in some of the European associations the testing is all done on the farm as it is with us.

Holstein Breeders to Meet on January 27

THE twenty-first annual winter meeting of the Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Association is to be held at the Congregational church parlors on Friday, Jan. 27.

The business meeting will be held at 10:30 in the forenoon. Three new directors are to be elected to succeed the retiring directors, President Fred E. Klusendorf, Arthur Bennett and W. L. Baird.

A report of the past year's work will be given and plans for a new year will be considered.

Dinner will be served by the ladies of the Congregational church at noon.

In the afternoon an interesting program composed of local talent and several good speakers is being arranged.

The more you tell, the more you sell—if you tell it through ads in BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Silage Without Tramping is Favored by Wisconsin

MAKE silos higher and do away with tramping the silage—maybe that's what we will be doing in a few years.

A few years ago a silo at the University of Wisconsin farm was filled without tramping, and the silage kept in such good shape that since then all have been filled in that way. One or more sections of distributor pipe are used and a man at the top distributes the silage.

The silage settles more if not tramped, but more silage can be run in as soon as it settles—a common practice even where tramping is practised.

In view of these facts, why not build the silo a little higher and save the extra labor of tramping?

Besides, engineering experts say it takes less power to fill a high silo than a low one, strange as that may seem.

Along with this goes the fact that a great many silage cutters are being run too fast. By reducing the speed somewhat, a larger pulley can be put on and smaller engines or tractors used to run the cutters. Lower speed makes the machinery last longer.

Fly wheel cutters less than 11 inches in diameter are not economical. Better results come from a medium-sized machine at comparatively slower speed.

Bovine Tuberculosis

By D. M. CAMPBELL

IT IS practically certain that 30 years ago the Island (Guernsey) was free from tuberculosis. About that time the American veterinary surgeon who had tested hundreds of animals for the States and found no reactors, advised his government that the test was unnecessary and that the Island was free. For some time afterwards the animals bought in Guernsey for America were allowed to be exported without any tuberculin test.

At the early part of this century it was fashionable to send animals to various English shows from which they returned laden with honors and, as we were later to find out, with tuberculosis. This condition went on for some time until eventually a buyer of two heifers insisted on the test being applied, and one reacted. Soon afterwards a number of animals were bought by an American from the same farm and subjected to the test. Most reacted, but the farmer insisted on their being exported to the States, where they were again tested, and those which reacted on the Island reacted there.

Drastic laws were then passed. No animal could, or can now, leave one farm for another without a veterinary certificate showing it has passed the tuberculin test. In the event of a reaction, or even suspicious reaction, the animal must immediately be destroyed or isolated as the case may be and the remainder of the herd tested by the State's veterinary surgeon. All reactors must be destroyed and no animal can be removed from the farm till it has passed the test four months later.

A few months ago similar laws were passed with re-

gard to Johne's Disease and we hope to eradicate this scourge as we have tuberculosis.

The effect on the health of the human population has been astounding; the incidence of tuberculosis falling from 7.8% to 1.7%.

Although free, we still continue the testing as before, and apply all preventive measures just as when the disease was prevalent.

It is obvious that the eradication of this scourge from England must be a greatly more difficult problem, but introducing imperfect tuberculosis laws does not help in the slightest. It is possible that only udder-affected animals give tuberculous milk, but they certainly are not the only ones that transmit the disease through the milk.

As far as I can find, no animal has ever been found with tuberculosis of the udder in Guernsey, but with the eradication of the disease in bovines the existence of the human form has decreased to such an extent as to be unbelievable.

As your laws (in England) stand today, I take it that an animal must be capable of infecting dozens before it can be condemned. We in Guernsey act on the principle that an animal must be destroyed before it can infect another; and indirectly, human beings.

A young lady entered a crowded car with a pair of skates slung over her arm. An elderly gentleman arose and offered her his seat.

"Thank you sir," she said, "but I've been skating all day and I'm tired of sitting down."

Feeding Dairy Cattle

BREEDING and feeding go hand in hand. He who applies the principles of feeding and disregards the laws of breeding, or vice versa, cannot realize the greatest success.

It matters little how well bred the sire and dam may be, improper feeding will dwarf the traits of excellence that should be transmitted to the offspring.

In order that the sire may transmit to the fullest degree his own good qualities and those of his ancestors he must be intelligently fed and managed. A rule followed by most successful breeders is that of keeping their sires in good, healthful condition but on the lean side at all periods so that when the heaviest breeding season arrives they may, by increasing the feed, encourage the bull to be gradually gaining in weight. This strong and most healthful condition materially adds to his prepotency.

Bulls emaciated from lack of nutritious food, or those plethoric because of an over abundance of food and lack of exercise usually beget offspring disappointing to the breeder. Therefore, any system of breeding and management that will provide exercise and keep the sire in reasonable flesh and excellent health is advisable.

It is equally necessary that the females of the herd be properly nourished, not alone for the stimulation of milk and butterfat production but also for the upbuilding of their offspring, the nourishment for which can be secured from no other source than from the mother during the entire period of gestation.

It is a well-known fact that the foetus makes its

Roadside Farm Dispersal Sale!

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1928

AT 11:30 O'CLOCK

49--Head Registered and Grade Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys--49



16 Registered Holstein Cows.

4 Registered Holstein Bulls—2 ready for service.

2 daughters of a 36-lb. son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. Each four years old and show cows.

2 granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, 4 years old.

25 fine Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey Milch Cows and Heifers.

This is one of the best milking and fat testing herds to be sold in Lebanon County this Spring.

Having sold my farms I must sell the above cattle.

I will also sell 8 large mules and 4 fine horses, all well broken.

25 HEAD HOGS
FARM IMPLEMENTS

S. R. Miller,
Pedigree Director,
Chambersburg, Pa.

FARM IS ONE-HALF MILE SOUTH OF
PALMYRA ON THE CAMPBELLS-
TOWN ROAD

Send for Catalog.

HERD ACCREDITED
FOR 3 YEARS

Harvey L. Seltzer, PALMYRA,
PENNA.

largest growth during the last six weeks of gestation. It is also known that the calf at birth is made up almost entirely of protein, mineral matter and water—there being very little, if any, fat in his body. It is known, in the third place, that the only nutrients in foodstuffs which go to manufacture cartilage, bone, muscle, blood, hair and hide are protein and mineral matter. Therefore, if the ration provided for the mother is lacking in these essential nutrients, or if she is compelled to continue milking up to freshening time, she must draw upon her own body to nourish the calf, with the result that the future of calves nourished under such conditions is very largely sacrificed before they are born. It is undoubtedly for this reason that calf scours, cholera, pneumonia and the scores of other diseases which play so much havoc on dairy farms exist. They are occasioned by the fact that so few breeders realize the necessity of beginning to feed the calf properly prior to birth. This is one good reason why the cow should be turned dry six or eight weeks before freshening.

While the cow is dry she should be abundantly and judiciously fed for the following things are required: First, the fetus must be developed; second, the cow's digestive apparatus needs a rest; third, flesh, strength and stamina are to be placed in possession of the cow to enable her to campaign well during the coming period of lactation.

Common sense reasoning in this matter has established a balanced ration, for, in fact, the terms "common sense ration" and "balanced ration" are synonymous. The balanced ration is nothing more nor less than a ration that will accomplish a purpose more efficiently and more economically than any other ration and differs as the purpose desired changes. In other words, a ration balanced for a cow at one period is not a balanced ration for the same cow at another period.

Successful feeding depends upon the ability of the feeder to determine accurately the purposes to be accomplished, and a knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of available foodstuffs that will enable him to combine them that an efficient, common sense, balanced ration results. Thus it is that by analyzing existing conditions a ration at once suitable to developing an unborn calf and conditioning the cow may be formulated. If it be summer time, nothing excels good pasturage or green food as a basic ration, but if in winter, substitutes in the form of corn silage and beet pulp or other succulent food should be used freely in conjunction with some leguminous hay, such as clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, cowpea, soy bean or Canada peas and oat hay.

Whether summer or winter conditions exist, a concentrated ration properly balanced should be fed. Four or six weeks is not a long time, and quick conditioning necessitates a variety of feeds. As a rule, a grain ration consisting of two parts ground oats, one part oil meal, one part bran and one part corn meal will prove efficient. The amount fed daily depends upon the feeding qualities and condition of the cow. As a rule from six to twelve, or even sixteen pounds of the mixture may be fed daily to good advantage. It should be borne in mind that feed given during the resting period is far from wasted. Even though the cow returns nothing directly, she is making good use of it, and later will

return more profit for feed consumed while she is dry than for that eaten at any other period.

As freshening time approaches, if the feeding has been judiciously performed, the cow will begin rounding into bloom and developing an udder to the fullness of her capacity. It is true that more careful attention will be necessitated at freshening than though she were permitted to calve in poorer flesh. Careful and skillful management will suffice to bring her through parturition safely, and every feeder should consider it a part of his education to know how to manage his cows for securing greatest results.

Three days or so before the cow is to freshen her grain ration should be eliminated and in its stead bran mashes composed of three or four pounds of bran thoroughly moistened and well salted should be given at regular feeding hours, in addition to the roughage which, being of a laxative nature, may be continued.

It is never advisable to permit a valuable cow to calve without attendance. If she is a heavy producer under natural conditions much greater yields may be expected as a result of special fitting. Furthermore, udder troubles and milk fever are more liable to occur. It is quite generally conceded, however, that if feeding operations are such that the cow's digestive tract is kept in a loose, laxative condition and little, if any, milk be taken from the udder, except by the calf, for the first forty-eight hours, the danger from milk fever is reduced to a minimum. The thought of the careful feeder and herdsman, however, is always of the welfare of his charge so he will watch her closely day and night until the danger of parturient paralysis has passed, so that, should the slightest symptoms occur, the air treatment may be put to use and sickness forestalled before it has advanced far enough to be weakening in its effect. In case of milk fever all feeding must cease until the cow is again on her feet and quite enough recovered to have regained her appetite.

It is well to leave the calf with its mother the first two or three days, for this assists greatly in relieving the inflammation of the udder and in keeping the cow quiet. As a rule, when 48 hours have passed, if all has gone well, the calf should be taken away, for the mother is ready to begin work in earnest.—*Van Pelt*

Stanchions for Calves Very Handy in Feeding

FEEDING young dairy calves without stanchions is almost as unsatisfactory as trying to milk cows without having proper stables. Stanchions for the calves may be made very much like the ordinary rigid stanchions for cows, except smaller. A feed trough should be placed in front, with divisions to keep the feed for each calf separate. When feeding time comes, the calves are put in the stanchions and a pail of milk is set in the trough for each calf. After the calves have finished drinking the milk, the proper amount of grain is put in the trough and the calves are allowed to remain until they have eaten their portion. This will usually prevent the calves from acquiring the habit of sucking each other.

Calf stanchions are usually made from 36 to 42 inches high and 28 inches from center to center. A space of 4½ inches is approximately correct for the neck.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Early Christmas Shopping

SINCE most people have only just recovered from the rush of buying and mailing Christmas gifts, it seems heartless to bring up the subject again so soon. Yet it is possible to go one better than last year, and so, instead of waiting until a December issue to give that solemn warning "Do your Christmas Shopping Early" we are going to give it in a January number. Why not? All this urging of early shopping has been made, not only on behalf of the distracted housewife and mother, but on behalf of the overworked store employees. So much has been written and said about this early shopping, that it is becoming an established custom and thoughtful women pride themselves on avoiding that last minute rush. It may as easily be spread over the eleven months preceding the holidays as be left to the last three weeks which some people still regard as early. Done at intervals during the year, not only is the congestion now incident to Christmas shopping, done away with, but the slack seasons are given an impetus, and so, not only the employees but the business firms themselves, are aided. When this is regarded in terms of only one or two people, it does not seem to make much difference, but when thousands of buyers are involved it certainly must affect business in general.

When buying in this leisurely manner, one is much more likely to pick up something better suited to the receiver than the choice made in a last mad rush. How often, at Christmas time, one recalls with regret, the gift which was just the thing for so and so, which was seen in July but was not purchased because Christmas shopping was not on one's mind. The appropriate gift need not be an expensive one; it is often much better.

To spread the Christmas buying over the entire year is easier on the family finances. The actual money paid out may not be any less, but the purse is able to stand a small amount each month more easily than a lump sum. This is the secret of the popularity of the installment system, which is a good one, if not abused. The jokes one reads concerning the reception of the Christmas bills and the consequent family jars, contain more gravity than merriment. So let one of the New Year's resolutions be to sit down and make out a tentative list of Christmas gifts for the next holiday time, then do as much of the buying or making as possible during the next eleven months, thereby insuring a sane and happy Christmas for all concerned.

FIXING THINGS

In almost every home there are bound to be a number of little things that need attention—things that won't take long to fix, but which have been waiting for the man of the house to have a spare hour. There may be doors that squeak or can't be fastened, a drawer that cannot be opened or shut, a loosened piece of wall paper, or a caster missing from some heavy piece of

furniture. The wise housewife will gather in a box all the necessary supplies and tools, then on the first snowy day, when the family are more or less snow-bound, she will get the man of the house interested and, first thing she knows, all those little things that have annoyed her so long are all fixed, and probably others too, for once a man is interested he is apt to wax enthusiastic, especially if he has an admiring audience, and he will positively hunt up things which he can tinker. With some one to hand him tools or supplies, the average man is perfectly happy in fixing things around the house.

OILCLOTH CURTAINS

Many women have admired the glazed chintz window shades which have become so popular during the past two or three years, but have found the cost prohibitive because of the waste of material involved. Very pretty kitchen or bath room shades may be made out of white oilcloth. This should be cut the size of the old shades, a hem put in by hand, and the other end tacked to the roller. The cloth side should then be given a coat of white paint. A flower design stencilled on the bottom and a curtain pull complete a very pretty, practical and inexpensive window shade.

MENDING UNDERWEAR

In mending underwear, either the cotton knitted kind or the athletic madras type, much time can be saved and a neater piece of work done, if the sewing machine is used. A good sized patch should be used, and basted over the hole, on the wrong side of the garment. In the case of the knit material, it is not necessary to turn the edges under, as this often makes it too bulky. If care is taken to cut out all the weakened material around the hole, it can be stitched on the machine close to the edge. This also may be done at the edges of the patch. Care must be taken as to the thread used, a fine thread being best, also to stretch the material while stitching, so that the stitching will not snap. In mending madras or muslin underwear, the weak part should be cut away from the hole, and a narrow edge turned in and basted, afterwards stitching on the machine. In work like this, a stitch in time saves nine, and it is wise to mend the holes while they are small.

DID YOU EVER

Lengthen blankets, which have become too short to tuck in at the bottom of the bed, by sewing a strip of muslin to one end?

Remove marks made by striking matches on the woodwork, by rubbing with a slice of lemon?

Clean the aluminum percolator by moistening a little salt with water, and rubbing the stains hard with a little salt on a cloth?

Pour a little hot water in the pan before putting milk

in to cook, whereby the milk will not be so apt to scorch or stick to the pan?

Rub vinegar on your hands after washing them to soften and bleach them?

Use corn flakes or post toasties instead of cracker crumbs for salmon cakes?

Cool Milk

WELL constructed milk-cooling tanks are saving dairymen of this country thousands of dollars annually by providing suitable places for cooling and holding milk until time for marketing. Without proper cooling facilities, milk soon sours, causing heavy loss to the producer. In many localities the value of clean uncontaminated milk has been so generally recognized that health authorities have required that dairymen build concrete milk houses and cooling tanks.

When milk is cooled by well or spring water, a minimum net width of 24 inches is recommended for the tank, but in case either iced water or mechanical refrigeration is used, this width may be reduced to 19 inches. The tank is made only deep enough to permit water to come well up on the necks of the cans. To lighten the labor of lifting the cans in and out of the tank, part of its depth is below the floor level. The length is variable, depending upon the capacity desired.

If ice is not available, milk usually can be cooled to 55 degrees Fahrenheit or lower by circulating spring or well water through the tank. A uniform flow of water is secured by placing the inlet pipe at one end of the tank and the outlet or overflow pipe at the opposite end.

Winter Dairying in the South

COLD weather in the Northern dairy sections reduces production even though farmers and dairymen have made large investments in order to keep their cows in comfort. In addition to expensive barns, they are forced to use expensive feeds, for there are no pastures. Low production results in advanced prices.

In the South the hot summer months and insect pests reduce production, but the high yields in Northern sections keep prices down during that period. Conditions are almost reversed in the two sections of the country. In the South it is possible to have pastures during most of the winter. While shelter from occasional north winds and cold rains is essential, such shelter can be constructed for a trifle as compared with the cost of the big barns in the North. In Northern sections the silo is used to store succulent feed for winter months. In the South, a well-filled silo would be valuable during our hottest periods when the pastures are dry.

The cow produces best during seasons when it is neither too hot nor too cold, and this has suggested to many the possibilities of winter dairying in the South. Breeding, of course, cannot be arbitrarily controlled. Yet, specialists believe that if more attention were paid to it, a much larger number of cows could be caused to freshen in late fall months in the South, thus increasing production during the months when there is low production in the larger dairy sections. By developing winter dairying in the South, Southern dairymen and

farmers who keep cows as a side line would get into the market during the season of high prices.

SOUTHERN DAIRYMEN'S PROBLEMS

One of the first questions a farmer thinks of when he is considering dairying as a part of his farm program is: Where can a few cows of profitable production be found? states W. H. Woodley, extension dairy specialists, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

A cow of three gallons a day production, would produce about 7,500 gallons of milk per year. Testing as the average cow does in the Southwest, she would produce about 300 pounds of butter fat during the year. A price of 40 cents per pound on butterfat has prevailed for the last five years. Such a production would bring an annual return from the sale of butterfat of about \$120.

The skim milk, manure and calf, if rightly used, will just about pay for the feed, providing the feed is raised on the farm. This means that a cow with 7,500-gallon production on the farm where the feed problem is worked out and where the skim milk and manure are used to the best advantage is bringing a profit of about \$120 per year. Therefore, the farmer who is looking for cows of this production, must expect to pay a good price. At the same time he must expect to experience considerable difficulty in finding profitable dairy cattle.

The prices of dairy products when compared with those of other farm products have been high for several years. Ordinarily this means that the cow that is paying a profit is not for sale, and that the cow that is for sale, unless the owner has some special reason for selling, is the cow that is not paying much profit.

There are good cows for sale, but there are a great many more unprofitable ones that are easily found. The farmer who buys should be sure that he knows what he is buying.

There is another danger that must be considered. Only a short time ago a farmer in the central part of Arkansas, accompanied by a county agent and a specialist, went to a neighboring State to buy some cows. A fine-looking cow, a purebred with a good record, was found at a reasonable price. She was bought and later was found to have abortion.

The average cow in the Southwest produces about 100 pounds of butterfat per year, and if she has as good care and as much of the right kind of feed as would be needed by any cow that was expected to pay a profit, she would double her production. She would be as good for foundation stock as can be bought at a reasonable price.—*Farm and Ranch.*

Calves in Winter

CALVES which are dropped during the winter and early spring should have warmer quarters than the ordinary shed will provide. It will pay to partially close up one end of the shed, leaving spaces in the partition for the calves to enter. These quarters for the calves should be kept well bedded. The calves will begin to eat grain after they are a few weeks old, and it is usually profitable to provide a creep where grain may be supplied.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 7—Hamilton, Ohio, Dr. Walter Griess Dispersal. Address 19 West 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
February 9—Crockston, Minn., Red River Valley Breeders' Tenth Annual Sale.
February 9—Palmyra, Pa., Harry G. Seltzer, sale, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager, Chambersburg, Pa.
February 25—Strawberry Ridge, Pa., R. D. 2, Frank Z. Snyder Sale.
February 28-29—Earlville, N. Y., 11th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 2, 1928—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennett, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 8—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. D. 5, J. Walter Rupp Sale.
March 13—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. D. 5, G. R. Shall Sale.
March 13—Mechanicsburg, Pa., John L. Basenore, 35 head of Registered and Grade Holsteins.
March 17—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, Sixth Annual Sale of Livestock, purebred cattle and hogs, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 19—Carlisle, Pa., R. G. George L. Snyder Sale.
March 20—Waterloo, Iowa, Iowa Holstein Breeders' Spring Quality Sale, Ernest M. Wright, Sale Manager, Box 496, Station A, Ames, Iowa.
March 22, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller, 40 head, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 23, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Mrs. I. L. Bernheisel, Admis.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
March 28—Lake Odessa, Michigan, Absolute Dispersal of Lake Side Dairy Herd, W. A. Schantz, Prop.
March 28—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, L. D. Weary Sale.
March 29—Big Flats, New York, Oscar Kahner & Son Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
April 21—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, J. H. Lear Sale.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.

FARM HOME LIFE IN WIS. REPORTED BY 6,000 TEACHERS

A survey made by 6,000 rural and state graded school teachers reporting on nearly 53,000 farms in Wisconsin show that farmers in the state are rapidly adopting modern conveniences in their homes and are generally improving their standards of living.

The investigation was made under the supervision of the Wisconsin and U. S. Department of Agriculture, directing and John Callaban, state superintendent of public instruction, cooperating.

Reports from the school teachers show that 17 per cent of the farm homes are equipped with electric lights; 9 per cent have home lighting plants; 13 per cent use electricity for power; 25 per cent have power washing machines; 20 per

cent have radios; 24 per cent, furnace heat; 14 per cent, running water in kitchens; 30 per cent running water in barns; 11 per cent equipped with bathtubs, and 7 per cent have running hot water in kitchens.

The Wisconsin Agriculturist commenting on the figures says "The percentages may be applied to the entire state or the separate counties, without fear of serious error. The survey may be said to represent the whole state.

"Of the farms covered by the survey 17 per cent have electricity. Carrying out this percentage and applying it to Wisconsin's 193,000 farms this means that there are more than 32,000 farm homes in the state where the family reads in the long winter evenings by simply

(Concluded on page 56.)

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

LADD LEADS THE WAY

Blue Line Pasteurizers provide the means of producing a High Quality Product — Recognized by authorities as the Pioneer.

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SMALL DEALERS

Can be Had in Belt or Motor

Ladd's Pressure Washers—
Dairyman Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles — Save Labor.

Ladd's Blue Line Pasteurizer, Ladd's Tubular Filter, Ladd's Cooler, Milwaukee Filler and Capper, Ladd's Brine Maker, and Ladd's 42nd Washer. Send for Bulletins Nos. 64 and 575.

JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
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SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Bred by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEXEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1.

THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER

NO LOOSE BULLS OR HORSES. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze \$2.50, nickel plated \$3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap \$12, nickel plated snap \$12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2-7-8x3-8, \$1.75; 3-1-4x7-16, \$2; 3-1-4x1-2, \$2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap \$5, nickel plated snap \$5.50. Call Trainer \$2. Write for circular and more information. CHAIN HALTERS, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price \$6.50. Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., PRINCETON, MINN.



LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

FARM HOME LIFE IN WIS. REPORTED BY 6,000 TEACHERS

(Concluded from page 55.)

turning a switch for light. Of these homes nearly one-half are lighted from the high tension lines that pass their doors. To be exact, nine per cent are lighted by current furnished from home light plants.

"Those who have never used electric power, of course, do not know of its many advantages. But in 13 per cent of the farm homes of the state electric power is in daily use. It does the washing, the ironing, the separating, the pumping, water heating, and a number of other things both in and out of the house.

Speaking of the labor saved by the use of these modern appliances this survey shows that nearly one-fourth of all the farm women in the state have now discontinued the old hand-power washer. Now 25 per cent of them do their washing with power. What a blessing that must be in these days when the women are called upon so often to lend a helping hand with the work in the dairy.

"In this great dairy state, where running water plays such an important part in the economical production of milk, the cow still leads the women in her accessibility to water. Only 14 per cent of the farm kitchens have running water while 30 per cent of the dairy barns are equipped with running water. Over twice as many barns have this modern convenience as homes. But running water in the home is on the increase, and it will not be long until the average farm woman will no longer have to travel 60 miles a year lugging water for household uses.

"How well we all remember drawing down the shades after the other members of the family had gone to bed, then getting out one of mother's washtubs and taking a bath in front of the kitchen stove. Now the old washtub does not serve its double purpose in 11 per cent of the farm homes in the state, for a nice shiny, white bathtub has been put in.

"Inasmuch as almost 85 per cent of the farmers in the state own their own homes there is every reason to expect a steady growth in the number of Wisconsin farm families who enjoy these modern conveniences. It is also gratifying to know the income of Wisconsin farmers, resulting from a well-balanced system of cropping, dairying, live stock and poultry production, will warrant them in equipping their homes with every useful device. Better living conditions make for greater business efficiency and a broader interest in local, state, and national affairs."

REVIEW OF MARYLAND C. T. A. WORK

According to a recent report of J. A. Conover, dairy specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, there were eight cow testing associations in operation in Maryland during the past year. Some of them have been in operation for many years and a comparison of figures shows that productive capacity of the herds has steadily increased.

In Allegany County there were 279 cows belonging to members of the cow

testing association in 1920 and the average production was 5,450 pounds of milk and 221 pounds of butterfat per cow. At the end of the past year of the association's record there were 358 cows owned by members and the milk production per cow had risen to 6,449 pounds while the butterfat production has increased to 274 pounds.

In Baltimore County the association started in 1911 with 282 cows which produced on an average during the first year 4,498 pounds of milk and 204 pounds of butterfat. During 1927 there were only 247 cows belonging to members but the average production per cow jumped to 6,902 pounds of milk and 301 pounds of butterfat.

In Harford County an association was begun in 1912 with 478 cows which set a yearly production record of 4,780 pounds of milk and 235 pounds of butterfat per cow. In 1926 there were 722 cows under test in associations with an average yearly production of 6,197 pounds of milk and 281 pounds of butterfat.

An association was started in Frederick County in 1918 with 207 cows under test. Average yearly production per cow was 6,856 pounds of milk and 253 pounds of butterfat. In 1927 the number of cows has increased to 213 while the production per cow has jumped to 7,386 pounds of milk and 282 pounds of butterfat.

In Talbot County in 1915 there were 174 cows under test in the association. Average production for that year was 4,505 pounds of milk and 198 pounds of butterfat per cow. In 1925, the last year of record, 190 cows in the association established a yearly production average of 6,873 pounds of milk and 277 pounds of butterfat.

In those counties where associations have been operating for a number of years, says Mr. Conover, the average production of the cows in the county has been increased. This is not entirely due to the work of the association, he points out, but can be attributed in part to the valuable facts revealed by testing herds regularly and systematically.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. NEWS

Facts From C. T. A. Testers' Reports for December

The high herd for December is owned by E. Fiefarek, member of the Marinette Co. D. H. I. A. His herd of 9 registered Holsteins averaged 1,681 lb. milk and 56.0 lb. fat. This herd was retested and all cows were included in the herd average.

Six thousand two hundred twenty-four 40 lb. butterfat cows were reported in December. The Lake Mills D. H. I. A. was high, having 109 forty lb. cows. Only 77 testers reported their associations operating under retest rules and but 133 of the 166 associations operating were reported for December. Fifty-two thousand four hundred fifty-five cows were listed in 3,385 herds in these 133 associations. The average butterfat for the associations reported is 19.7 lb. The highest association average was found in the

Musego Vernon Association, 27.4 lb. being the average.

One thousand one hundred forty-four separators were tested and 93 skim milk samples tested over .05%. Eight hundred fifty-seven cows were culled and 70 new bulls bought. Fifty-five testers reported their associations having purebred sires only.

TESTING NOTES

The poor physical condition of many herds this fall caused by the dry pasture season is one of our largest difficulties for good winter production. It is rather late to remedy this situation but it should be kept in mind for next year. Another problem at hand now is the shortage of corn and mature corn silage and the high cost of protein supplements is also a very important one.

First, one of the best ways to solve any of the mentioned problems is to cull the poorer producers as closely as possible, because beef is a fair price and the good producers will make better returns for each dollar expended for feed.

The hay crop was good in this locality so a large amount of hay can be fed to replace the shortage of silage in ration. Many dairymen feed more silage than is advisable especially when corn is immature and low in digestible nutrients, a cow cannot consume enough to keep up body weight and heavy milk production.

With protein concentrates at the present prices and many of the cows in poor condition I think a grain ration of slightly lower protein content would be advisable. Where corn silage was immature for silage a more liberal grain ration is necessary. Farmers having no corn can substitute barley with good results if not fed too heavily. Although at present prices of corn, there is not much difference in cost of digestible nutrients.

Brewers grains dried make a good bulky substitute for bran and a cheaper protein source unless the ration is deficient in phosphorus where bran is hard to equal.

DATA FROM BEDFORD COUNTY (PA.) C. T. A.

COMPILED BY I. O. SIDELMANN

The Bedford County C. T. A. closed its third year December 1, 1927 with 20 whole year members and 7 others who were in the Association only part of the year. During this time the number of cows enrolled in the Association has decreased about 10% and the average production of the third year has increased over 10% in milk and over 15% in fat above the average of the first year.

The average number of cows the past year was 270. The average production was 6,904 lb. milk and 314 lb. butterfat which was valued at \$249.67. The total feed cost of \$101.31 left a value of product above feed cost of over \$148.36—\$2.46 was returned for \$1.00 expended for feed and the feed cost of producing 100 lb. milk was \$1.47 and 32 cents for a pound of butterfat.

A comparison of expenditures and returns for individual herds showing the

variation of feed costs and the cost of production.

One herd averaging 9.5 cows produced 6,248 lb. milk and 323.9 lb. butterfat per cow. The total feed cost was \$70.14. The feed cost per 100 lb. milk was 112 and 22 cents per lb. fat. Contrasted with this is a second herd of 17 cows which produced 5,614 lb. milk and 272.4 lb. fat. The total feed cost was 155.99—7 cents less than the highest in the Association. The cost of 100 lb. milk was \$2.07 and 43 cents for a lb. butterfat. Compare these with the average of \$1.47 and 32 cents respectively.

Twelve herds and 116 individual cows exceeded 300 lb. butterfat, 34 of these cows producing above 400 lb. Allen Eshelman, Everett, is owner of the high herd for milk and fat. His 11.58 cows average production was 8,841 lb. and 442.9 lb. respectively.

DATA FROM CLEARFIELD COUNTY (Pa.) C. T. A.

The Clearfield County C. T. A. finished its first year January 1, 1928 with 19 whole year members and one member who was enrolled part of the year. There were 230 cows in the Association all or part of the year the average being 202.75. The average production was 5,819 lb. milk and 246.9 lb. butterfat valued at \$206.27. The average total feed cost was \$82.11 leaving a profit of \$124.16. Feed cost per 100 lb. milk and per lb. butterfat was \$1.41 and 33 cents respectively.

The herd of C. Hoyt of Sabula containing an average of 12.67 purebred Jerseys led the Association for butterfat with 474 lb. and second for milk with 8,939 lb. The report states that Mr. Hoyt has built his herd up by careful selection.

The herd of J. E. Hayes of Rockton averaging 12.42 cows took second place for butterfat with 350.5 lb. and first place for milk with 9,635 lb.

Two other herds averaged above 300 lb. butterfat. Forty-six individual cows exceeded this figure, the highest being No. 26, a five-year-old purebred Jersey owned by C. E. Hoyt whose production was 10,799 lb. milk and 652.7 lb. butterfat. Mr. Hoyt had 8 other cows to exceed the 400 lb. mark.

THE ADVANCE GUARD OF COW TESTERS

We are duly appreciative of the fine service of the cow testing association movement throughout our territory and we are hopeful of its rapid expansion, states the editor of *Stock and Dairying* of Duluth. Yet we recognize that the roster of regional membership does not include all the good dairymen. Many a man is doing pioneering work in his community in testing his herd as an individual enterprise. Few men have the vision and initiative to inaugurate such work and the will power to go through with it. Such men belong without question in the ranks of champion dairymen. We would go further and say they belong at the very top of the honor roll

THEO. FAVRE & SON TOMKINS COVE, N. Y. SKINS

Musk Rats, Fall, Winter, good sections, \$1.60 to \$1.80 flat. Damage kits at value. Raccoon, Winter, good section, \$7.00 to \$8.00 flat. Winter, Eastern Dark Mink, \$12.00 to \$20.00 flat. Red Fox, \$10 to \$14. Skunk, \$1.60 to \$1.90 flat, before January.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a \$1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay

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Send \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a \$1 box of stationery free.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

RATICATOR**Beats them all for Killing Rats**

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and the results have been beyond expectation. The conditions were absolutely unbearable until we tried this preparation."—Dept. of Correction, City of New York.

Sold under money back guarantee: Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint \$1.75, postpaid.

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**A Breeder of
Holsteins**

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

**The Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman**

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

**IMPORTED T. B. TESTED, REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE
HOLSTEIN COWS FOR QUICK SALE**

Grades—25 large heavy springer cows \$165 each, choice 10 or more \$175.

Registered—14 2-year-old springers \$175 each, well grown, perfect individuals.

Registered—32 3-4-5-year-old close springers registered and transferred to American Herd Books, \$100 each for the lot or choice of 10 or more \$225 each.

Bulls from dams up to 28,000 lb. milk and over 1200 butter in a year. Must be seen to be appreciated.

JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop., SPOT FARM,
TULLY, N. Y.

of agriculture. For they indicate the possession of rare talent in rural leadership. We are very pleased to print the following letter received some days since from Mr. P. A. Erickson of Ray, Minn., in far northern Koochiching, a few miles from the Canadian line. We would welcome dozens of more letters like this and print them as we can:

"In your local farm paper you urge every dairyman to join a cow testing association. This is of course desirable but in many communities like ours farms are too few and scattered for an association and we are left to work out our problems alone or with a neighbor or two co-operating. A neighbor and myself bought a testing outfit and scales nine years ago and began testing and weeding out boarders. We have had five registered sires in the last 13 years, starting with grade cows or heifer calves.

Here are the results on my own farm in November:

Number of mature cows milked—5.
Number of heifers milked—3.
Average production cows—1,147 lbs.
Average production heifers—840 lbs.
Lowest production per cow—922 lbs.
Highest production per cow—1,724 lbs.
Highest butterfat production per cow—56.9.
Lowest butterfat production per cow—31.3.
Average butterfat—heifers—28.5.

I milk twice a day and feed roots instead of silage. Home grown grain, bran and oil meal are fed from 5½ to 10 qts. daily. Ronghage, alfalfa and clover are also fed. We have two more cows, one now dry with a record of 300.2 lbs. butterfat since January 1 and another just fresh whose production was 9,858 lbs. milk and 352.8 pounds butterfat to November 27. This cow will have over 11,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds butterfat by January 1. I am sending you these figures to show that while a test association is desirable, it is by no means necessary. Dairying like everything else simmers down to the interest and effort employed by the individual."

This is a dandy letter. Let us have a lot more personal experience and accomplishment stories like it.

**VERMONT C. T. A. REPORT FOR
NOVEMBER**

Fifteen associations who reported in November a total of 339 herds in test gave the following averages:

Cows in milk 5,487; cows dry, 1,317; average lb. milk, 544; pound fat, 23.0; average lb. grain fed per cow, 172; pound 4% milk per lb. of grain 3.3.

The highest average herd for fat reported was that of J. P. Hattoms eight Jerseys in the Cabot-Peacham Association which averaged 47.2 lb. from 1,058 lb. milk.

The herd of twelve Holsteins owned by D. Safford averaged highest for milk production with 1,283 lb., the fat produc-

tion 40.7 being fourth. Six other herds averaged above 40 lb. butterfat.

The highest cow reported for butterfat was No. 7, a Guernsey owned by C. A. Breese of the Mt. Anthony Association who produced 87.7 lb. from 1,754 lb. milk.

Buttercup, a Holstein owned by A. C. Plire of the 1st Addison Association had the highest milk production of 1,840 lb. Eighteen others are listed as having produced above 43.9 lb. butterfat.

The report states that 21 cows were sold by members of the Winham County Association. Several Associations in Vermont have listed all the names of bulls owned by the members which have been forwarded to the Bureau of dairying at Washington who are assembling statistics on dairy bulls throughout the United States.

**THE COW THAT MAKES THE
MONEY**

Hoard's Dairyman—The following table gives the results of one herd in a year of testing in the Long Prairie Association of Minnesota:

No. of cows	Lbs. fat	Value of product*	Feed cost	Value above feed cost
1	355	\$196	\$58	\$138
2	340	187	46	141
3	329	181	52	129
4	326	179	45	134
5	303	167	50	117
6	288	158	42	116
7	260	143	50	93
8	235	129	39	90
9	226	124	38	86
10	221	122	40	82
11	126	69	34	35
Ave.	274	\$151	\$45	\$106

* Fat valued at 55 cents a lb.

The high cow in this herd returned four times as much profit as the low cow. If we can judge the value of these cows by the profits returned, then the high cow is worth just that many times more than the low producer. After all, this is the only true way of valuing a cow because a dairyman is in the business for a profit and not for his health.

Placing a value of \$50 upon the lowest producer, which is considerably lower than prices paid for similar cows at sales, and judging their value according to profits returned, No. 2 would be worth \$221. In other words, her profit above feed cost was equal to what her owner would have received in interest on a mortgage of \$1,763 bearing 8% interest.

There is a profit in cows producing 300 lb. fat or better a year. Every dairyman should make this his goal and constantly practice the commandment of the successful dairymen—Feed, Weel, Breed, and Advertise.

B. J. ROSENQUIST, *Tester.*

"There goes the rascal who swindled me out of \$40,000."

"How did he do it?"

"He refused to let me marry his daughter."



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE

**YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE**

King Hartog Pleiades

KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsontown, R. D.

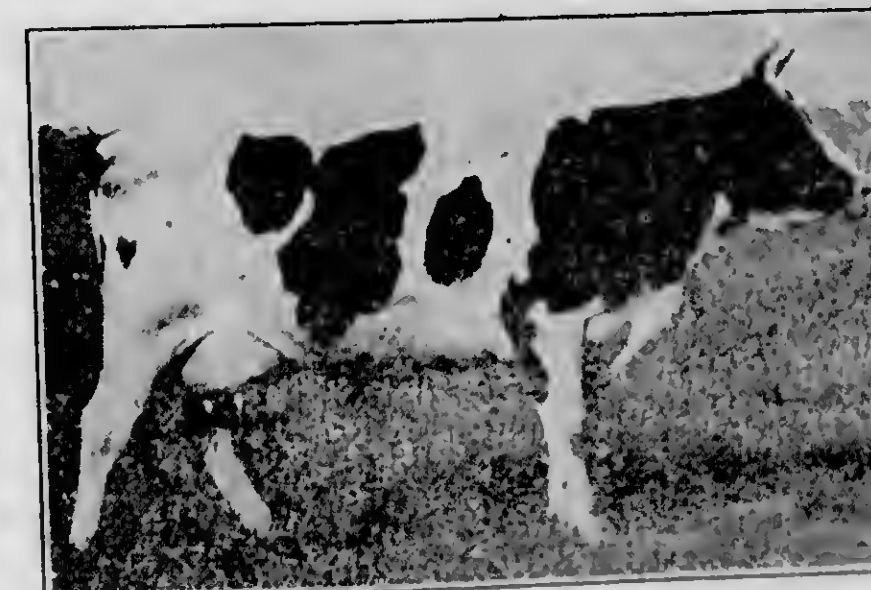
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**This is the Dairy
Barn and
Farm Buildings
at
Spring Brook Farm****Where This Herdsire - HAS SIRED - Cows of This Type**

ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

*I Have Young Stock
for Sale*

**My Herd Is
ACCREDITED**



WILLOWDALE ORMSBY BERNADETTE 923829

S. T. WITMER
Dauphin County

Pennsylvania

Union Deposit

GELATT-SOUTH GIBSON C. T. A.

Out of 295 cows tested in the Gelatt-South Gibson Cow Testing Association for the month of December, sixty-two exceeded the 40 lb. butterfat mark.

First place went for the second time to "Korndyke Arlep Hengerveld," a registered Holstein cow belonging to Arthur Bowell, of Thompson. Her figures were 82.6 lb. fat from 2,502 lb. milk. This cow for the month of November took second place for milk among the 15,554 cows tested in the cow testing associations of Pennsylvania. Echo Sylvia Rag Apple DeKol, a registered Holstein belonging to Hayden Bros. of Susquehanna, took second place with 76.4 lb. fat from 2,248 lb. milk. The best heifer for the month was No. 13, a grade Holstein in the herd of S. J. Horton & Son, of Clifford, who produced 48.1 lb. fat from 1,457 lb. milk.

C. E. Pickering led with 14 "honor cows"; Bryant Bros. had 11; Hayden Bros. 7; Curtis Allen, 5; Arthur Bowell, 5; E. B. Gelatt, 5; F. F. Resseguie, 2; Curtis Allen, 1; Dr. Barnes, 1; George Leonard, 1; O. P. Walker & Sons, 1.

We will not attempt to pick the best herd, but Arthur Bowell had five milking cows averaging 1,827 lb. milk and 64.6 lb. fat. E. B. Gillette had 10 averaging 1,140 lb. milk and 45.4 lb. fat; Hayden Bros. had 14 averaging 1,183 lb. milk and 43.1 lb. fat; Bryant Bros. had 20 averaging 1,207 lb. milk and 41.6 lb. fat; C. E. Pickering had 25 averaging 1,115 lb. milk and 39.2 lb. fat.—B. E. Whitney, Tester.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (PA) C. T. A.

Figures compiled by I. O. Sidlemann. The Washington County C. T. A. closed its fourth year December 1, 1927 with sixteen members, three of which were in the Association only part of the year.

The average production has seen a steady increase during this time. Two hundred seventy three cows were enrolled in the Association for all or part of the year with an average of 169. The average production was 8,408 pounds of milk and 315.5 pounds of fat valued at \$266.53. The average total feed cost was \$105.30 leaving a profit of \$161.23.

Ten herds and 98 individual cows produced over 300 pounds of butterfat.—Walter Anderson, Tester.

TROY, BRADFORD CO. (PA.) C. T. A.

From figures compiled by I. O. Sidlemann

The Troy C. T. A. closed its twelfth year November 1, 1927 having been in continuous operation for fourteen years with the exception of 1918-19 and 1922-23. Twenty whole year members and five part year members were enrolled owning a total of 417 cows. Two hundred sixty-eight cows figured in the average which averaged to produce 7,132 pounds of milk and 278.9 pounds of fat at a total feed cost of \$81.35. The value of the product was \$189.72 leaving a profit of \$108.37 above the total feed cost.

Ten herds and ninety individual cows exceeded 300 pounds of butterfat.—James Forrest, Tester.

COWANESQUE VALLEY, TIOGA CO. (PA.) C. T. A.

From figures compiled by I. O. Sidlemann

This association finished its third year November 1, 1927 with 26 whole year members and 3 part members. Four hundred ninety-three cows were enrolled in the Association during all or part of the year.

The number of cows enrolled has steadily increased although the production has remained nearly the same. Several of the herds are on test for the first time, otherwise, the average production would have been materially higher.

The averages were figured on a basis of 426 cows which produced 7,047 pounds of milk and 256.4 pounds of fat valued at \$176.55. The average total feed cost was \$67.20 leaving a profit of \$109.35. The return for \$1.00 expended for feed was \$2.63 while the cost of 100 pounds of milk was \$.95 and the cost of one pound of butterfat was \$.26.

Five herds and 117 cows exceeded 300 pounds of butterfat.—Carl Vingling, Tester.

PUREBRED DAIRY SIRES

The purebred dairy sire is the greatest single factor in increasing the average production of dairy cows. This fact is generally recognized, yet 75 per cent of the dairy bulls in service in the United States are either grades or scrubs.

An analysis of census figures made by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the States high in percentage of purebred dairy sires are high also in average milk production per cow. The 48 States, after being arranged in the order of percentage of purebred sires, varying from 91 to 8 per cent, were divided into four groups of 12 States each and the average milk production per cow in each group was found. The results showed that the group containing the highest percentage of purebred sires was also the leading group in average milk yield, and that as the percentage of purebred sires decreased the production of milk for the group became less.

The following question is often asked: To what extent may purebred dairy sires be expected to increase the milk and butterfat production of average cows in one generation? This question can best be answered by giving actual results from herds where carefully selected purebred dairy bulls have been mated with average cows; that is, with cows whose average yearly production is about 4,500 pounds of milk and 175 pounds of butterfat.

A tabulation of records of cows in dairy-herd-improvement associations has been made by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and the production of daughters of purebred bulls has been compared

with the production of the dams of those daughters. The yearly butterfat production of the dams of 260 daughters ranged from 150 to 199 pounds. When the records of all immature cows were figured to maturity the average yearly milk production of the dams was 4,695 pounds and that of the daughters 7,607. The average yearly butterfat production of the dams was 179 pounds and that of the daughters 300. On an average the daughters excelled the dams by 62 per cent in milk production and 67.6 per cent in butterfat production. These figures give some idea of the results that may be expected when average dairy cows are mated with purebred dairy bulls.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FAMILY SPENDING PLANS

What does a family gain by keeping a record of its expenditures? Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse, of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in a new Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1553-F, "Planning and Recording Family Expenditures," shows how a record enables a family to judge whether or not it is living up to its spending plan; to use not only money, but time and energy to better advantage; to decide what articles to buy, which to make, and which to do without; to recognize mistakes in buying, and so avoid them in the future; to determine which dealers and which methods of buying yield better value.

The bulletin discusses various systems of keeping accounts, adapted to the needs of different families. The single-page-to-a-class-of-expenditure type of account book, in loose-leaf form is suggested as the one which will best fit the needs of most families, but other forms of account books and cards are also described. A comprehensive classification of income and expenditures is given, and the reader is then shown how to prepare a budget or spending plan. Points emphasized throughout the bulletin are that any record of expenditure must be simple and clear and kept with as little outlay of time and energy as possible, and that there should be provision constantly for summary views of income and expenditures.

This bulletin may be obtained free, while the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS ABORTION

A most interesting contribution to this subject was made by Prof. Bang at the Philadelphia A. V. M. A. meeting. It is now more than thirty-two years since the author isolated and first saw the *Brucella abortus* or as it is still commonly called, the Bang bacillus. Since then it has been recognized in every country where cattle are kept in any considerable numbers and generally regarded to be the most important cause of abortion in cattle, by many considered the greatest scourge of cattle.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

**POULTRY**

CHICKS—REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS FOR FALL BROILERS. Lithia Spring Hatchery, Waynesboro, Virginia.

50 FERRIS BEST EGG STRAIN. White Leghorns, May Pullets, \$1.00 each with order. J. B. MATTOX, Myrtle, Miss.

BIG-TYPE HEAVY-WEIGHT BRONZE TURKEYS' eggs 50c. each, 100 \$40.00. Associated Poultry Farm, Hudson, Ill.

BARRED ROCK and RHODE ISLAND RED chicks after the fifteenth of December. Write for prices. TIP TOP POULTRY FARM, Harrisonburg, Va.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, Sugar-creek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

Grade Your Eggs For Hatching and raise 90 percent pullets, Satisfaction guaranteed. Instructions simple. Price \$1.50. MARYSILLA H. SMITH, Sandyville, W. Va., Route 1.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS, 6 for \$3.50; 12 for \$6.50. Parcel post prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LAKE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. L. Certified Cockerels, \$4.00 or 10 for \$30.00; Sire's record 250 to 300 eggs, dam's certified stock for 6 years. Also chicks from same stock. 5,400 egg Candee Incubator \$200.00, F. O. B. Automatic turning trays for 3,000 eggs. DAY'S POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, N. Y.

DUCKS, TURKEYS & BUTTERCUP CHICKENS

GIANT-BIG-TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c each; 100, \$45; 100 Baby Turkeys, \$100. Big-type Pekin Ducks, 22 eggs \$2; 100, \$8; 500, \$35; 100 ducklings, \$25; 500, \$120. Buttercup eggs, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill., Box HBD.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Roller canaries in full song. Mrs. VERN BEYEA, Dundee, N. Y., R. D. 3.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop Clover Honey, Chunk, Comb and extracted. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. BOKHARA SEED COMPANY, Falmouth, Ky.

HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar \$1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. JAMES A. HANDSON Co., Mfg. Chemists, Moosic, Pa.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY Co., Scotland, So. Dakota.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, \$1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

MANLEY'S HEAVY FRUITER, the original short jointed cotton. Sure Crop, the new early cotton. Both 40% lint, 40 bolls to pound, staple 1 1/4, over 3 bales to acre. Get proofs, and special seed prices. E. S. MANLEY, Carnesville, Ga.

LIVE STOCK

PUREBRED—Holstein heifer and bull calves shipped C. O. D. at farmers' prices, from fully accredited herds. MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROCS—Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA and Duroc Jerseys. Open and bred gilts. Service males, fall pigs. Prices reasonable. Registered free. HOMER R. KLINE, Broadway, Va.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIREs—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

FOR SALE—A son of King Piebe of York 33rd, who is a son of King Piebe of York, the famous show bull. Dam—Maple Lane Korndyke Fayne, one of the highest fat producing cows in the Lehigh Co. C. T. A. Straight top, good rump and well marked. Born February 2, 1927. Herd fully accredited. Pedigree and price on application. DR. R. L. SCHAEFER, Allentown, Pa.

**DOGS**

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Good stock. Reasonable prices. JACOB BLANK, Leola, Pa.

\$40.00 buys my trained coonhound on 20 days trial with money deposited. I will pay express. B. CATES, Box 18, Sedalia, Ky.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. Oco KENNELS, Oconee, Ill.

ALFALFA

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.50 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.50. Both tests 95% pure. Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. Dak.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for de- livered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. JAMES DEVLIN HAY CO., INC., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. JAMES A. BENSON Co., 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. BUSBY, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS, GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, \$4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. GRANITE STATE BULB CO., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

MILLIONS—Cabbage and Collard Plants, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid. Express, 10,000, \$10.00. Sweet peppers and celery, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.50 postpaid. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Virginia.

SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. MARKON DAY, Georgetown, Ohio.

FEED MARKET REVIEW

Demand for most feeds exceeded market offerings during the week ended January 12 and prices averaged irregularly higher, states the Weekly Feed Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Low temperatures over a wide area early in the week tended towards more liberal feeding. Continued dry weather over most of Texas caused an increased demand for feed in that area while the opening of the baby chick season there caused a good inquiry from poultry men. Demand for feed was also active in Colorado. Pacific Coast markets continued firm with a good inquiry for offerings of feeds and feed grains.

Wheat Feeds: Bran prices ruled about steady for the week with fractional declines in some producing centers offsetting strength in some consuming markets while middlings were generally higher in spite of weakness at Minneapolis. Production last week was slightly larger than a year ago as estimated from flour output at centers. About three-tenths pound more wheat per bushel is going into offal this season than last, according to Census reports. Inquiries were limited at Philadelphia where prices were fractionally higher for prompt shipment. Quotations also made a fractional advance at Buffalo although offerings at that point were very liberal as mills were only about a week behind on their contracts. Jobbers were anxious to make sales but were generally holding at firm prices although an occasional dealer made concessions. Bran was 50c higher at Cincinnati where jobbers reported a good demand but inquiries were dull at St. Louis even at a fractional decline in bran prices while more liberal offerings weakened at Chicago market. Demand was slack at Minneapolis but the limited offerings moved at only a fractional decline for bran while middlings were notably unchanged. Inquiries from feeders were small but mixed feed manufacturers were good buyers.

Prices ruled firm at Omaha with the heavier feeds firm. Reduced offerings and a fairly brisk inquiry caused an upward trend at Kansas City. Bran inquiries came from a wider territory and more sales were made for deferred shipment. Mixers in Central States took fair quantities and sales to the South increased. Shorts also showed a fractional advance although consuming demand for this feed seemed only moderately active. Some dealers appeared to be storing shorts. The output of millfeeds in Colorado increased but offerings moved readily at steadily advancing prices. Demand was slack at Memphis but was more active at Atlanta.

Cottonseed Meal continued its upward trend with crushers reporting a good export demand for this product. Recent reports from Denmark indicate that prices of competing oil cakes have also been advanced in that market. Inquiries in the Northeast seem of only moderate volume but feeders from the Central West and Mountain States continue to take cottonseed meal although some dairymen in the Central West were turning to gluten meal

because of the high prices of cottonseed meal.

Linseed Meal was irregular. Production was restricted at Buffalo because of the slow demand for oil, according to trade reports, and prices there showed a fractional advance. Quotations were also advanced at Chicago but demand slackened at Minneapolis and prices there were notably unchanged.

Gluten Feed was irregularly higher. Demand was good at Buffalo where offerings were restricted although the smaller producers were still offering freely for shipment at 50c advance over last week's quotations. Both gluten feed and meal worked sharply higher at Chicago where the local concern was out of the market for both January and February and advanced prices \$2 a ton over previous March quotations, which were 50c higher than those of February.

Hominy Feed was irregular. Demand was slack at Philadelphia but the market was easier at Buffalo where offerings were more liberal by both mills and resellers. Offerings of yellow hominy at that market were in excess of the scattered demand for that feed. Demand was slackened at Chicago but prices worked slightly lower while Omaha quotations were unchanged.

Alfalfa Meal ruled steady. Demand was quiet at Chicago and quotations were fractionally higher at St. Louis. Prices were unchanged at Omaha and at Denver. This feed was in good demand at Kansas City with most inquiries for green meal while the lower grades were draggy.

Quoted January 4, 1928: Standard spring wheat bran—Minneapolis \$30.25; Chicago \$32.75; Buffalo \$35.50; Philadelphia \$9. Soft winter wheat bran—Cincinnati \$36.50; St. Louis \$32.50; Atlanta \$40.50. Hard winter wheat bran—Kansas City \$30.50; Omaha \$30.50. Standard spring wheat middlings—Buffalo \$35.00; Minneapolis \$30.00. Soft winter wheat middlings—Cincinnati \$40.00; St. Louis \$34.50. Gray shorts—Kansas City \$32; Omaha \$32.50. Cottonseed meal—43%; Fort Worth \$43; Kansas City \$49.90; Chicago \$51.50; Memphis \$47—41%; Memphis \$45—36%; Atlanta \$40; Cincinnati \$44.50. Linseed meal—Minneapolis \$47.25; Buffalo \$48; Gluten Feed—Chicago \$38.70; Buffalo \$40.00. White hominy feed—Buffalo \$41.50; Omaha \$34; Chicago \$37.75; Philadelphia \$42.25. No. 1 alfalfa meal—Chicago \$27.50; Kansas City \$24.50; Omaha \$23.50; St. Louis \$25.50.

HOLSTEIN BRINGS \$280

At the purebred Holstein sale of Blair Brothers, near Burley, December 20, top price was \$280, paid by J. L. Johnson of Rupert for one of the best cows.

E. Dalsoglio, also of Rupert, paid \$250 for another good cow, which was the second high price. The mature stock averaged about \$150, with a slightly lower average for the younger animals. Rupert and Downey people were the heaviest buyers.

"What is a detour?"

"The roughest distance between two points."—*Christian Science Monitor*.

CERTIFIED COW TESTERS

Minnesota probably has the distinction of being the first state in the Union to start a movement for certifying men in charge of cow testing work. The aim is to elevate the standards of this work and give recognition to the men who are doing their work in first class manner.

To be given a certified membership card a tester must measure up to the qualifications required by the state supervisor and the associations. To qualify, his work must pass the supervisor's inspection, he must have an agreeable personality, have had dairy experience, six month's testing experience and be over 21 years of age.

Preference is given to graduates of schools of agriculture or high schools and to those who have attended testers' short courses.

At the present time there are 95 men engaged in the testing business in Minnesota and 65 of these have been certified. Many of the others are not yet eligible for certification because they have not been in the service long enough.

FIND OHIO "SIAMESE TWINS" IN ICE NEAR LIMAVILLE

William Carlyle and Leland Robinson, pupils of the Deer Creek school, near Limaville, found "Siamese Twin" muskrats in the ice of a pond near their school. The two animals are perfect, except that they have an extra leg between them, making nine. Their bodies were joined near the hind legs. The freak attracted much attention from many people.

THE BOSS GIVES ORDERS

Professor—"See here, my man, who in the d— told you to plant all that shrubbery in my front yard?"
Gardener—"Why, your wife, of course."

Professor—"Mighty pretty, isn't it?"

POINTED AND HEADED

"I can't find a single pin! Where do they all go to, anyway?"

"It's hard to tell, because they're pointed in one direction and they're headed in another."

INTENSIVE FARMING

"Why are you running a steam roller over that field?" asked the stranger.

"I'm trying to raise mashed potatoes," explained the farmer.

Magistrate—Why did you conclude that the defendant was drunk?

Constable—He was engaged in a heated argument with a bus driver.

Magistrate—But that does not prove anything.

Constable—Well, sir, there was no bus driver there.

Mary had a little lamb,

Given by a friend to keep.

It followed her around until

It died from want of sleep.

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

If you are in the market for some good foundation animals, male or female, I would be very glad to send you full description and prices.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

For Sale
PUREBRED HOLSTEINS
Both Male and Female

Sired by my 30-lb. Bull,
Mahwin King Johanna Rue.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Special Extra

We are offering you a fine pair of calves of good type and breeding.

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Jupiter Glista, born June 23, 1927. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista 27 lb. sire. Dam: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter. A very good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Snowdrop Glista, born June 29, 1927. Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, out of Gudula Clothilde Pontiac 2nd, milk 511.8; butter, 31.25 lb. Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista. A very promising young cow.

This is a good pair of calves, price for pair \$150. If sold separate \$80 each.

ACCREDITED HERD

F. JONES, Manager
Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE

PENNA.

ELMWOOD FARM

Frederick, Maryland

CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner
Federal Accredited



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

I now have several young bulls by my herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

These young bulls range in age from 30 to 90 days and are out of high producing dams of excellent breeding.

It Will Pay You to Consider One of Them

Will Be Pleased to Send Pedigrees and Prices Upon Request

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.
If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

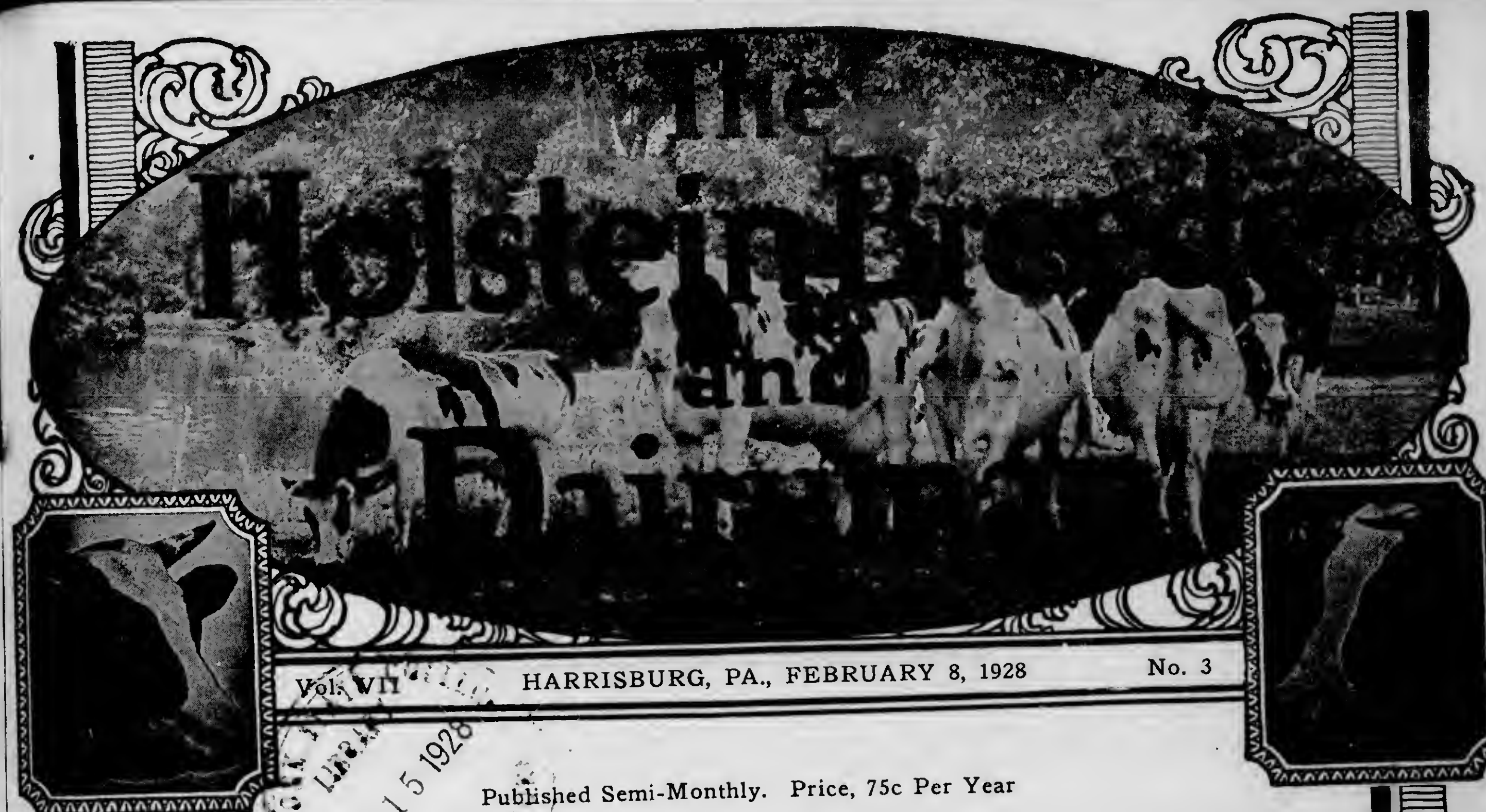
CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN. SOUTH BEND. INDIANA



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Business Is Sensitive

Only Going Where It Is Invited

AND STAYING

Where It Is Well Treated

If you invite Business by calling attention to your herd and the stock you have to sell through the pages of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, Business will feel free to come :: :: ::

And Will Come to Your Place.

We know that you will treat your customers right, otherwise we would not want you to advertise with us. Let our advertising department submit plans for a series of ads, featuring your stock. This service is ***Absolutely Free***, it is just one of the things we do to benefit our patrons and the Cattle Business.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

THE MAGAZINE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1928

No. 3

Wisconsin's Champion Holstein Herd

By J. H. Lewis

WITH more recent data before us officially authoritative showing the superiority of the Holstein breed of dairy cattle in Wisconsin both as to numbers and in butterfat producing ability, it becomes doubly interesting to know which herd of all Holstein herds in the state is entitled to recognition as the "premier" herd of the breed as well as the first dairy herd of the state.

By being patient and awaiting the compilation of statistics by recognized dairy authorities of the state the writer has been able to obtain verified information insuring largely the correctness of the statements set down here in writing.

A. J. Cramer, Dairy Husbandman of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin in a special communication to the writer dated January 19, 1928, states as follows: "The complete list of 300 pound herds has only just been completed and I do not know whether it will be published or not. It occurs to me that possibly an abstract from this list may at least answer your immediate purpose so we have made two of these, one of the registered Holstein cows credited with over 600 pounds butterfat in Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Associations last year and the other for registered Holstein herds averaging 400 pounds butterfat for the same year."

The first item that appears on the abstract as prepared for the writer at his personal request by Mr. Cramer shows that the top cow among all the high butterfat producers among Registered Holsteins in Wisconsin is comprised in the herd at the Wisconsin School for the Blind at Janesville, in Rock County. This cow made a record of production in 1927, of 21,863 lb. milk and 823.6 lb. butterfat the highest producing cow on test in an officially recognized and properly organized Cow Testing Association.

Your correspondent obtained a first intimate view of this fine herd at the "Big White Fair" at Darlington, in LaFayette County. Later at the State Fair, at Milwaukee, this herd was first in Aged Bull, second in Senior Bull Calf, fourth in Senior Heifer Calf, seventh in Two Year Old Heifer, fifth on Aged Herd, seventh on Young Herd, fourth on Calf Herd and fifth on Dairy Herd. In the Institutional Class, in which the different State Institutions showed against each other, the herd from the Wisconsin School for the Blind stood first in every entry and first and second in produce of dam. Altogether the herd took twenty-four ribbons, the greatest number taken by any individually owned herd. At all of the County Fairs, the

herd took a large percentage of premiums and in many of them were Champions and Grand Champions in both the male and female classes.

The herd of Holsteins at the Wisconsin School for the Blind has been developed by Mr. J. T. Hooper, Superintendent. It is a herd that not only stands high in production but is a herd of wonderful type. There is hardly an animal in the entire herd that is not a show animal.

However, a herd that shows well without production is an expensive herd to keep and Mr. Hooper's policy has been to have first a producing herd and then, if possible, to have show type as well. During the year 1927 the herd at the Wisconsin School for the Blind



SOME OF THE WINNERS

was the high herd in the Janesville Cow Testing Association, and in that association the school had the three highest cows of any breed. The average of the herd for the year is 384 pounds of fat from an average of 11,308 pounds of milk with a total of 23 cows counted. All cows in the herd were counted whether dry or producing.

At the Clark Sale in October, 1926, held at Fond du Lac, the school purchased six cows. Most of them are fine producers as well as wonderful show type. The records of production of these six cows for the year 1926-1927 were very good. One calf, the heifer calf of Lulu Segis Car Born, valued at \$500 has not been sold, but for the other calf the value of \$225 was obtained. If we deduct the \$500 calf the six cows are more than paid for in the value of the produce above the cost of feed for the six cows, one very fine calf, and all this accomplished in one year's record.

The figures are taken from the records of the Janesville Cow Testing Association.

Superintendent Hooper is no novice in the business of dairy farming. He came up from the ranks and when a young man conducted a creamery business which was very successful. When he came to the Wisconsin School for the Blind he was determined from the start to build up one of the finest herds of Registered Holsteins in the state and he has succeeded and is justifiably proud of the composition of the herd and its earning qualifications.

In October 1924, the School purchased, Queen Johanna of Enterprise No. 560535, at the National Holstein Sale at Waukesha, just after the exhibit of the National Dairy Association held at Milwaukee that year. The purchase price was \$550. This cow has produced from October 15, 1925, to January 1, 1928, almost \$3,000 in net profit. She has given three calves to the herd one selling for \$225, the second for \$500 and the third is held at \$750. It is a most desirable show animal having every sign of being a splendid producer, almost as good or better than her mother. The cow has also averaged a production of practically \$500 a year in milk above the cost of feed. This year 1926-1927 she completed her official record of 1,050 lb. of butter.

At the head of the herd are two very excellent sires. One is King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 16th Twin, a twin brother of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Piebe, the great herdsire of Hargrove & Arnold of Norwalk, Iowa. This bull's two nearest dams have an average record of 1,351 lb. of butter with an average test of between four and five per cent.

The other herdsire is Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad No. 400282, a son of a 27 lb. four-year-old, sired by a 27 lb. and 1,033 lb. son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. He was born April 8, 1922. Reserve All-American three-year-old 1925; first prize Two-Year-Old at the National 1924; first prize Three-Year-Old at National Dairy Show, South Dakota and Sioux City 1925; first prize Aged Bull at National 1926; first prize Aged Bull at Wisconsin State Fair 1927; Senior and Grand Champion at Mississippi Valley Exposition 1924-1925; a remarkable show son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Senior, who was Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show and Wisconsin State Fair 1921. He carries a double cross of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, sire of sixteen 1,000 lb. cows and the only bull having three daughters averaging over 1,400 lb. butter in a year.

Both of these bulls are very fine show types and with such foundation sires and dams as the school now has in the herd it is reasonable to conclude that Superintendent Hooper can continue the work of building a Holstein-Friesian herd surpassed by none and equalled only by few of the Holstein breed.

Scotchmen stories are a bit tiresome we agree, but we laughed at this:

"Have you heard of the Scotchman who made his daughter get married in the back yard?"

"No, why did he do that?"

"So when the wedding was over, the chickens could pick up the rice."

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose

Pennsylvania

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A.
HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND

Have You One in Your Barn?

By George Leslie

"HIS reasons are as two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them they are not worth the search." This was not written of a dairy farmer but might well have been, as regards his reasons for not doing the two things which are the fundamental operations in figuring out whether he is keeping his cows or his cows are keeping him.

The two things which he must do, and the two it is hardest to make him believe he must do are weighing all his milk and all his feed; and the reason he always gives, in one form or another is that he "has no time." Even when he admits that he ought to do these two simple things he will still say he "cannot take the time." Often we have asked how much time it would take, but could never get a definite reply, which shows that when a man who milks cows says he has no time to weigh their milk and feed it is not a reason but an excuse—and there is a world of difference between the two.

Consider this matter of time. Some people have millions in money, more have a moderate amount, while the majority of us have to keep our noses to the grindstone to keep out of debt; but there is one thing that we all have in exactly the same amount from birth until we go to our appointed place, and that is time. President Coolidge has not one second more than the raggedest newsboy; while the most irresponsible tramp that rides the rods has not a tick of the clock less than our beloved "Lindy" or Henry Ford or King George or anybody else who looms large in the public eye because of noteworthy achievements. The man who draws his living from the udders of his cows shares in this equality of possession with every human being in the whole wide world. As a matter of absolute fact we all have all the time there is, but we waste a lot of it—and how!

A magazine editor said that he would salute with

amazement any man who had wasted no more than ten hours a week as a yearly average, and felt that such a man deserved a niche in the hall of fame. Applying that amount of time to the dairy barn, it would weigh that milk and feed for seventeen cows. After all is said and done this weighing proposition is a trifle in the doing but a mighty big thing in its results. Anybody who wants to can prove that it takes no more than five minutes to weigh the two feedings and two milkings a day for a cow and we don't believe he can point to any other five minutes in the day's work that will give better returns.

In a display advertisement in a magazine we saw a short time ago the headline "HAVE YOU A CHIEF GUESSER IN YOUR BUSINESS?" Every dairy farmer who does not weigh the feed he gives his cows and the milk his cows give him must answer that question in the affirmative because he is the Chief Guesser in his own business. Unfortunately, even after many years of argument by all the forces of education, Chief Guessers are abroad in the land in their tens of thousands, which is why they have the power to keep the country's average milk production at the disgraceful figure of 4,368 lb. milk per cow. We can beat every other country's cows in individual milk and fat production records in all the dairy breeds, but even so we cannot catch up to Holland or Denmark, for example, in the average yield. This situation is largely due to the Chief Guessers who sit on their milking stools day after day and take what the cow gives; pour the contents of the pail into the can and "guess" its twelve or fourteen quarts; scoop up feed in an old agate pan or a lard pail or a feed scoop and "guess" they are feeding two or four or eight or ten pounds or quarts of grain. These are the same men who feed silage with a shovel or a basket, "guessing" their cows get twenty or twenty-



Our Sixth Annual Sale

We will hold our Sixth Annual Sale of Purebred Holsteins on March 17, 1928.

The usual high standard that has prevailed in our previous sales will be maintained.

Watch this space for further announcement.

S. R. Miller, Sales Manager, Chambersburg, Pa.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

CLEONA

PENNA.

five pounds a day when they may be getting anywhere from fifteen to forty or fifty pounds. Chief Guessers do not know what their costs or profits are but they are always sure profits are too low or declare that they "make no money out of milk."

The great statesman Gladstone said that "One demonstration is worth a thousand arguments." Cow Testing Associations or Herd Improvement Associations as they now want to call them, have made hundreds of demonstrations of the truth of the value of weighing feed and milk, and have repeated them year after year for some years. Their work has been an eye opener to thousands of dairy farmers who never would believe that a check on feed and production could add to their profits.

There were on July 1, 1926 eight hundred and forty Cow Testing Associations in operation. As we noted previously, the average production for the United States is 4,368 lb. milk a year. For the Cow Testing Association it is a little over 7,200 lb. The fat average for the country is 175 lbs. For the Association herds it is 282 lbs. Speaking of these two classes of cows, J. B. Parker in the 1926 Year Book of Agriculture says: "In a study of 18,000 yearly individual cow records it was found that cows producing 175 lb. butterfat had a return over feed cost of \$34 a year, those with a production of 282 lbs. returned \$68 after the feed had been paid for and those with a production of 300 lbs. returned \$74. Two cows of the 175-pound-production group would not furnish as much income over feed cost as one cow of the 300 lb. group." In all these herds the Chief Guesser resigned from his job and thereby acquired a much better knowledge of his business.

To justify himself, the Chief Guesser will insist that he "can tell what his cows are giving." Can he? From actual instances J. C. McDowell shows in the Year Book that errors in estimates were 25% on milk production of milk and 28% on production of butterfat.

The man who handles his cows by guesswork is unfair to his good cows because he won't give them a chance to show what they can do; unfair to his feed dealer because he does not give the feed he buys a chance to do its work; to the breed he uses because he cuts down its average; to the dairy industry as a whole because he is the man who makes the "surplus milk"; and most unfair to his family and himself because he uses his money and energy to run a low profit business when he could make it pay a lot more money by using a pencil and a scale and working by the "write-weigh" system which is also the right way, the only difference being in the spelling.

The Chief Guesser won't admit he is one, and he'll get peeved if we say he is; but this is because "the sting of a reproach is the truth of it." It is early in the year and there is no time like the present to get busy with a milk and feed scale and a pencil and spend five little minutes a day on each milking cow in your barn.

Goat's milk, produced under sanitary conditions and promptly cooled, is palatable; however, odors are readily absorbed and weed flavors are prone to occur when goats have access to weedy pastures. Thus, by proper feeding of goats and the proper care in production and handling, goat's milk is a valuable food.—*Veterinary Medicine.*

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watson, R. D.

Pennsylvania



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Meadow Lane Farm

MEADOW Lane Farm owned by J. B. Keller and operated under the firm name of J. B. & Frank Keller, has always been the home of a good dairy herd.

At present there are forty-five head of purebred Holsteins in the Meadow Lane Farm herd. At the head of the herd stands Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac. His sire, Finderne Valdessa King Fayne, is a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne from Valdessa Ormsby De Kol, daughter of Valdessa Scott 2d the first 40 lb. cow. The dam of "Balsam," as he is usually referred to, is Mooie Veeman Pontiac a daughter of Mooie Fayne De Kol who is one of the two sons of Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, the other being King Fayne Segis. She is credited with twice producing in excess of 30 lb. of butter in 7 days, the best record standing at 36.64. Her dam is a 27-lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis.

"Balsam" is a proven sire. His daughters in milk have shown exceptionally good production and his young things in the Keller herd are of pleasing conformation.

The first herdsire at Meadow Lane Farm was Piebe Carnation Mercedes Walker, a grandson of Matador Segis Walker from a daughter of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe. To any one familiar with Holsteins, an extended résumé of the merits of these two sires is unnecessary as the production of their daughters and the winnings of their offspring are too well known to need description.

Another bull used in the herd was Julius Caesar Rag

Apple whose sire was by Rag Apple Korndyke 8th from Colantha Pietertje Korndyke, a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. His dam was a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, whose dam, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline might be regarded as one of the really great foundation cows.

One of the best herdsires ever in Meadow Lane herd was Oswego River Forum Echo. His sire's dam is a full sister to the famous milk producer May Echo Sylvia and his dam was by King Segis 11th, therefore a brother to the sire of Segis Pietertje Prospect who is credited with producing more milk than any other cow for one year and also for two years. Six of his daughters are in the herd, three of which are bred to "Balsam" and are the kind that any breeder might well be proud of.

Practically all the members of the herd are young, only two being of mature age. They are stabled in very comfortable stalls, have water always before them in drinking bowls and show that they are well fed and cared for.

Frank Keller advises us that Meadow Lane herd will be dispersed and the firm of Keller & Keller dissolved; that he, Frank Keller the Junior member of the firm of Keller & Keller is quitting farming. Frank is a very capable farmer and an excellent dairyman and caretaker and it is with regret that we announce his going out of business.

The more you tell, the more you sell—if you tell it through ads in BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

I am offering a young bull calf out of Alicine Glista Pontiac. She is now milking over 60 lb. daily on two milkings, testing 4%.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Special Extra

We are offering you a fine pair of calves of good type and breeding.

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Jupiter Glista, born June 23, 1927. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista 27 lb. sire. Dam: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter. A very good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Snowdrop Glista, born June 29, 1927. Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, out of Gudula Clothilde Pontiac 2nd, milk 511.8; butter, 31.25 lb. Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista. A very promising young cow.

This is a good pair of calves, price for pair \$150. If sold separate \$80 each.

ACCREDITED HERD

F. JONES, Manager

Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE

PENNA.

Star Farm Herd

By Leo B. Lamb

THE present day is oftentimes characterized as being an age of specialization and the largest success in any line usually comes to those who are best prepared by training or aptitude for the work in which they are engaged.

Those who operate farms and produce milk for a living, a class which includes most breeders of Holstein-Friesians, will agree that specialization and a working knowledge of their business is as essential for success as in anything in which they might be engaged.

In Carroll County, Maryland, lives a farmer who, for the past ten years has successfully bred Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Starting in a small way by judicious purchases he has bred up a herd which now numbers about sixty head. He is C. D. Fleming—his acquaintances call him Carl—of Middleburg, Maryland.

A visit with Mr. Fleming reveals that he is an all around stockman as well as a dairyman. He is also well informed in matters pertaining to the Holstein-Friesian industry, he knows good cattle, he knows how to grow them, he knows how to feed them for show and production and it is his thorough knowledge along these lines that is responsible for the production of his herd and the winnings they have made in the show ring.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming were born and reared in Carroll County, are farm bred, and have lived on "Star Farm" their present home for the past seven years. This farm contains over 200 acres and the usual crop rotation means the raising of sixty to one hundred acres of wheat, fifty to sixty acres of corn and fifty acres of hay. Pasture is provided for in the rotation as practically all of the land is tillable. Part of the corn is put

Lost Spring Farm Complete Dispersal

Thursday, March 1, 1928, at 11:30 o'clock

40 Head of REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Farm located 1½ miles West of New Franklin, and 3 miles East of Marion

My offering includes:
15 Fall and Winter Cows.
8 Yearling Heifers.
6 Bulls from 2 months to one year of age.
10 Heifer Calves.

I am also offering one bull of serviceable age. He is sired by Dew Lea King



LOST SPRING KORNDYKE CANARY

40 Head of REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

All Young Cows

Ormsby, a grandson of King of the Ormsbys, and is out of Hadria Netherland Clothilde, a 17.65-lb. three-year-old.

Two of the females are daughters of Penopa Pontiac Korndyke; four daughters and four granddaughters of Model Pontiac Lad.

At the same time I will sell:

6 Horses.

75 Hogs—Purebred Poland Chinas.

Full Line of Farming Implements.

Send for Catalog

My herd heads the Franklin County Cow Testing Association in milk production.

All cows are bred to Best Uned Fulina, a son of Winterthur Bess Burke Best, and ten of his daughters are in the sale.

Lunch Will Be Served

Howard Cook, Auctioneer, Chambersburg, Pa.

RALPH K. SMALL

:-:

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

R. 9, Chambersburg, Penna.



TWO MEMBERS OF MY HERD

in the silo to provide succulence for the herd and the balance is husked.

On the farm are about a dozen head of horses and mules. Their type and condition shows that Mr. Fleming is a lover of good horse flesh as well as of cattle.

Although a tractor is used for much of the work on the farm, particularly belt power, the horses do the bulk of the field work.

Mr. Fleming's first purchase of Purebred Holsteins was in 1918 when he bought the calf, Nellie Pietertje Pontiac Korndyke. Her sire Korndyke Pontiac Sadie Vale, was by Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac, who with his maternal brother, Ormsby Korndyke Lad, are too well known to need further description. His dam, Rosa Korndyke Sadie Vale is closely descended from De Kol 2d and Pauline Paul, two of the greatest producers of the early days of the breed.

The dam of this calf was by a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad and also closely combined the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol, thus uniting three of the sires that have exerted a great influence upon the breed.

Nellie Pietertje Pontiac Korndyke is still a valued member of the herd and is referred to as the foundation cow of the herd. She has been a persistent producer and reproducer, having four daughters and several granddaughters in the herd at present.

The first herdsire Mr. Fleming purchased was King Segis Pontiac Lightcoat, a son of King Segis Pontiac Pleiades who is a son of King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. His dam, Segis

Beets Lady, is a granddaughter of Sir Gelsche Walker Segis, one of the best sons of King Segis.

Following this bull was Veeman Pontiac Meadowmist, now four years old. His sire, Aristocrat Pontiac was by Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from Maplecrest Pontiac Flora Hartog, one of the best daughters of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke. This combination has produced some of the greatest long distance record makers of the breed. His dam, Hill Pine Veeman Meadowmist is by a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, whose dam was a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.



FIRST PRIZE HERD, TANEYTOWN FAIR, 1927

The dam's dam was by Prince Pietertje De Kol, one of the best sons of De Kol 2d's Paul De Kol.

Veeman Pontiac Meadowmist is a very typy animal, light in color, has a handsome crest, a very pliable yellow hide and is pleasant to handle. His greatest worth is the quality he reproduces in his offspring.

Looking at a bunch of his calves our first thought was that they looked as though they were all cast from one mould. His older daughters also have gone into the show ring and have given a good account of themselves. The daughters of this bull are being bred to King Piebe of York 7th.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

To My Patrons

If you are in the market for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle I would be glad to have you keep in mind the following list of sales.

Number of Animals

Feb. 9—Harvey Seltzer, Palmyra, Pa. . .	65
Mar. 1—Ralph Small, Chambersburg, Pa. .	40
Mar. 2—M. H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Pa. . .	60
Mar. 17—F. L. Heilman & Son, Cleona, Pa. .	75
Mar. 22—J. B. & F. R. Keller, Chambersburg, Pa.	50
Mar. 24—C. D. Fleming, Middleburg, Md. .	65
Mar. 26—Curtis Roop, Taneytown, Md. . .	20
Mar. 29—J. A. Bard, Shippensburg, Pa. . .	40
May —C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Pa.	50

Write for catalogs and further particulars.

S. R. MILLER

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Meadow Lane Farm Complete Dispersal

Thursday, March 22, 1928
at 12.00 O'clock Noon

60 HEAD OF CATTLE 60

45 Are Registered Holsteins,
Balance Are Grade Guernseys

The Sale will include 20 Milch Cows



A GROUP OF HEIFERS

6 Daughters of Oswego River Forum Echo, a son of Lyons Segis Echo Posch, whose dam is a full sister to May Echo Sylvia.

2 Daughters of Julius Caesar Rag Apple, a grandson of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, from a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count.

4 Daughters of King Ormsby Jane, a grandson of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

All cows will be bred to Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac, a proven sire by a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Payne and out of Valdessa Ormsby De Kol, a daughter of Valdessa Scott 2d. This bull also has several young daughters in the sale.



THE WAY WE GROW THEM

This sale is occasioned by the dissolution of the firm of J. B. and F. R. Keller.

Farm machinery and other personal property will be sold MARCH 16, 1928.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to retest privileges.

COOK & WENGER, Auctioneers, Chambersburg, Pa.
S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalog.

J. B. and F. R. KELLER

R. 7, Chambersburg,

Pennsylvania

The purchase of this bull again shows the soundness of Mr. Fleming's judgment. In the first place he is old enough to be judged by his offspring. Again, his pedigree shows that he is backed by blood lines that should satisfy the most critical and furthermore, he has been a consistent winner whenever shown in the show ring.

His sire, King Piebe of York is, by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King and therefore a brother to May Ollie Walker Homestead, the former World's Champion for butter production in one year.

His dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count with a record of 1,032.41 lb. butter in a year. The dam of King Piebe of York 7th is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and is credited with a production of 796.9 lb. butter from 19,038.4 lb. milk in 365 days at four years of age. Her dam is a granddaughter of Lord Netherland De Kol.

Part of the winnings of King Piebe of York 7th are, Grand Champion, York Fair 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Lebanon County Fair 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Taneytown Fair 1927. He also was at the head of the Champion Herd at Taneytown which was shown by Mr. Fleming.

We are showing a photograph of this herd. From left to right are King Piebe of York 7th, Nellie Pietertje Pontiac Korndyke, the foundation cow previously described, Aaggie Veeman De Kol Colantha, one of the best producers in the herd; Anna Mary Pontiac, a daughter of Veeman Pontiac Meadowmist, from Laura Pontiac whose sire is a grandson of De Kol 2d's Mutual Paul and Lola Korndyke Meadowmist, a daughter of Meadowmist from a daughter of Nellie Pietertje Pontiac Korndyke.

Mr. Fleming has a herd that is a credit to his ability as a breeder. Production is coupled with individuality and this should make a tremendous appeal to persons desirous of locating animals to add to their own herd.

Sixty Per Cent. of 300 lb. Butterfat Herds Are Holsteins

By J. H. LEWIS

ACCORDING to statistics released very recently by A. J. Cramer Dairy Husbandman of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture there are in the state at this time 1,452 herds of dairy cattle with an annual butterfat production of 300 lb. And of this total 875 herds or 60 per cent of the 300 lb. herds are Holstein-Friesians.

The report is interesting in other ways. There are 28 Holstein cows in the state with a butterfat production of better than 600 lb. and the champion cow of this aggregation of 28 and of the state as well is a Holstein, a registered animal, in the herd of the Wisconsin School for the Blind at Janesville. This champion cow produced in her year 21,863 lb. milk and 823.6 lb. butterfat.

The Holstein herd exhibited by the Wisconsin School for the Blind at Milwaukee, at the state fair last fall took most of the blue ribbons so that we may justly claim here the champion herd of the State of Wisconsin is a Holstein herd.

Of this Janesville herd we shall learn more in a future contribution on which we have been working for some time. It is as smooth as velvet and something easy to talk about.

There are 27 registered cows in the high butterfat producing class and one cow said to be a purebred taken aside but with the writer the fact that the cow said to be a purebred is not registered should not necessarily relegate her to the bottom of the list when in fact she is the second highest butterfat producing cow in the state.

Another such year as we have had in Wisconsin with high prices for milk at cheese factories, and high prices for cheese, and fat dividends for the coöperatives and you are going to see a lot of dairy farmers swing away from other breeds of dairy cattle to the Holstein breed because the dairy farmers of Wisconsin who really made money in 1927 in spite of a protracted period of acute drought at a time when maximum milk production is made, were the owners of Holstein dairy cattle.

There is one little cheese factory in what is known as the Union District north of the city of Platteville, in Grant County where a dividend was declared and paid on earnings of 1927 amounting to 100 per cent. This dividend was paid in addition to the installation of new machinery. The par value of the stock is \$25 per share and the dividend paid was \$25 per share. The member of the coöperative who had a check for \$150 showed it to the writer but asked that he do not mention it in the prints as perhaps the association would not like it to have the matter too widely advertised.

The Wisconsin Cheese Exchange established the ruling price on twins in 1927 the type of cheese made in this factory which was low at 20.5 cents weeks of July 1, 8 and 15 and high October 7, 14 and 21 at 25.25 cents per lb. This is a very attractive run of prices, especially as at no time during 1927 was the market under 20 cents per lb. And it would appear from the opinions of the best posted of our cheese dealer firms that the run of high prices will carry well over into 1928.

Area testing in Wisconsin and adjacent states and the removal of large numbers of dairy cows is having a strong tendency to not only boost the value of good dairy cattle but it is putting higher values into young stock to make replacements and the farmer owner of dairy cattle who slaughters veal is a chump because good dairy cattle will command good prices over this year. Buyers were never more in evidence than they have been in southwest Wisconsin the past fall and winter and the shrewd dairy farmers are buying and stocking up in anticipation of another season of intensive buying on the part of dairy herd owners of other states.

The man with money to invest who goes in for land and for a herd of good Holstein dairy cattle is margining on the future with a degree of assurance that his money is well invested.

Feed a cow all the roughage she will eat. Alfalfa hay and corn silage together supply ideal roughage. A cow ordinarily eats from 30 to 40 pounds of silage a day and from 10 to 20 pounds of hay.

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm



SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited



MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Lost Spring Farm

THE Cumberland Valley, as it extends North through Western Maryland and into South Central Pennsylvania, is famous both as a fertile agricultural section and for the historical prominence it gained during the Civil War. The historical portion is of very little economic importance, but the productiveness of the land, due to the fact that it is fertile and for the most part underlaid with limestone, has made it possible for those living there to enjoy greater prosperity and economic independence than is the lot of many who are engaged in agriculture, and follow farming as a business.

Typical of farms in this section is Lost Spring Farm, containing about 200 acres lying a short distance south of Chambersburg, near the Chambersburg-Hagerstown pike and owned by Mr. Henry W. Small. Mr. Small, considered one of the best farmers in Franklin County, operated the farm for many years, taking into partnership with him his two sons as they grew to maturity.

About fifteen years ago, the Smalls started a herd of Purebred Holsteins by the purchase of a herdsire, followed by a cow and a heifer. These cows demonstrated to the Smalls that good Purebreds paid, and later other cattle were added to the herd.

Eventually Ralph Small made some individual purchases which included Westtown Inka Fayne Korndyke, a daughter of Fairview Klaver Korndyke, whose dam, Fairview Jessie Korndyke was considered one of the finest individual daughters of Pontiac Korndyke.

Another was Hadria Korndyke, who was sired by Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke, another son of Fairview Jessie Korndyke.

This cow has a record of 17.65 lb. butter from 358.1 lb. milk in 7 days at 3 years, made in the Small herd.

Another purchase was Calamity Woodcrest De Kol, a cow strong in the blood of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and a very fine individual.

Six years ago when the firm of H. W. Small and Sons was dissolved, the father retiring from the farm

and Ralph taking charge, he had six head of purebreds as a foundation and added to them by increase and purchase.

One of the first sires in the Small herd was Penopa Pontiac Korndyke, purchased from S. R. Miller, one of the pioneer Holstein breeders of Franklin County. This bull was by King of the Pontiacs 6th, a son of the Premier sire, King of the Pontiacs from a 31 lb. daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk. His dam was Penopa Lass who made 27.17 lb. butter from 673.9 lb. of milk in 7 days in the Miller herd.

Another bull used extensively was King Pontiac Segis Canary who was sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. His dam, Segis Bertha Hengerveld was sired by a son of De Kol Queen La Polka, a famous milk producer of a generation ago. Her dam, Segis Hengerveld Cornucopia was a daughter of King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke, the grandson of King Segis and De Kol Burke that made Holstein history in Susquehanna County.

The present herdsire is Best Uned Fulina whose sire Winterthur Bess Burke Best is by King of the Ormsbys from his own dam Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. His dam, Winterthur Uneda Alcartra Julia, is a daughter of Uneda King Alcartra, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, from a King Segis Pontiac-Johanna King Segis dam.

This bull is three years old. He impresses one as exhibiting a lot of dairy temperament and individuality. The real test of a bull is what he produces and it is here that Best Uned Fulina does not disappoint.

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home to help his wife with her spring cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are of no use around the house."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders: Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Washington and Quincy, Pennsylvania, C. T. A.

FRANKLIN County, Pennsylvania, C. T. A. report for the month ending January 30th according to Robert Miller, Tester, represented twenty-one herds containing 244 cows in milk and forty-eight dry cows.

Twenty cows in the Association produced over 40 lb. fat and nine produced over 50 lb. fat.

Eighteen cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and seventeen cows produced over 1,200 lb. milk.



ROBERT MILLER, TESTER.

A Purebred Holstein owned by J. A. Gsell led the Association in both milk production and butterfat producing 2,062 lb. milk containing 78.4 lb. butterfat with an average test for the month of 3.8 per cent.

Clarence Barnhart had the next highest cow, a Purebred Holstein, which produced 1,996 lb. milk and 69.9 lb. fat with an average butterfat test of 3.5 per cent.

J. Martin & Son owned the third highest cow in fat

production, a Purebred Holstein, that produced 1,806 lb. milk and 68.6 lb. fat with an average test of 3.8 per cent.

Two Purebred Holsteins in Ralph Small's herd held fourth and fifth place respectively—one produced over 1,700 lb. milk, containing 67.3 lb. fat and testing 3.8 per cent, and the other produced 1,832 lb. milk, containing 66 lb. fat with an average test of 3.6 per cent.

The herd of Mr. J. A. Gsell has four cows in the list of the high ten in the Association.

We are including a picture of Robert Miller, Tester for the Washington and Quincy Association, who sent us the above report.

Mr. Miller is a son of the veteran breeder, Mr. S. R. Miller, one of Pennsylvania's most widely and favorably known Holstein enthusiasts.

Robert is a lover of Holstein cattle and a very capable and experienced cattle man.

Kildee to Select Shipment of Holsteins to Africa

H. KILDEE, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, has just received a letter from G. H. Cronje, Bethlehem, Orange Free State, South Africa, asking him to supervise the purchase and shipment of a number of Holstein cattle to Africa.

Mr. Cronje, a graduate of Iowa State College in 1923 in animal husbandry, is connected with the government extension service of his native land—Orange Free State. He has carried on negotiations for the purchase of Holsteins from breeders of the middle west for some time in an effort to secure high quality breeding stock for African breeders.

Professor Kildee made the selection of one of the first shipments of Duroc Jersey hogs ever sent into Africa and farmers of Orange Free State are now depending upon his judgment for Holsteins.—*Iowa Agriculturist*.

Subscribe for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

DISPERSAL SALE

HEAD OF
20 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 20

Monday, March 19, 1928

One of the Most Outstanding Herds in the Cumberland County C. T. A.
Headed by

King Ormsby Kalamo Tidy 471211

A grandson of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, who is now at the head of the herd at State College. His dam averaged 15,000 lb. milk and 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work for 7 consecutive years.

I am offering some wonderful cows, most of them descendants of Lothian De Kol Korndyke. They are straight, deep bodied cows with wonderful udders, and good producers.

Do not fail to write for catalog and arrange to attend this sale.



A Part of the Snyder Herd, Exhibited at Cumberland County Field Day

My herd average in C. T. A. work for 1927 was 10,983 lb. milk and 462 lb. fat.

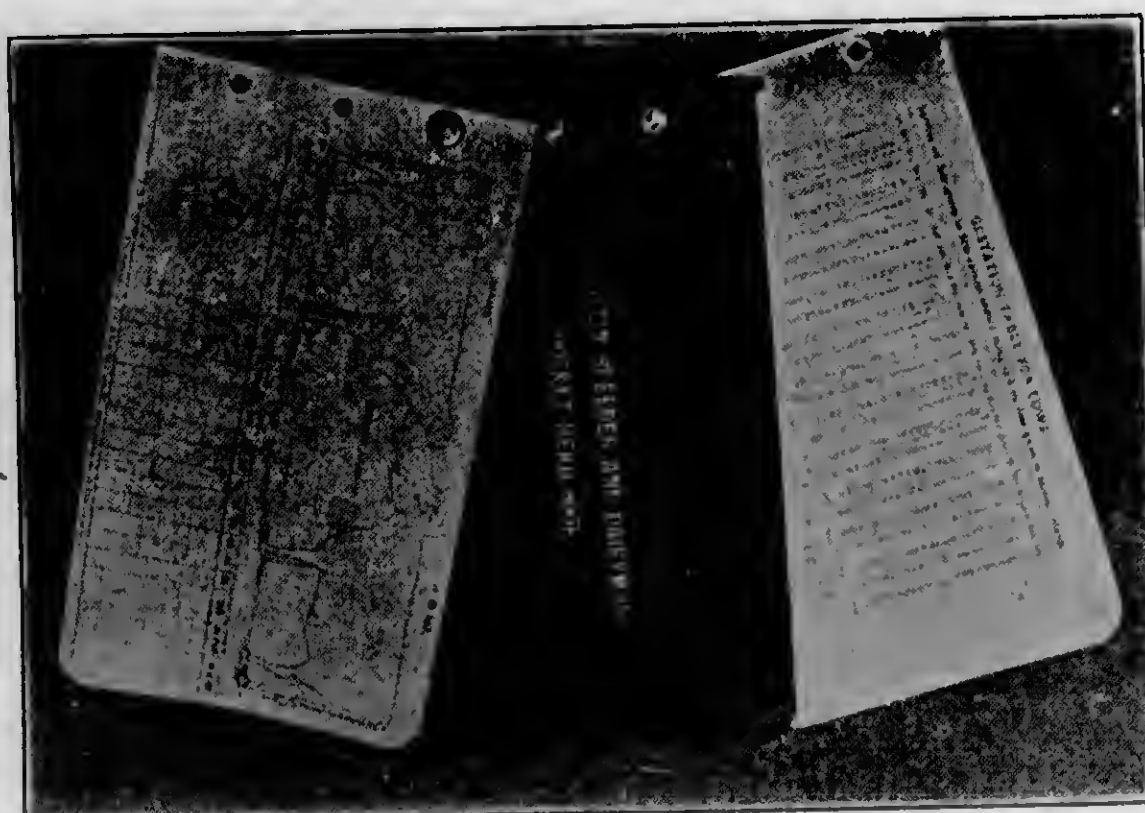
Herd Accredited.

Write for Catalog. A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager
Carlisle, Pa.

GEORGE L. SNYDER, Owner
R. 6, Carlisle, Penna.

(For further particulars see page 88.)

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Spot Farm Offering

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are carrying an advertisement of Mr. J. C. Reagan, Spot Farm, Tully, New York. Mr. Reagan is offering fourteen year old Holstein-Friesian heifers and thirty-two (32) cows, ranging in age from three to five years. These animals were all raised in Canada and are from high producing foundation stock.

They will be registered and transferred in either the New or the Old Association.

In addition to the forty-six (46) Purebreds he is offering twenty-five (25) Grade Holsteins that are heavy springers.

With the strong demand for milch cows, Mr. Reagan's offering should be taken advantage of promptly.

Holsteins Predominate Leading Wisconsin Cow Testing Association

By J. H. LEWIS

BEN REHRAUER, official tester for the Boscobel-Fennimore Cow Testing Association has been with this dairy circuit four years. The association was organized November 5, 1922, and was out of the work one year due to misunderstandings which dairy farmer members quickly realized was a distinct loss to them. The next year they wigwagged Ben who was working with the Elkhorn Association in Walworth County and he gladly returned and the association gets better from year to year. In their first year this association had an average butterfat production of 229 lb. The association average for 1927 against poor pasture, a long drawn out hot weather spell when maximum production is low was 281.5 lb. butterfat. Mr. Rehrauer claims experience in the work enables the farmer and tester to cooperate to better advantage and that judicious feeding maintained a higher production in spite of adverse conditions.

Mr. Rehrauer submits the original draft of his annual report for 1927 to the writer who in turn prepares type written copy of the report for his friend which will later be used in the compilation of a booklet that is distributed to each member of the association.

There is good teamwork here all around.

The twenty high herds of the Boscobel-Fennimore Association trail the registered Holstein herd of Lou Doeringsfeld and Son 14 cows making an average of 11,310 lb. milk, testing 3.51 from a total of 397.2 lb. butterfat. In the twenty high herds are 307 cows and of this total 201 are Holsteins. The other 106 are Guernseys, Jerseys and Brown Swiss.

In high two-year-olds Harvey Ellis' cow "Polly" a grade Holstein produced in her year 10,564 lb. milk and 381.9 lb. fat. Tuffley & Nelson had two good cows, both registered Holsteins with a record respectively of 10,751 lb. milk and 376.5 lb. fat and 11,010 lb. milk and 365.6 lb. fat.

In high three-year-olds Harvey Ellis' "Johanna" produced 10,869 lb. milk and 395.9 lb. fat and "Neda" produced 10,543 lb. milk and 384.9 lb. fat. Both are registered Holsteins.

In high four-year-olds the Doeringsfeld's buxom dairy babies led easily with oodles of milk and fat. "Treckles" produced 15,701 lb. milk and 530.3 lb. fat; "Anna" produced 13,690 lb. milk and 528.1 lb. fat and "Beauty" produced 11,172 lb. milk and 446.8 lb. fat, all three registered cows. Harvey Ellis horned in with his grade Holstein cow "Opal" with 10,708 lb. milk and 417.5 lb. fat and Austin & Blaine with No. 163 a registered Holstein produced 12,295 lb. milk and 411.2 lb. fat. The Blaine end of this co-partnership is Wisconsin's present United States Senator John J. Blaine.

Mr. Rehrauer makes a very obvious comparison by taking the seven leading herds of 1926 when pasture was very good in this section and the same seven herds in 1927 when pasture was very poor over the most important period of the open air production.

The average cost of feed to produce one pound butterfat was .215 cents for both years, 1926 and 1927.

Aside from the advantage to the dairy farmer is judicious care and feeding of dairy cows Mr. Rehrauer points out in his report that the tester is familiar with diseases and ailments affecting cows and very often recommends care and treatment that not only saves the animal but raises her efficiency in the matter of milk and butterfat production. Rehrauer is not campaigning to hold his job. He does not have to do that as was proven when he was absent one year. He was recalled post haste when the circuit was reorganized.

Legislative Cows

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, Ames, Iowa

LEGISLATIVE cows may, of course, comprise the dairy herd which brings the country farm relief; may furnish the milk which brings back the glow of health to the farmer's manly cheeks. These legislative cows no doubt produce, and a worthy nectarine it is—but—

—Legislative cows are a legislative problem and legislative problems are continually being whipped around by the winds of fate; are occasionally left out in the storm of an adverse majority.

Legislative cows are all right when they give milk, but they freshen irregularly and dry up unexpectedly.

Legislative cows have their place, but the bulk of the farmer's sustenance comes rather from that more reliable bovine whose registered name is Scientific Agriculture. Upon this dam, her children and her grandchildren do the great bulk of progressive American farmers depend. Year in, year out, she produces regularly, swelling her owner's purse and bringing the healthful glow to his wind-blown cheeks.

Upon this great bovine dam, Scientific Agriculture, does the state of Iowa place a steady faith. From her Iowa gets her fullest milk pail. To nurture carefully that cow and her posterity Iowa has erected a great institution.—*Iowa Agriculturist*.

A kindly old gentleman was walking down the street when he saw a small boy crying. "What is the matter, my little man?" he asked. "Are you lost?"

"Yes," sobbed the boy, "but I suppose it's my fault. I ought to have known better than to come out with my big brother—he's always losing something."

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

**NOTHING FOR SALE NOW,
BUT WATCH MY
ADVERTISEMENT**

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

Associate Editors
R. A. BALDWIN LEO B. LAMB
E. M. SNYDER, Business Manager
Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

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FEBRUARY 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Drifting Backwards

FIGURES show that the Old Registry Association issued over 41,000 less transfer certificates in 1926 than in the year 1919 or to be more exact in 1919 it recorded 131,823 transfers and in 1926 the Secretary's report shows that 90,700 transfers were recorded or a decrease of 41,123.

Observe the decrease in registrations and transfers each year since 1920:

Year	Registrations	Transfers
1920	127,850	128,615
1921 (eight months)	65,808	60,364
1922	113,772	91,830
1923	115,132	91,666
1924	111,529	87,535
1925	109,594	87,940
1926	111,088	90,700
1927	109,636	88,146

The above figures showing the number of registration and transfer certificates issued each year is sufficient to show that the Association is not keeping abreast with the natural increase of the breed and has not been keeping abreast with the natural increase of the breed for over six years.

You will recall that this great falling off in the number of registration and transfer certificates issued by the Old Association had its beginning about the time the present political management came into control and the high fees were put into effect.

For over five years before the New Association was organized thousands of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle were going unregistered and were sold without being officially transferred. Not only was the Old Registry Association failing to keep abreast with the natural increase of the breed but it was being so managed that its resources were being depleted as its financial statement will show.

During the four years from 1921 to 1924 inclusive, the years just previous to the organization of a New Registry Association which took place in 1925, the Old

Association was so extravagantly managed that it ran behind for the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 upwards of \$197,000.

Three tricks were played on the Holstein breeders before the politicians were successful in gaining control of the Association's reserve fund and boosting the transfer fee.

First—A Mr. D. D. Aitken, of Flint, Michigan, was voted a \$12,000 salary as President and he with an outfit of professional organizers campaigned the leading Holstein States organizing State Clubs and putting a Paid Secretary in charge. This Secretary, it was believed, among other things was to gather proxies each year and vote them at the Annual Meeting to keep the politicians in power. The Aitken plan failed, the members refused to pay the expense of the Paid Secretary and the largest number sent their proxies to others at the time of the Annual Meeting.

Second—A By-Law amendment was proposed and published over the signature of James A. Reynolds, a politician of Cleveland, Ohio, which was included in the Call of the Annual Meeting in June, 1921. This By-Law amendment if passed would have given the Board of Directors power to alter, amend or appeal the By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit. Under such a By-Law amendment, the Directors could have extended their term of office for life, raised fees and fixed salaries without consulting the members' wishes. This By-Law amendment was considered a bold and vicious scheme to gain control of the Association's resources and was defeated by the vote of the members at the Syracuse Convention who also reduced the transfer fee from \$1.00 to 50 cents and defeated D. D. Aitken, the \$12,000 President for reelection, electing a Mr. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, as President.

The third and successful plan to take over the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association was a plan to deprive the members of their right to a direct vote. After Lowden's election to the presidency, he deserted the cause of the plain breeders and dairymen and joined with the politicians in their further effort to gain control.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors at which Lowden presided, steps were taken to deprive each member of the Association of his right to a direct vote, a special meeting was called in St. Paul on October 4th, before the next annual election and at this meeting the Lowden political form of government was adopted as a substitute measure having never been presented to the members.

Lowden insisted on his Delegate plan inferring that he was not interested in serving as President of the Association if it was for only one year. It was thought at the time that he proposed to continue his campaign as perpetual candidate for President of the United States.

As to James A. Reynolds, suffice to say that he has continued in office and is drawing two salaries.

To save the Holstein-Friesian Industry, and place it on a sound business basis and restore business confidence, it was necessary to provide a Registry Association that was controlled by breeders themselves, managed on business principles with an up-to-date and efficient system of issuing registry and transfer certificates. All of this has been accomplished.

Pennsylvania's Oldest Herd of Holsteins

TO SUCCESSFULLY operate any business for over forty-five years is quite an achievement, but to breed Holsteins that long is very much more than an ordinary achievement.

Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, own the herd to which we refer, and to-day the herd is better than it ever was before, which proves that they have been real constructive breeders of Holstein cattle.

This herd was founded on the blood of such great imported cows as Dijkstra 3rd, Winkje, Iduna, De Groote, Klassje, Eeke, De Goede, Tromp, Koopal, and Brada, all of which appear in the pedigrees of a lot of the famous animals of the breed.

A great many of the animals from Mapleway Farm, which the Miller Brother's farm, is called, have gone into other herds and made good. A few years ago they consigned a few animals to a sale at Middletown, Pa. Among their consignment was a heifer calf, Mapleway Lyons Amleto Pietje. She was sold for \$80 to Mr. A. S. Deysher, of Reading, Pa., who was then building a herd of Holsteins. Mr. Deysher kept this calf until she reached maturity; she made a 29-lb. 7-day record in his herd, and was later sold in a consignment sale in New Jersey.

A two-year-old daughter of this cow, Pietje Butter Girl of Berks, recently completed a record of 962.13 lb. butter; 20,947.6 lb. milk in 305 days, a World's Record for heifers of her age. At the recent dispersal sale of the Deysher Herd she topped the sale, selling for \$1,500 to F. U. Wells of Massachusetts.

It is quite an honor for a plain breeding and dairy firm to sell a calf that afterward becomes the dam of a World's Champion heifer who tops the sale of a lot of high record cattle that have cost thousands of dollars. The present herdsire is a wonderful show bull. He placed second in a strong class of calves at the New York State Fair in 1922, and is siring splendid calves.

We predict that this great breeding establishment will continue to be a leader, because it is owned and operated by men who keep cattle for a living and not for a hobby.

A Discussion On Selling Dairy Cattle

IT HAS often been stated that fat brings a higher price per pound in the auction ring than any other place, and I have seen this fact clearly demonstrated a great many times.

I have seen cows in just nice working condition led into the ring and "struck off" at a reasonable price, and another cow not nearly as good sell for a long price because she had a lot of faults—covered with fat.

If a cow is not clipped and polished up the buying public fails to appreciate her and she usually sells for quite a lot less than she would bring right in the barn at private sale.

Many articles have been written on fitting cattle for sales, shows, and test, and I am not adverse to conditioning animals for sales and shows, because a custom sometimes almost becomes a law, and it has become a custom to fatten and "dress up" a cow for sale or show-

ing, and we have to either follow the custom or be left behind.

There are times when it is necessary for a breeder to dispose of his entire herd of cattle, and at such a time the public auction seems to be the best method for selling them, because very few buyers will buy a complete herd, and the young calves are usually left on his hands. But when a breeder has only a few surplus cows to sell, I can't see why he should need to consign them to a sale a couple hundred miles away, go to the extra expense of fitting them and shipping and caring for them, and then take about the same price that they will bring right in his own barn in their "working clothes." And that is not all, he must pay about ten per cent selling commission to the management of the sale for selling them. If he had spent a nominal sum in advertising that he had a few choice cows for sale, stated plainly just what they were in regard to their ages, etc. he would have been able to sell them without any fuss or trouble, and no doubt created a market for his future surplus cattle.

Of course he has not had the excitement that goes with a consignment sale, no banquets put on by the sale management, but he has been able to remain at home and run his business, and save a nice sum of money on the sale of his cows, which after all is said and done is what we are all trying to accomplish.

Let's not keep on being fooled by a few men who are forever trying to get us to consign our best cows to the sales they are promoting. Their business is to make a living selling cattle, our business is to make a living from dairying and selling our surplus cattle in the most advantageous way we can.

Tuberculosis and the Modern Girl's Health

ENTRANCE of women into industry, inadequate and hurried meals, late hours, loss of sleep, too little exercise in the open air, too many cigarettes, dieting to maintain a slender figure—all contribute to producing physical conditions favorable to the development of tubercular bacillus.

Howard W. Green of Cleveland, Ohio, recently showed by statistics that over a period of twelve years in that city, the tuberculosis death rate among men from 15 to 24 years of age decreased four times as fast as the rate for women of the same age.

Statistics compiled in New York State show that within the age group of 15 to 20, the death rate decreased ten times as fast in boys than in girls.

The following suggestions are offered to the modern girl:

The exercise of common sense in regard to work and play.

Eight hours or more of sleep.

Exercise in the open air whenever possible. Auto rides are not a substitute.

A man's breakfast for the working girl and time to eat it.

Stop this nonsensical dieting. Better be a "pleasing plump" than a "fashionable thin" with tuberculosis as the underlying cause or effect.—Dr. E. A. Stult, State Director of Health, Seattle.

Why Have They Lost Confidence?

I HAVE stood around at ordinary farm auction sales and heard the owner of some good purebred cows tell the audience that he was going to sell them as grades. The buyers took them at around one hundred fifty dollars per head, and the incident was forgotten. Naturally, I hate to see such things occur. It shows that the man was discouraged with purebreds, and wanted to tell everybody about it. There must be a reason for a man breeding up a herd of purebred cattle and turning around and selling them as grades, and the reason is not hard to find.

No doubt the man to whom I refer attended some consignment or dispersal sale during the days when high records were all the rage and listened to the pedigree expert and auctioneer pull off their sales talk, and believed every word of it. He believed that they were telling the truth when they told him that the cows which he purchased were worth twice what he paid for them because they represented lines of breeding that were famous for high butterfat and milk production.

He knew how to make a cow produce milk, but he did not know much about type, and as a result he purchased a lot of "pedigreed scrubs." He soon discovered that those "high producing" purebreds that he had purchased had to have a lot of pampering to produce as much milk as a good grade cow would produce under ordinary conditions and he became disgusted with purebreds and sold them as grades.

The average farmer attending the auction was convinced that purebred cattle were no better than any old scrub cow and he told everybody about the sale and as a consequence everyone in the vicinity in which the sale was held, became skeptical about purebred cattle.

The owners of good grade cows told their neighbors that they could sell their cows for more money than the registered cows around where he lived were bringing and made them believe it. He did not know that a good grade cow is the result of a purebred bull, that they have been used in grade herds for years, and that probably his own grades are so near purebred that it would take an expert to figure the amount of scrub blood that flows in their veins.

The plain breeders and dairymen usually sell their bull calves to the butcher, while the breeder who plays with the purebred breeding game as a hobby, sells his bull calves for herd sires. As a matter of fact, the cattle owned by the plain breeders and dairymen usually represent practically the same blood lines as the cattle owned by the men who kill their cows by forcing them to abnormally high production to fool the public. But when the plain breeder and dairyman wants to buy a bull for a herdsire, he goes to the "play boy breeder" to buy him, why? Simply because he believes that he must have a bull with high record backing or he can't succeed as a breeder. He is like a Union worker who buys "scrub goods" exactly that and nothing else and when he discovers that he can't increase the production of his herd with his "highly bred" bull, he condemns the whole industry, when he alone is to blame.

The purebred Holstein cow is like any other cow in one respect, that is, she may be good or she may be bad, but let's try and quit condemning the breed as a whole because there are some poor ones, and just because one man in a neighborhood gets disillusioned because he has been led to believe a lot of propaganda that is not true, is no reason for all of the other dairymen in that neighborhood to condemn the greatest of all dairy cattle, the purebred.

Success With Holsteins

I HAVE sold nearly \$2,000 worth of cattle and I am now offering a son of Alicine Glista Pontiac who is milking around 60 pounds on twice a day milking," writes Mr. J. Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Md.

Mr. Roulette was one of the first to have an accredited herd in the State of Maryland and has built up a patronage for Purebred Holsteins entirely on the principle of fair dealing. His patrons are his greatest boosters.

BREEDER ads are business getters.

PUBLIC SALE OF 28 Head Holstein- Friesian Cattle 28 Friday, March 23, 1928 at 10 o'clock A. M.

Many of my foundation animals trace back to the H. C. Gates herd which was headed by King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne one of the best bulls in the state.



My cows are excellent producers as the following C. T. A. records will show:

CRESTMONT SEGIS CLOTHILDE 686200, (a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne). Her record for 1927 was 11,389 lb. milk containing 405.8 lb. fat and testing 3.6.

MINNEQUA MUTUAL PIETERTJE 631891. She has a record of 11,534 lb. milk containing 446.8 lb. fat with a test of 3.87.

KEYSTONE BEETS KORNDYKE LYONS 24 568638. She made 365.2 lb. fat from 9,840 lb. milk that tested 3.7.

My present herdsire is Traverse Echo Segis Hartog 465511.

Write for catalog—Herd Accredited

GLENN MEAD, Auctioneer A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager
E. Aurora, N. Y. Carlisle, Pa.

MRS. J. L. BERNHEISEL,

(For further particulars see page 88)

R. 1, LOYSVILLE, PA.

University of Wisconsin Honors Holstein Breeder

By J. H. LEWIS

AGREEABLE to an ancient and honorable custom practiced by the University of Wisconsin each year portraits of Wisconsin farm leaders are hung in the agricultural hall of the University of Wisconsin adjudged most useful to the farm industries of the state.

Among the four selected this year are Henry A. Brace of Richland County widely known pioneer Holstein dairy herd owner, whose farm is near the little village of Lone Rock, in the Wisconsin River Valley.

Readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will recall the story by the writer of this article published in the March 22, 1926, issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN on the subject, "Wisconsin Farmer Pioneer in Purebred Holsteins" which dealt exclusively with the herd established by Henry A. Brace in 1892. That was thirty-six years ago when the Holstein-Friesian breed was little known in the dairy industry of Wisconsin. I wish at this time that I might recall in substance if not exact the story of March 22, 1926, because it gave in detail the facts of the development of the magnificent herd and farm established by this modest, capable, useful citizen whose home life is ideal and whose fine herd is recognized as one of the very best in the state of Wisconsin.

President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin paid fine tribute to the work of farm folks, and lauded the practice of conferring recognition for craftsmanship. "Too long," he said, "we have scattered honors lavishly to statesmen, soldiers, writers and artists but neglected farmers and other skilled workers, until the time when recognition was needed to still social unrest.

"Why shouldn't there be a championship for the expert handling of the milk pail as well as the expert handling of the golf club?

"Farm Folks Week symbolizes the interlocking of the learning of the University with the life of the state. The business of the state university is not to develop a culture that can be used only after supper, but one that is to become a vital part of the work of the state."

President Frank stressed the point that the University of Wisconsin is not just a University in Wisconsin but is in reality and fact the University of Wisconsin serving agriculture as well as commerce, transportation, manufacturing, the professions as well as all other sciences, arts and craftsmanships.

"A culture which can be used only after 6 o'clock in the evening is not a culture; that is a cosmetic. It is merely an intellectual rouge."

Naturally the writer is elated to know that the gentleman who extended signal courtesies in connection with the story given to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN regarding his herd should receive this fine honor from the University of Wisconsin. We are prompt in making acknowledgment here that the reward for merit well deserved never found a brighter mark. It is a recognition honorably earned and the press of the state has been prompt to give expression to the same trend of thought.

Henry A. Brace has lived on his farm near Lone Rock since his parents settled there in 1886. It is a monument to his integrity and industry. He was the first to grow alfalfa in his section of the state and he built the first round silo in Richland County. He took the lead in establishing the first cow testing association in Richland County in 1914. He was recognized by the State Holstein Breeders' Association in 1925 as one of the most distinguished breeders in Wisconsin.

Mr. Van Buskirk Buys Cloverland Farm

I HAVE been very busy of late. We have sold our farm, entire herd and farm equipment to Mr. Floyd Van Buskirk of Hornell, who you will recall is quite a prominent Holstein man in Western New York, he being the man who developed Colantha Jewel Mercedes, from whom he has twelve daughters, seven above 24 lb. and four above 30 lb.," writes Leon E. Gay, former representative of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Mr. Van Buskirk has moved his family, consisting of his wife, four children, his mother and sister to Cloverland Farm, and his very select herd of forty-seven animals. He is combining the two herds, and will operate the establishment under the name of Cloverland Farm, he having all the rights to the prefixes and trade marks of the E. T. Gay estate.

Cloverland Farm consists of 350 acres of beautiful farm land in large level fields suitable for growing



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerfield. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

alfalfa with just enough rolling pasture land to make it a real dairy farm. It has a perfect set of farm buildings in the best of repair, an enclosed barnyard surrounded by sheds containing 15 box stalls suitable to house young animals and dry stock. An ice house adjoins the barn and creamery and the farm buildings are ideal from the standpoint of practical and economical milk production, and the conducting of a purebred breeding establishment.

The combined herds number about one hundred animals. The farm which Mr. Van Buskirk sold at Hartsville, Steuben County, New York, consisted of about 400 acres, which had been in the Van Buskirk family for 170 years, having been handed down from father to son for five generations.

Mr. Van Buskirk is a man about forty years of age, well versed in the Holstein business, and with the equipment and farm which he now has, he is in a position to develop his breeding operations and will, no doubt, become one of New York's foremost breeders.

The Cloverland Farm was established in 1903 by Edwin T. Gay, who had been manager of Maplewood Stock Farms for about thirty years. He had had wide experience in the Holstein business, having imported many of the foundation animals from Holland. He was a man of keen judgment of Holsteins, and therefore his foundation herd was built upon the very best blood lines of the breed, and animals of the best type and highest production. The present herd is the result of years of careful breeding and the blending of high production and blood lines.

Dr. E. C. Schroeder, Noted Scientist, Dies

A BRILLIANT career in the field of veterinary medicine and pathology was ended with the death of Dr. Ernest C. Schroeder January 24, at Bethesda, Md., where he was superintendent of the Experiment Station of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. During his 40 years of public service Doctor Schroeder gained an international reputation as a research worker and made important contributions to the knowledge of animal diseases.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., April 3, 1865, and after an elementary education studied scientific agriculture at the Maryland Agricultural College. Later he received the degree of M.D.V. from Harvard College in 1887. In the same year Doctor Schroeder accepted an appointment in the Bureau of Animal Industry, then a new organization engaged, among other activities, in the suppression of contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle. In 1890 he was transferred to the laboratory of pathology and bacteriology, and in 1894 became Superintendent of the Bureau Experiment Station at Bethesda, Md., a position which he filled until his death.

Under Doctor Schroeder's administration the station developed from a small beginning in leased quarters to a well-equipped research institution widely recognized for important contributions in the study of animal disease problems.

Besides being an unusually thorough and resourceful investigator whose results commanded wide attention,

Doctor Schroeder was likewise a clear and forceful writer and speaker. Animal diseases which have received particular study at the Experiment Station were tuberculosis, contagious abortion, anthrax, dourine, tetanus, tick fever, and vesicular stomatitis. The last-named malady is important because of its similarity to foot-and-mouth disease, a highly infectious foreign plague. Doctor Schroeder was also a skilled investigator of the purity and potency of biological products used in veterinary medicine.

A series of complications impaired his health and death followed an illness of several months. Doctor Schroeder is survived by a son, a brother, and a sister, his wife having died in November, 1927.

United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

THE estimated number of yearling heifers being kept for milk on farms January 1, 1928, was 4,175,000, an increase of 127,000 head or 3.1 per cent over the number on hand a year ago. The estimated number of heifer calves saved for milk shows an increase of 217,000 head, or 4.6 per cent. Although these changes indicate a slight tendency toward increasing the size of dairy herds, the increases are small in comparison with the total number of milk cows on farms, estimated at about 22,000,000. On the whole, it seems probable that the increased number of heifer calves saved in 1927, is only sufficient to cause an increase of about 1 or 2 per cent in the number of milk cows in 1930. It is possible, however, to increase the herd by retaining old cows beyond the usual age although this tends to be prevented by the present favorable prices of beef.

Although the numbers of dairy cows slaughtered in 1927, as a result of tuberculosis eradication campaigns may have had some significance locally in certain districts, the numbers were not sufficiently great to be regarded as of particular importance from the standpoint of total milk production, being only about 1 per cent of the total estimated milk cow population.

SHIFTS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

With growing population and with increased consumption of dairy products, significant changes are taking place in dairy regions. The generally favorable outlook for dairying seems to be shared by practically all sections of the country, and all sections show moderate increases in the numbers of heifers and calves being raised for milk cows.

In the northeast the percentage of the production needed to meet urban demands for fluid milk and cream has been steadily increasing, and will probably continue to increase for some time to come. Although conditions have been improving gradually for some time there has been no corresponding increase in production principally because of the failure of dairymen to raise heifer calves during the past few years when milk prices were low. Recently interest in dairying has been renewed and there has been an increase in the numbers of calves saved, but on January 1, the total

young stock on hand seemed no more than sufficient for normal replacements.

In Wisconsin enlarged demands for fluid milk and sweet cream explain much of the recent decline in cheese production in that state. Increased demand for sweet cream in many eastern consuming centers has led to the growing long distance shipment of this commodity, cutting into production of manufactured products. In eastern producing regions the upward trend in the proportion used in fluid form is likely to continue during 1928. In addition to these shifts, butter and cheese production is being expanded in some of the newer dairy regions, particularly in certain intermountain states. In the South several new condenseries have been established in regions where there is a growing realization of the possibilities in dairying. The general tendency toward higher valued products in the older dairy regions and the opening up of new territories reflect the inability of dairy product manufacturers to compete in price with the users of fluid milk. This has resulted in the forcing backward of the "milk frontier."

A Practical Farmer Who Is Making Good With Holsteins

A GOOD general farmer is usually a cow man, and we almost invariably find goods cows on up-to-date farms provided that we are in a dairy section. Crawford County, Pa., is one of the best farming sections in the State, and it is close enough to the good markets, Western Pennsylvania, and Northeastern Ohio to make dairying a profitable business.

Quite a number of the dairymen keep herds of purebred Holsteins, and one of the leading breeders in that section is L. S. Brown who lives near Saegerstown, Pa.

Mr. Brown has been breeding Holsteins for about twelve years. He moved to the farm seventeen years ago, rebuilt the barn and has brought the farm to a very high standard of cultivation.

Realizing that a good bull was half the herd and a poor one the whole thing, Mr. Brown purchased a good bull to head his foundation herd. His first bull was King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke, a grandson of King Ona and Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog. His dam was a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, thus combining the blood of three famous Holsteins.

As a junior two-year-old she made 16,784.8 lb. milk, 684.2 lb. butter in 365 days. Her dam made 1,077.76 lb. butter and 23,136.7 lb. milk in a year in heifer form.

The sire of King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke is a son of King Valdessa and Finderne Holingen Payne who made 1,395 lb. butter in a year as a junior three-year-old.

Mr. Brown's present herdsire is Sensation Clothilde Tehee, an exceptionally fine bull with lots of good breeding. His dam produced 21,986 lb. milk and 945 lb. butter in a year as a senior three-year-old. Her dam is an A. R. O. sister to Lucille Jolie Pontiac, a 1,173 lb. four-year-old. The dam's sire is a son of Ona Clothilde De Kol 2d, 1,003.75 lb. butter; 26,057 lb. milk in 365 days. The sire of "Sensation" is a son of Lindale Bonnie Pauline, 1,250 lb. butter and 30,024 lb. milk in a year.

Mr. Brown is trying to breed a herd of good type

and profitable producers, and he has been very successful so far. In fact, with such a wonderful herdsire as Sensation Clothilde Tehee he is bound to win.

Among the older cows in the herd we find Nellie Mechthilde Pontiac a cow of fine type and conformation and a heavy producer. Her daughter sired by Jolie Combination is a wonderful cow milking 70 lb. per day without any extreme forcing.

Mr. Brown is a good carpenter and mechanic as well as a real farmer and cattleman. He does all of the repair work that is incidental on a farm, and helped build the barn on his own farm and a number of barns in the neighborhood.

For farm power he likes horses, and believes in keeping the best. He uses two teams of drafters. In one team he works a Belgian Stallion and in the other a Percheron Stallion. Thus, he obtains considerable work as well as service fees from his stallions.

Along with the farm work and carpenter work Mr. Brown tends a maple sugar orchard every spring, and receives a nice revenue from that source.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, four daughters and a son, and several grandchildren. The son, a boy of fifteen years, is a real farmer and dairyman, doing most of the odd chores and feeding the cattle.

The farm home is very pleasant. Beautiful flowers grow in beds about the spacious lawn. In fact, everything about the place shows a neat well kept appearance.

Nothing is left for to-morrow which should be done to-day, either on the farm or in the barns. It is worth any one's time to take a few days off and drive through Crawford County and make a special effort to stop at L. S. Brown's and see Sensation Clothilde Tehee and the rest of the good herd of Holsteins, and last but not least, eat one of Mrs. Brown's chicken dinners. You will receive a royal welcome.

The Farmer Who Knows Says Every Farmer Should Have—

- A cow.
- A pig.
- A nice flock of chickens.
- A home orchard.
- A "year-round" vegetable garden.
- A bit of farm produce to sell every month during the year.
- A well-kept lawn.
- A few shade trees here and there.
- A well-kept barnyard.
- A place for all tools and have each tool in its place—"save the surface and save all."
- A surplus in his bank with which to begin the new year.
- A program of farm work to accomplish the twelve "A's."—*Fletcher's State Rights Farming.*

Dairying provides the main income for more than half the farms of the State, according to a recent statement made by Prof. E. B. Fitts. There were 845,000 dairy cows in the State last year, a decrease of 40,855 cows since 1920 but an average increased production of 510 pounds of milk per cow.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Household Linens

WITH many advertisements of "White Sales" challenging our attention this time of the year, it seems like a good time to look over the household stock of table, bed, and bathroom linen, and to decide what is needed in the way of dresser covers and curtains.

TABLE LINEN

The handsome dining room furniture, produced in recent years, has given rise to the vogue of luncheon sets, in order that the beautifully finished table top may be shown between the doilies and runners. And one must admit, that together they present an inviting picture. But not all of us are blessed with beautifully finished table tops, and so embroidered doilies and runners are not for us—not even on gala occasions. Nevertheless, we can have attractive dinner tables, for after all, there is nothing more inviting than a spotless, linen tablecloth, covering the table top and hanging down the sides, and there are very few of us who cannot afford at least one such cloth, with which to delight the eyes of the guests who come to our tables, and also the members of our own family.

HOW AND WHAT TO BUY

Good table linen has so advanced in price, that the careful housewife is somewhat dismayed when she finds it necessary to replenish her linen closet. A little system in buying will be of assistance here. Instead of allowing the stock to become so low that a number must be bought at once, one should buy one new tablecloth every two or three years. This will give a plentiful supply without being too hard on the family pocket-book. If one keeps to a certain similar pattern—which may easily be done, it will not be necessary to buy new napkins every time, as they do not wear out as rapidly as the cloths, and those for every-day use may be made from tablecloths which have worn out in places, as tablecloths usually do. In spite of the cost, it is wiser to buy good linen, for the difference in price will be more than balanced by the advantage over either a poor grade or cotton. Good linen tablecloths are more beautiful and will retain that beauty longer than cotton cloths, and will wear longer, and even where they cannot be used longer as cloths, have greater possibilities of further usefulness. One washing deprives cotton of that false lustre it first has, and it soon becomes lustreless and fuzzy, and wears out at the edge of the table. It also retains stains more stubbornly than linen. There is little or no difficulty in getting any kind of stain out of linen, while only those who have attempted it, know how hard it is to do anything with cotton. In buying linen, the inexperienced buyer will do well to patronize a reliable dealer. Naturally, the price has much to do with the quality. The best linen comes from Ireland and France, the medium grades from Belgium, and the

cheapest from Germany and southern Europe. Good linen is soft and pliable, never stiff and "crackly," for the latter condition indicates the presence of a large amount of dressing, which will wash out, leaving a flimsy material.

HEMMING

All table linen should be hemmed by hand, for nothing is so utterly ruinous to its appearance as machine stitching. The hems on the napkins should be about three-sixteenths of an inch, while half an inch is a good width for the cloth. A good way to do such work is to turn the hem in as usual, then pinch it back, and take the stitches across the two folds. In this way one can do much finer work, and do it more easily.

If one prefers gay colors in the dining room, there are very pretty sets of Japanese crepe, which do not soil as easily as white, and are the only things other than linen that appeal to one at all. For the outdoor dining room, the new oilcloths in attractive colors and designs may be used, and are very desirable, as the dampness of the outdoor air plays havoc with the daintiness of linen.

SOME ECONOMIES

There are many ways by which the use of linens (and here the word is used in its general sense and includes cottons) may be prolonged. Mention has been made of using the good parts of discarded tablecloths for every day napkins, tray cloths or table runners. If this use is kept in mind when the linen is bought, a pattern may be selected which will work up well in such ways. Pieces of linen may be used to protect the tablecloth at places where children may be sitting, or where the serving is done, and so save laundry work.

Sheets which are worn out in the center may be ripped down the middle, the selvages sewed together, and the outer edges hemmed. There is little one can do with pillow slips, except to use them for white rags, for since they come in contact with the face, patching them is out of the question, and there is seldom a piece large enough and sound enough to use for anything. The good parts of worn-out Turkish towels may be cut into wash cloths, or dish cloths. And by the way, Turkish towels are fine for use in the kitchen or wherever the men of the house wash at midday. They wash easily and the ironing is almost nothing. Sometimes the remains of a lace curtain, or the embroidery inset of voile curtains may be used in making bed spreads or dresser covers. To the woman, who is naturally thrifty, endless ways to get the last bit of good out of such things will not only suggest themselves, but will be carried out.

A GOOD SUPPER DISH

Take two cups scalded milk, one cup stale bread crumbs, one cup cheese, cut in small pieces, one cup cooked corn, two tablespoonfuls sliced stuffed olives, one tablespoonful melted butter, three eggs—beaten

separately salt and pepper to taste. Bake in a well greased dish for twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

A Real Breeder's Herd

A LITTLE farm well tilled, a little barn well filled, a little wife well willed" is an old expression and to that might be added, a little herd of Holstein-Friesians well cared for will give more profit and be the source of more satisfaction than a large herd that requires more attention than the owner can possibly give it.

The foregoing fact is brought to mind when one has the opportunity of visiting the herd of Mr. A. P. Loudon of Carlisle, Pa., consisting of thirty head, about half of which are of milking age.

The Loudon farm is reached by traveling a half-mile northwest of Carlisle on the Wagner Gap road. Its 116 acres of rolling land is underlaid with limestone and the farmstead lies in a small valley.

Before reaching the buildings one is impressed by a large spring which rises near the road and supplies water to a sizeable stream that flows down the valley. In fact, there appears to be several springs along the stream one of which is protected by an ornamental spring house constructed of limestone and supplies water to the house. A short distance below this is an older building long used for the caring of dairy products.

The buildings themselves show that Mr. Loudon is painstaking in his work and the home, equipped with many modern conveniences is very cozy like indeed.

Mr. Loudon has been in the dairy business for nearly a dozen years. About six years ago he decided to keep purebreds and purchased his foundation animals from John W. Miller of Carlisle, a near-by breeder, and G. L. Strock and Son of Mechanicsburg.

From the Strock herd came two animals, a bull and a heifer both sired by King Aaggie Segis de Yong, son of King Aaggie Segis, a son of King Segis from Segis Aaggie De Kol Beets, a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol, and sire of the famous Fancher Farm Maxie. His dam, Yankee Mary de Yong is a double granddaughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka with a record of 30.58 as a senior four-year-old. Her dam Yankee De Kol de Yong 5th has a record of 26.15.

The bull, King Aaggie Segis Abbekerk was from Lady Pontiac Segis Abbekerk a granddaughter of Judge Segis. Her dam comes from bloodlines equally as popular, among which we find King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby.

The heifer, Hengerveld Aaggie Segis de Yong, was from Lady Pontiac Hengerveld De Kol 2d, whose sire was a grandson of King Fayne Segis and from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and De Kol Burke. From the Miller herd came Roy Aaggie De Kol Posch the first herd sire. His dam was a granddaughter of Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul, the sire of King Segis. There are several of his daughters in the herd at the present time and are among the heaviest producers.

Fontanell Pledge Korndyke and Inka Abbekerk Cornucopia were also purchased from Mr. Miller. The first named is by a grandson of Sir Rag Apple Korndyke son of Rag Apple Korndyke and from a grand-

daughter of Sir Willowbridge Korndyke, son of Korndyke Butter Boy. This cow has always been a heavy producer. As a five-year-old she produced 431.2 lb. butterfat from 15,767 lb. of milk. She also has several daughters in the herd, two of which were nearly ready to freshen when inspected by representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. These heifers are three-quarter sisters and appear capable of following in their dam's footsteps.

The second cow, Inka Abbekerk Cornucopia is a granddaughter of Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac and from a granddaughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince.

This cow produced in cow testing association work in 1921-22, 577.4 lb. butterfat from 17,579 lb. of milk, freshened inside of twelve months and produced the following year, 543.7 lb. butterfat from 17,509 lb. milk. Her profit above feed cost was \$255.52 and \$233.11 respectively.

With her were purchased two young daughters, full sisters by Roy Aaggie De Kol Posch. There are now four of her daughters in the herd and two granddaughters.

One of her daughters is one of two heifers Mr. Loudon secured from the services of Winthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, a 30-lb. son of Winterthur Bess Burke Best. This bull combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, King of the Pontiacs, Tidy Abbekerk Prince and King of the Ormsbys. He is owned by Lear and Ludt neighboring breeders of Carlisle.

Mr. Loudon has for several years been a member of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. In 1921-22 his 10 cows averaged 381.5 lb. butterfat from 11,912.9 lb. of milk. In 1922-23 13 cows averaged 333 lb. of butterfat from 10,506 lb. milk. The return for \$1 spent for feed was \$2.77 and \$2.48 respectively and the feed cost per 100 lb. of milk was 82 and 88 cents.

Mr. Loudon's present herdsire is Boiling Springs Refina De Kol. His sire, Lothian De Kol Korndyke is the sire of many of the leaders in the Cumberland Cow Testing Association and is now in service in the Pennsylvania State College Herd.

His dam is by Arcady Pietertje Beets Segis, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis from a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol. Her dam is a granddaughter of Lord Netherlands De Kol.

The calves from this bull must be seen to be appreciated. There were seven of them in one pen and one would be justified in employing all of the adjectives at their command in describing them.

We think this description of Mr. Loudon's herd will give the reader an idea of what he has accomplished. Our parting thought is, when in the vicinity of Carlisle, call and look the Loudon herd over.

The recruits were having a musketry course and the sergeant instructor at the firing point was amazed to find that one man had failed to hit even the target—after five shots.

"Good lord, Brown," he bellowed, "what is happening to your shots?"

"I dunno, sergeant," replied the man nervously; "all I can tell you is that they are leaving this end all right."

—Exchange.

240 Head of DAIRY CATTLE 240 FOR SALE

161 Purebreds—79 Grades



A. A. RAUDABAUGH

Included in the 10 sales listed below are some of the best Purebreds and Grades, both milch cows and young cattle, to be found anywhere.

This is my ninth consecutive year as Tester for the Cumberland County C. T. A., in which all of these herds, except Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel's, are entered—some of the herds have been in the Association during the entire eight years. The table below shows the average yearly milk and butter production for each of these herds together with a detailed list of the kind of animals to be sold.

These are all complete dispersal sales—the men are selling out—excepting Mr. Lear, who is overstocked and is reducing his herd.

	No. to be Sold		Bulls, 3 Years and Over		Bulls, 7 Mo. to 3 Years		Bull Calves		Cows, 4 Years and Over		Cows, 3 to 4 Years		Heifers, 2 to 3 Years, Fresh		Bred Heifers		Heifers, 1 to 2 Yrs., Not Bred		Calves Under 1 Year		Cow Testing Association Rec. ords — Herd Average 1927	
	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter
March 8—WALTER RUPP, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	17	...	2	1	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,410	504
March 13—G. R. SHAULL, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	28	1	...	4	...	12	1	5	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,721	400
March 15—JOHN L. BASEHORE, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	25	...	2	2	1	2	5	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	3	1	9,184	375*	...	...	...	...
March 19—GEORGE L. SNYDER, Carlisle, Pa., R. 6	20	...	1	...	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,10,983	462*
March 22—J. B. MEIXEL, Boiling Springs, Pa., R. D.	27	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,193	382*
March 23—MRS. J. L. BERNHEISEL, Loysville, Pa.	28	...	1	...	1	2	8	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,626	412*
March 26—A. P. LOUDEN, Carlisle, Pa., R. 2	27	...	1	...	1	4	8	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,506	416*
March 27—S. E. RAUDABAUGH & SON, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	28	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	5	9,323	400†	...	...	...	...
March 28—L. D. WEARY, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	19	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	9,502	392†	...	...	...
April 21—J. H. LEAR, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	23	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	5	10,442	440*	...	...	...	...
Totals	240	1	5	8	10	6	29	39	15	20	4	21	4	17	6	6	12	37	...	...	...	...

*Accredited. †Clean, 60 day retest privilege. ‡60 day retest guarantee.

LOOK FOR INDIVIDUAL SALES ADVERTISEMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE

WRITE ME FOR CATALOGS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS **A. A. RAUDABAUGH, SALESMANAGER** CARLISLE, PA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 25—Strawberry Ridge, Pa., R. D. 2, Frank Z. Snyder Sale.
February 28-29—Earlville, N. Y., 11th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 2, 1928—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennet, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 8—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. D. 5, J. Walter Rupp Sale.
March 13—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. D. 5, G. R. Shall Sale.
March 15—Mechanicsburg, Pa., John L. Basehore, 35 head of Registered and Grade Holsteins.
March 17—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, Sixth Annual Sale of Livestock, purebred cattle and hogs, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 19—Carlisle, Pa., R. 6, George L. Snyder Sale.
March 20—Waterloo, Iowa, Iowa Holstein Breeders' Spring Quality Sale, Ernest M. Wright, Sale Manager, Box 496, Station A, Ames, Iowa.
March 22, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller, 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 23, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meixel.
March 23, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel, Admix.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
March 28—Lake Odessa, Michigan, Absolute Dispersal of Lake Side Dairy Herd, W. A. Schantz, Prop.
March 28—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, L. D. Weary Sale.
March 29—Big Flats, New York, Oscar Kahler & Son Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
April 21—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, J. A. Lear Sale.

Running Brook Farm Dispersal

Monday, March 12, 1928

at 11 o'clock A. M.

30—Holstein-Friesians—30

Headed by Run-Y-Mead Count Korndyke Abbekerk 487726 who will be sold, together with about ten of his offspring. 12 cows of milking age, 9 will be fresh and 3 due at sale date. Only one cow above seven years of age.

4 yearling heifers. 8 heifer calves.

1 yearling bull ready for service, sired by a grandson of King Valdessa.



JEWEL PIETERTJE CLOTHILDE AND HER DAUGHTER, JEWEL CLOTHILDE YERKES SEGIS, TWO MEMBERS IN THE ADAMS HERD.

I am also offering for sale a herd of Purebred Poland China hogs, machinery and other farm equipment of two farms.

Farm is located one and one-half miles south of Ickesburg and 14 miles southwest of Millerstown, which is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Buyers arriving by motor will find the best route by hard road to Elliottsburg, thence four miles North on improved highway.

Lunch will be served.

BANKS STOFFER, Newport, Auctioneer. Write for catalog.

Ralph Adams, Newport, Pa.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

DISPERSAL OF STAR FARM HERD

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1928

60—Holstein-Friesians—60

25 of milking age

Among the offerings are:

Veeman Pontiac Meadowmist, 4 years old, and 20 of his daughters. This bull is by Aristocrat Pontiac, a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from Maplecrest Pontiac Flora Hartog, a 30.33 lb. and 1,232.63 lb. daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke. His dam, Hill Pine Veeman Meadowmist, a 27.84 lb. four-year-old granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 23.63 lb. daughter of Prince Pietertje De Kol. This bull is light in color, is easily handled and his "get" have been prominent among the prize winners at the Taneytown Fair.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

Prize winnings at the Taneytown, Maryland, Fair, 1927, included First and Grand Champion bull; first prize herd; first two-year-old; senior calf and second young herd.

Farm is located about 3 miles from Taneytown, Union Bridge and Middleburg. Prospective buyers will be met at any of these points upon advance notification.

All animals of breeding age will be bred to King Piebe of York 7th, who has been a prize winner wherever shown. Some of his winnings are Grand Champion, York Fair, 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Lebanon County Fair, 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Taneytown Fair, 1927.

His sire, King Piebe of York, is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, from a 1,032 lb. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs with 716.9 lb. butter from 19,038.4 lb. of milk in 365 days.



MEMBERS OF THE FLEMING HERD

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and will be sold subject to the usual retest privileges.

Col. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager.

C. D. FLEMING, MIDDLEBURG, MD.

PENNSYLVANIA C. T. A. NEWS

There are 51 associations for December reporting 17,494 cows tested, 2,038 cows giving more than 40 lb. fat and 2,625 giving more than 1,000 lb. milk. Of the 40-lb. list 712 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat and 1,494 cows gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. During the month 147 unprofitable cows were sold and 15 bulls purchased.

JUNIATA C. T. A.

In the Juniata Cow Testing Association 20 cows had above 50 pounds of butterfat and 6 cows produced over a ton of milk in January. Two of these cows, owned by Theorous Kauffman, were milked three times daily, states Isaac Reist, tester for the Juniata Association. Of 267 cows in the Association 47 were dry and 220 were milking. Ninety-seven cows produced over 1,000 pounds of milk and 65 cows over 1,200 pounds of milk and 52 cows have records of over 40 pounds of butterfat. The high cow in butterfat owned by C. D. Stouffer was retested.

Following is a list of the owners of the high cows in butterfat:

Name	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
C. D. Stouffer	1,696	78.0
Theorous Kauffman	2,278	77.4
Theorous Kauffman	2,185	76.5
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2,086	70.9
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2,182	69.8
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,739	62.6
J. I. Clarke	1,717	61.8
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2,030	60.9
E. J. Cunningham & Son	2,030	60.9
Theorous Kauffman	1,463	57.0
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,639	54.1
C. A. Musser	1,538	53.8
J. I. Clarke	1,733	53.7
Theorous Kauffman	1,593	52.6
H. T. Gray	1,190	52.4
H. I. Gray & Son	1,534	52.1

GARDEN SPOT COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Mr. Luke Martin of Goodville, Pa., tester for the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association reports 6 herds tested for the month of January containing 69 cows in milk and 21 dry cows.

Lancaster County, Pa., is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. The chief crops grown are corn, tobacco and alfalfa. Steer feeding and the fattening of hogs is much more commonly practiced than dairying which might in a way account for the fact that only six dairy herds are entered in the Garden Spot Association. They are good dairy cattle as is shown by Mr. Martin's report.

Of the 69 cows in milk, 10 produced over 40 lb. fat, 17 over 50 lb. fat, and 30 or nearly one-half of the cows in the Association produced over 1,000 lb. milk, 15 of them going over 1,200 for the month.

The leading cow in the Association is a grade Holstein which produced 2,117 lb. milk containing 63.5 fat and testing 3%. This cow is owned by Ira M. Eby and according to Mr. Martin's report was milked but twice daily.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY

March 26, 1928, I Am Offering

My Entire Herd of 25 Purebred Holstein-Friesians. A Herd of Outstanding Individuals.

C. T. A. RECORDS

Fifteen females of milking age, including INKA ABBEKERK CORNUCOPIA, who has a record of 17,579 lb. milk and 577.4 lb. butterfat. Three of her daughters and two granddaughters will be sold. Another good individual is FONTANELLE PLEDGE KORNDYKE, 15,767 lb. milk and 431.2 lb. butterfat. Three of her daughters will also be sold.

POPULAR BREEDING

My present herdsire is BOILING SPRINGS REFINA DEKOL, a son of Lothian DeKol Korndyke, now at the head of Pennsylvania State College herd. I am offering four yearling heifers, two are sired by Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, a grandson of King of the Ormsbys, from a 30-lb. daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac. One bull calf by my herdsire, from Hengerveld Aaggie Segis DeYong, a granddaughter of King Aaggie Segis. My herd is ACCREDITED and I have never had a reactor.

GOOD FOUNDATION STOCK

My prices are reasonable. If you want foundation stock, this herd is worthy of investigation. Write for particulars. I guarantee every animal to be as represented. Write for Catalog.

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Sales Manager

A. P. LOUDEN, Owner
Carlisle Pennsylvania

My Farm is Located 1/2 Mile North of Carlisle on the Wagner Gap Road

Mr. Martin advises members of that Association to feed the dairy cows well during the cold months and house them in warm quarters. Plenty of clover or alfalfa hay, ensilage and a pound of grain for every four pounds of milk will keep the animal in good flesh and maintain the milk flow.

The following is a list of the owners of the 10 highest producing cows and butterfat for the month:

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
Ira M. Eby	2,117	3.0	63.5
Mast Stoltzfus	1,962	3.0	58.9
Marvin Brubaker	2,031	2.8	56.9
Mast Stoltzfus	1,485	3.4	50.5
Geo. G. Sander	1,618	3.1	50.2
Ira M. Eby	1,730	2.9	50.2
Mast Stoltzfus	1,612	3.1	50.0
Elmer Stoltzfus	1,147	4.2	48.2
Ira M. Eby	1,491	2.9	43.2
H. R. Metzler	1,290	3.2	41.3

WATER

Nothing the cow gets in the way of nutriment is more important than the water she drinks. The source, temperature, and supply of water is often one of the big leaks in dairying. A good-sized cow producing a large amount of milk will drink 150 to 300 pounds of water per day while a dry cow may not drink over 50 to 70 pounds daily. Do the cows in your association have access to water from a practical, economical, dairy profit viewpoint? If not, why not?

TRUAX'S BLUE PAINT

Reports from the meeting of Ohio fair managers in Columbus last week credit Director of Agriculture Truax with smearing blue paint liberally in an attempt to show that agriculture in Ohio is in a bad way. Indeed, he is reported as having warned the fair managers that unless there is an improvement in farm conditions in Ohio in the near future the county fairs are doomed.

Incidentally, Mr. Truax took occasion to rap Senator Fess, President Coolidge and the Republican administration as being largely responsible for the sad plight of Ohio agriculture. That he is a prospective candidate for United States senator from this state may have had its effect on the audience of fair managers. At any rate it is recorded that they decided to abandon their organization and return home to close up all the fairs. Our guess is that we will have a reasonably liberal number of county fairs in Ohio next fall, as usual.

From our standpoint, we were more impressed with the talk which L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, gave the fair boys. He said that Ohio fairs will hold their own if they keep abreast of the times, pay more attention to depicting agriculture and commercial progress and give heed to the educational advance being made every year in the Buckeye state. "There is no use in a fair trying to compete with a circus," he said. "Intelligent farmers want to find something worth while when they attend the fair.—Farm & Dairy.

LADD LEADS THE WAY

Blue Line Pasteurizers provide the means of producing a High Quality Product — Recognized by authorities as the Pioneer.

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SMALL DEALERS

Can be Had in Belt or Motor

Ladd's Pressure Washers—
Dairymen Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles — Save Labor.

Ladd's Blue Line Pasteurizer, Ladd's Tubular Filter, Ladd's Cooler, Milwaukee Filler and Capper, Ladd's Brine Maker, and Ladd's 42nd Washer. Send for Bulletins Nos. 64 and 575.

JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE

To avoid inbreeding I am offering my herdsire, Maredor Radium Artis It Mercedes 443482, a son of Radium, who before his name was changed was Sir Riverdale May Echo Lyons 29136 Canadian Herd Book, representing a very popular line of breeding.

"Maredor's" many good daughters that are now in my herd stand as proof of his breeding qualities. He is vigorous yet easy to handle and is fit to head any herd.

Write for price and further particulars.

B. C. ROBERTS

Meshoppen

Penna.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE
Sired by

SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1.

ODORS IN MILK ANNOYING DURING WINTER SEASON

Dairymen will often experience more trouble in keeping odors from their dairy products in winter than in summer. This is on account of milk absorbing odors from the barns as well as from the feeds that are given to dairy cows.

Keeping barn odors from milk means not only keeping the barn clean but providing proper ventilation. When a barn is close and stuffy, barn odors are apt to be noticed in the product.

Green feed often produces odors in the milk, especially when eaten shortly before milking. Rape is a feed of this class. When cows are pastured on rape or any other feed which affects the milk, it is important that they be given the feed shortly after milking. When used in this manner odors will not be noticeable if several hours intervene between the time of feeding and milking.

The same principle holds true in feeding during winter. Silage often flavors milk if given to the cows prior to milking. For this reason it is preferable to feed silage and any other feeds of a similar character after milking, rather than before.

RULES FOR CALF FEEDING

Rules for calf raising at lower cost are given by C. J. Fawcett, Extension Professor of Animal Husbandry at Massachusetts Agricultural College. "The calf should be taken from its dam as soon as it has a good fill of colostrum milk. Feed whole milk for ten to fourteen days, three to four quarts daily and gradually increasing the quantity. There is no harm in a calf being slightly hungry the first week. At two weeks, gradually substitute for the whole milk a similar quantity of skim milk made from dry skim milk and water so that in eight or ten days the calf will be given skim milk as its entire liquid feed. Mix a pound of dry skim milk to nine pints of water at body temperature. When on full feed the calf will be getting about eight quarts of liquid daily in two feeds."

ALFALFA IS BEST LEGUME FOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Alfalfa can hold its own with the best of the legumes in the matter of soil improvements, judging by actual yield records from the soil experiment fields of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

On the Dixon soil field, for instance, untreated land made 48 bushels of corn an acre in a clover rotation as compared to 57 bushels an acre, or 9 more, in an alfalfa rotation, according to figures cited by F. W. Gault, of the agronomy department. At Mount Morris untreated land yielded 51 bushels of corn an acre in a clover rotation and 68 bushels, or 17 bushels more, in an alfalfa rotation. These yields are not just for one year, but instead are an average for six years.

Why should horses be unnecessary in the Isle of Wight? Because the visitors prefer Cows to Ryde.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to buy a real bull. To avoid inbreeding I must sell my present herdsire.

Johanna Korndyke Changling Boy 403871. He was sired by Pauline Korndyke Changling Boy and is out of Lady Alcartra Pontiac Johanna, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. He is a fine specimen.

My herd is accredited

PINEHURST POULTRY FARM

William S. Hurst, Owner

Port Royal

Penna.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a \$1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to **Hondo, Texas**

Send \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a \$1 box of stationery free.

THEO. FAVRE & SON
TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.
SKINS

Musk Rats, Fall, Winter, good sections, \$1.60 to \$1.80 flat. Damage killt at value. Raccoon, Winter, good section, \$7.00 to \$8.00 flat. Winter, Eastern Dark Mink, \$12.00 to \$20.00 flat. Red Fox, \$10 to \$14. Skunk, \$1.60 to \$1.90 flat, before January.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

CHICKS—REDS, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS FOR FALL BROILERS. Little Spring Hatchery, Waynesboro, Virginia.

50 FERRIS BEST EGG STRAIN. White Leghorns, May Pullets, \$1.00 each with order. J. B. MATTOX, Myrtle, Miss.

BARRIED ROCK and RHODE ISLAND RED chicks after the fifteenth of December. Write for prices. TIP TOP POULTRY FARM, Harrisonburg, Va.

FOR SALE: RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Single Comb. Range grown, early March hatched. SUNNY BANK POULTRY YARDS, Hartland, Vermont.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks BETTER POULTRY COMPANY, Sugar-creek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

Grade Your Eggs For Hatching and raise 90 percent pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Instructions simple. Price \$1.50. MARYSLA H. SMITH, Sandyville, W. Va., Route 1.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS, 6 for \$3.50; 12 for \$6.50. Parcel post prepaid. Purebred, free range. None better. CLOVER LAKE FARM, Spring Grove, Pa.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. L. Certified Cockerels, \$4.00 or 10 for \$30.00; Sire's record 250 to 300 eggs, dam's certified stock for 6 years. Also chicks from same stock. 5,400 egg Candee Incubator \$200.00, F. O. B. Automatic turning trays for 3,000 eggs. DAY'S POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, N. Y.

DUCKS, TURKEYS & BUTTERCUP CHICKENS

GIANT-BIG-TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c each; 100, \$45; 100 Baby Turkeys, \$100. Big-type Pekin Ducks, 22 eggs \$2; 100, \$8; 500, \$35; 100 ducklings, \$25; 500, \$120. Buttercup eggs, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill., Box 111D.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Roller canaries in full song. Mrs. VERN BEVEA, Dundee, N. Y., R. D. 3.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop Clover Honey, Chunk, Comb and extracted. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. BOKHARA SEED COMPANY, Falmouth, Ky.

HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar \$1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. JAMES A. HANDSON Co., Mfg. Chemists, Moosic, Pa.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY Co., Scotland, So. Dakota.

LONG'S PURE HONEY—Direct from producer. 5 lb. pail, either clover or buckwheat, \$1.15 postpaid. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

MANLEY'S HEAVY FRUITER, the original short jointed cotton. Sure Crop, the new early cotton. Both 40% lint, 40 bolls to pound, staple 1½, over 3 bales to acre. Get proofs, and special seed prices. E. S. MANLEY, Carnesville, Ga.



LIVE STOCK

PUREBRED—Holstein heifer and bull calves shipped C. O. D. at farmers' prices, from fully accredited herds. MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

REGISTERED DUROCS—Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA and Duroc Jerseys. Open and bred gilts. Service males, fall pigs. Prices reasonable. Registered free. HOMER R. KLINE, Broadway, Va.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROP-SHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y., Route 2.

FOR SALE—A son of King Piebe of York 33rd, who is a son of King Piebe of York, the famous show bull. Dam—Maple Lane Korndyke Fayne, one of the highest fat producing cows in the Lehigh Co. C. T. A. Straight top, good rump and well marked. Born February 2, 1927. Herd fully accredited. Pedigree and price on application. DR. R. L. SCHAEFER, Allentown, Pa.



DOGS

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Good stock. Reasonable prices. JACOB BLANK, Leola, Pa.

WHITE COLLIE, Scotch Collie, Beagle Hound pups, three to four months old. PERRY, N. Chichester, N. H.

\$40.00 buys my trained coonhound on 20 days trial with money deposited. I will pay express. B. CATES, Box 18, Sedalia, Ky.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. OCO KENNELS, Oconee, Ill.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. Dak.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., INC., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. JAMES A. BENSON Co., 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. MARION DAY, Georgetown, Ohio.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS—Hairy Vetch, Italian Rye Grass, Rape, Oats, Rye and Nitragin inoculation. V. R. BUSH, Albany, Ga.

TULIPS. GIANT DARWIN TULIP BULBS, mixed colors, \$4.00 per 100. Send for list of named varieties. GRANITE STATE BULB Co., Box 198, Keene, N. H.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.**THE NEW JENSEN Adjustable CHAIN HALTER**

IMPROVED No loose bolts or hinges. A Universal SAFETY SNAP no animal can unlock or break. Made of bronze \$2.50, nickel plated \$3. Bull chain stakeout consists of 1 run chain 20 ft. long, 2 steel stakes, 1 lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap \$12, nickel plated snap \$12.50. Bull rings made of yellow tubing bronze, none better, made in 3 sizes, 2 7/8x3-8, \$1.75; 3 1/4x4-7-16, \$2; 3 1/2x4-7-16, \$2.50. Lead and tie chain 8 ft. long with bronze snap \$5, nickel plated snap \$5.50. Calf Trainer \$2. Write for circular and more information. **CHAIN HALTERS**, fits all size bulls, on 15 days trial. Money back if not satisfied. Price \$6.50. Shipped prepaid U. S. A. where no dealers. (Clip this ad.)

P. W. JENSEN & SON, Dept. H. B., PRINCETON, MINN.

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Holsteins**

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**The Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman**Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania**RATICATOR****Beats them all for Killing Rats**

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and the results have been beyond expectation. The conditions were absolutely unbearable until we tried this preparation."—Dept. of Correction, City of New York.

Sold under money back guarantee: Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint \$1.75, postpaid.

E. A. NEUBERT—Dept. 13
2646 N. Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.**STOP LIQUID FEEDING EARLIER**

For feeding purposes in raising calves by the minimum milk method, one pound of dry skim milk is equivalent to a gallon of whole milk, from two weeks of age until the calf will thrive on dry feed. The addition of dry skim milk to the grain feed makes it possible to discontinue the feeding of liquid milk or milk mixtures at an earlier age than when such a liquid food or gruels are used. Rules for the minimum milk method may be had without cost from the American Dry Milk Institute, 160 No. La Salle Street, Chicago.

FREE FROM DISEASE

New York recommends dry skim milk for calves. An extension circular from the State College of Agriculture says: "The use of dry skim milk in rearing calves has given good results. It will keep indefinitely if kept dry. The fact that it is uniform in composition and free from disease adds to its value as a food for valuable calves. Use it by mixing 1 pound of dry skim milk with 9 pounds of water, feeding the resulting liquid the same as skim milk."

A little girl went into a large hardware store and had her first elevator ride. "How did you like it?" asked her father.

"Why, it was so funny, daddy," answered the child. "We went into a little house, and the upstairs came down!" *Good Hardware.*

Mollie—"I really shouldn't go to a dance with my lungs like they are."

Mary—"But, my dear, no one will notice them."

"What do you do for a living, Mose?"

"Ah manage a laundry."

"What's the name of your laundry?"

"Liza."

**IMPORTED T. B. TESED, REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE
HOLSTEIN COWS FOR QUICK SALE**

Grades—25 large heavy springer cows \$165 each, choice 10 or more \$175.

Registered—14 2-year-old springers \$175 each, well grown, perfect individuals.

Registered—32 3-4-5-year-old close springers registered and transferred to American Herd Books, \$200 each for the lot or choice of 10 or more \$225 each.

Bulls from dams up to 28,000 lb. milk and over 1200 butter in a year. Must be seen to be appreciated.

JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop., SPOT FARM,
TULLY, N. Y.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

"We also have some nice horseradish today," the grocer was explaining to the new bride out on her first shopping trip. "Oh, but we keep a car," she explained sweetly.

According to a survey made in New York, of 107 dairy farmers only 17 per cent pay cash for the feed they buy, and those who buy on account pay 14 per cent interest.—*Farmers' Guide.*

SPRING BROOK FARM

BUILDINGS AT SPRING BROOK FARM

WRITE FOR PRICES ON MILCH COWS
AND BREEDING STOCK

S. T. WITMER, Owner

UNION DEPOSIT

PENNA.

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity

and

Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using
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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read from cover to cover by men who value a Holstein for her ability to produce and reproduce.

You can reach this great buying public at a very low cost.

Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

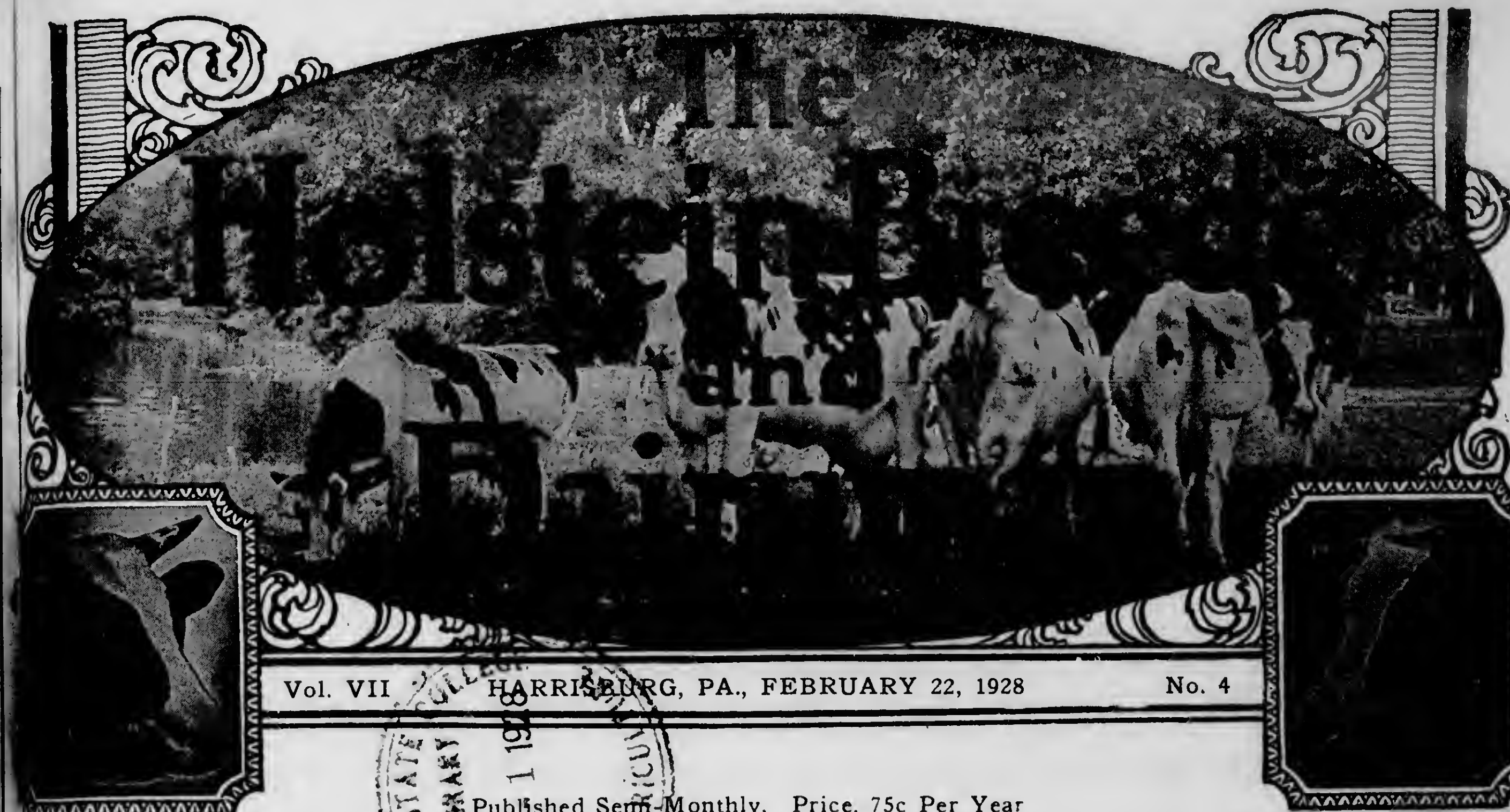
CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN. SOUTH BEND. INDIANA



Vol. VII HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1928

No. 4

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



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ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

THE MAGAZINE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1928

No. 4

Udder of Dairy Cow, Its Structure and Capacity

W. W. SWETT, U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE udder of the dairy cow is one of the most important manufacturing plants. The farm value of the milk produced in one year in the United States amounts to over \$2,500,000,000, which is more than one-fourth the value of all the food products in this country. Information concerning the structure and the operation of manufacturing plants turning out such an immense value of product is desirable and likely to prove of important economic value.

The udder is one of the most important parts of the dairy cow, but its internal anatomy, its capacity, and its performance are none too well understood. In much of the literature on dairy type or conformation, comments on these points are for some reason omitted. References to the subject are not by any means in close agreement.

The udder consists of two separate, elongated, flattened mammary glands, placed side by side and separated and supported largely by a heavy layer of tissue. Each gland ordinarily has two teats, the walls of which are relatively thin. Each teat has a single duct of considerable diameter occupying a large proportion of its volume.

The teat canal communicates freely above with a cavity of variable size and indefinite shape and outline, commonly known as the milk cistern, which is the terminus of a number of large ducts emptying into and forming a part of it. In some cases, strands or layers of heavy tissue are found passing through the cistern, dividing it into communicating chambers. The ducts branch profusely and diminish in size as they penetrate the apparently more dense mammary tissue. They serve not only to convey the milk from the secreting cells to the cistern and teat canal but also to store the product within the gland until it is removed either by the sucking of the young or by mechanical or hand milking.

QUARTERS ARE DISTINCT

Although it is generally accepted that the right and left halves of the udder are distinct, it is more or less commonly believed that some communication exists between the front and rear quarters on the same side. A study of the manner in which the mammary glands develop in the heifer from birth to maturity gives evidence that the quarters are distinct. The first traces of glandular development can be detected very soon after birth in the form of a single tiny straight tube leading from near the abdominal attachment to each

teat. This tube or duct can be felt by rolling the tissue between the thumb and finger. Each one is distinct, and they are widely separated. In developing, these tubes first become enlarged near the center and then elongate vertically. The front and rear ones on the same side continue to enlarge and approach each other until they join at the base, leaving a V-shaped depression above. Gradually this depression becomes filled with tissue, and they become continuous. Since the two quarters on the same side develop from entirely distinct units, it would hardly be expected that they would communicate even though they approach and finally become attached to each other.

To illustrate the distinctness of all four quarters, an udder was removed from a mature cow after the milk had been drawn in the usual manner. A clear formalin solution was pumped through the teats into the left front and right rear quarters, while the right front and left rear quarters were filled in a similar manner with a formalin solution carrying a red dye. The udder was then frozen and sawed into horizontal transverse sections. The color line between the quarters is distinct, showing that none of the fluid passed from one quarter to another. No distinct septum is found between the front and rear quarters such as is found between the right and left halves, yet communication does not normally exist between them.

Judgment of the value of an udder and its capacity to function is ordinarily based upon its external size and shape and upon the quality of its tissue. An udder that is hard or meaty is supposed to be deficient in capacity and in number of secreting cells. A common belief is that the capacity of the cow's udder is normally small and that the greater part of the milk obtained at any regular milking is secreted during the few minutes required for milking. A casual examination of a cross section of an udder gives the impression that the ducts are small and that the gland is largely a mass of tissue with only a limited storage capacity. Udder capacity as herein discussed is understood to mean the storage space within its secretory system.

UDDER CAPACITY LARGE

Recent tests have shown the capacity of the udder to be much greater than is commonly supposed. In determining its capacity, the udder is removed from the cow immediately after she is killed. Care is exercised that the tissue is not cut or injured. It is

milked out completely and suspended from a frame in as nearly a normal position as possible. A formalin solution is pumped through the teats into each quarter until it is filled. The udder is then frozen and sectioned for a study of its gross and microscopic structure. Since the tissue is not cut in its removal from the cow the formalin is held within the secretory system. The quantity of formalin pumped into the udders is measured. The capacity of five udders has been determined in this manner.

Udder of cow No. 245, a Holstein, was found to hold the equivalent of 27.26 lb. milk.

Udder of cow No. 221, a Holstein, was found to hold the equivalent of 29.53 lb. milk.

Udder of cow No. 243, a Holstein, was found to hold the equivalent of 21.36 lb. milk.

Udder of cow No. 459, a Jersey, was found to hold the equivalent of 28.17 lb. milk.

Udder of cow No. 292, a Holstein, was found to hold the equivalent of 46.35 lb. milk.

The average capacity of the five udders was equivalent to 30.53 lb. milk.

For any who might be accustomed to think of udder capacity as the quantity of milk produced in two or more milkings during a period of 24 hours, it should be mentioned that capacity as given in this table refer to single fillings of the udder.

No. 249 was a hard, fleshy, fibrous udder. It had been milking approximately six weeks, but had been infected. The quantity of formalin injected was ap-

proximately 12,000 cubic centimeters or between 3 and 3½ gallons. No. 221 was particularly coarse and fibrous. It had been infected and was secreting only a small quantity of milk. No. 243 had been dry for 12 months and was of the meaty type but shrunken in size. No. 459 was loose and yielding and had been lactating three months following a premature parturition. No. 292 was from a heifer in her first lactation period and had been lactating 43 days.

Since the staining solution which was injected into diagonally opposite quarters did not penetrate either of the other quarters, it is obvious that the four quarters of the udder are entirely distinct. Similarly, from the fact that the secretory systems of the five udders accommodated on the average a volume of formalin equivalent in milk to more than 30 pounds, it is evident that the storage capacity of a cow's udder is greatly in excess of that generally supposed.

Does Your Cat Have Fleas

SPIRITS of Camphor ideal for the purpose of destroying fleas on cats. All that is necessary is to sprinkle the fur with Spirits of Camphor, comb it, and remove the stupefied fleas. This operation is best performed over a newspaper so that both fleas and eggs may be burned up. This remedy is of special value because it is comparatively free from offensive odor, can be used with safety on cats, and is inexpensive.

Friday, March 2, '28 CLEAR SPRING DAIRY FARM NINTH ANNUAL SALE Friday, March 2, '28

60 — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE — 60 12 GRADES

The Sale will include:

- 25 Milch Cows 30 Heifers
- 10 Bulls, 4 ready for service, balance 6 to 8 months old.
- 1 Yearling Bull from a 30-lb. dam

This is the best lot of cattle I have ever offered



BERKS ORMSBY POSCH

Senior Herdsire is Berks Ormsby Posch. He was sired by King Tweede Spring Farm and out of Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d.

Junior Herdsire, Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd. He was sired by Champion Sylvia Greselda Lad and out of a 31-lb. two-year-old. He has two crosses to May Echo Sylvia.

All cows and heifers are bred to these two herdsires.

Farm located three miles south of Sheridan, 10 miles southeast of Lebanon.

Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to 60-day retest.

Col. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

Send for Catalog

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager
Chambersburg, Pa.

M. H. BENNETCH, Sheridan, Penna.



THE KIND I WILL SELL

Productive Feeding of Farm Animals

PRODUCTIVE feeding of farm animals is only one of the factors on which successful animal husbandry depends; others are: Keeping the right kind of stock; giving it the necessary care and attention and maintaining the animals in a healthy condition. Each of these factors is of fundamental importance to the stockman. If one is not given due attention, the results secured will not be satisfactory, no matter how favorable the conditions with which the animals may be surrounded in other respects.

A clear understanding of the main principles underlying the nutrition of farm animals has never been more important to the stock farmer than at the present time, with prevailing high prices for feed and labor. In order to secure profitable returns, the farmer must be able to adapt these principles to the special conditions that surround him; these are likely to vary in different years, both as to prices and products. Modern industries supply immense quantities of by-products

that serve as feed for farm stock, such as flour and oil-mill feeds, starch and sugar-factory feeds, brewery and distillery feeds, and others. These differ much in nutritive values as well as in cost. Since better results may be obtained in feeding stock a combination of different feeds than from only one or two, it is important not only to understand the principles of stock feeding, but to become familiar with the different available feeding stuffs, their main characteristics and nutritive properties, as well as their relative values under changing market conditions. Only in this way can the stock farmer secure the best and most economical returns from his feeding operations and make stock raising pay; provided the other factors have received proper attention: Keeping animals adapted for the purpose in view, and giving them the care which they require in order to do well.

Animal husbandry is one of the most remunerative branches of agriculture when rightly conducted, and it makes permanent agriculture possible. The stock farmer is a manufacturer, converting the raw materials

Lost Spring Farm Complete Dispersal

Thursday, March 1, 1928, at 11:30 o'clock

40 Head of REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Farm located 1½ miles West of New Franklin, and 3 miles East of Marion

My offering includes:
15 Fall and Winter Cows.
8 Yearling Heifers.
6 Bulls from 2 months to one year of age.
10 Heifer Calves.
I am also offering one bull of serviceable age. He is sired by Dew Lea King



LOST SPRING KORNDYKE CANARY

My herd heads the Franklin County Cow Testing Association in milk production.

All cows are bred to Best Uned Fulina, a son of Winterthur Bess Burke Best, and ten of his daughters are in the sale.

Lunch Will Be Served

Howard Cook, Auctioneer, Chambersburg, Pa.

RALPH K. SMALL

40 Head of REGISTERED HOLSTEINS All Young Cows

Ormsby, a grandson of King of the Ormsbys, and is out of Hadria Netherland Clothilde, a 17.65-lb. three-year-old.
Two of the females are daughters of Penopa Pontiac Korndyke; four daughters and four granddaughters of Model Pontiac Lad.



TWO MEMBERS OF MY HERD

At the same time I will sell:

6 Horses.

75 Hogs—Purebred Poland Chinas.

Full Line of Farming Implements.

Send for Catalog

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

R. 9, Chambersburg, Penna.

Meadow Lane Farm Complete Dispersal

Thursday, March 22, 1928

at 12.00 O'clock Noon

60 HEAD OF CATTLE 60

45 Are Registered Holsteins,
Balance Are Grade Guernseys

The Sale will include 20 Milch Cows



A GROUP OF HEIFERS

6 Daughters of Oswego River Forum Echo, a son of Lyons Segis Echo Posch, whose dam is a full sister to May Echo Sylvia.

2 Daughters of Julius Caesar Rag Apple, a grandson of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, from a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count.

4 Daughters of King Ormsby Jane, a grandson of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

All cows will be bred to Balsam Valdessa Vee-man Pontiac, a proven sire by a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne and out of Valdessa Ormsby Le Kol, a daughter of Valdessa Scott 2d. This bull also has several young daughters in the sale.



THE WAY WE GROW THEM

One Perfection Double Unit Milking Machine in good condition.

Farm located 4½ miles West of Chambersburg, ½ mile South of Lincoln Highway.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to retest privileges.

COOK & WENGER, Auctioneers, Chambersburg, Pa.
S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalog.

J. B. and F. R. KELLER

R. 7, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

raised on the farm into valuable human food products. Generally speaking, the animal products sold contain only small amounts of fertility, and the stock farmer can, therefore, secure good crops from his land for an indefinite period, with a relatively small outlay for fertilizers. He does not, like many grain farmers, rob the farm of its fertility until it will no longer produce paying crops, making it necessary to change the system of farming or to move on to some other section where the same method of selling the fertility of the land can be repeated. Stock farming can be pursued on the same land with excellent results from generation to generation, and for centuries, as is shown by conditions in the agricultural regions of the Old World.

The livestock farmer utilizes his own labor and that of his family throughout the year, and not only during the growing season. Stock raising in general leads to thrift and develops some of the best qualities in man. His children grow up with young stock and learn to enjoy and love them, and thus in turn acquire one of the fundamentals for successful animal husbandry, and appreciation of good stock and love of animals. Without these qualities a farmer is not likely to give his stock the watchful care that they require for best results.

There are various reasons why animal husbandry will continue to be one of the best paying branches of agriculture in America. One is, that our population is increasing considerably faster than is the number of farm animals. This holds true of all classes of livestock except horses; there has, in reality been an actual decrease in the number of cattle, sheep and swine in this country since the beginning of the present century, while our population increased over twenty per cent from 1900 to 1910.

Another reason why stock raising will prove a profitable business in the future is the fact that it is not likely to be over-crowded. Stock raising calls for a larger investment than grain farming, and many farmers do not have or cannot secure the necessary capital to engage in animal husbandry; this is especially true of the large and increasing class of tenant farmers in many of the States. Furthermore, it takes from nearly a year to three or four years according to the system of stock raising adopted, before the investment will yield any revenue. Like people in other walks of life, many farmers lack the necessary business ability and foresight to plan ahead for such a period. If cattle, e. g., are low and produce little or no revenue one year, it is easy to get discouraged, and many cannot see that such a period is just the time when one should plan for cattle raising, since a shortage of cattle with resulting high prices is certain to follow a period of low prices.

The preceding considerations suggest the reasons for the belief held by those familiar with the situation, that the prospects for the livestock industry in this country are very bright. In spite of the high cost of feed and labor and the rise in land values during the last decade, the industry will furnish excellent opportunities for farmers that give their stock good care. But the changed conditions call for a higher type of farming and stock raising than that followed by the majority of farmers of earlier times.

Only improved stock, bred for specific purpose in

view, can give the results that must be reached to make stock raising profitable on high-priced land, and systems of feeding and management must be adopted that will secure such returns at a minimum cost. To be successful, the stock raiser must be a student and a business man, in addition to a farmer. He should secure all the technical knowledge relating to his profession that he can, and understand the leading principles of the livestock industry, so that he may be prepared to grapple successfully with the problems that confront the stockman.—F. W. Woll.

College Scholarship for Farm Children

HOW a farm boy or girl may win a free college scholarship which will place him far along the path to higher education is told in a recent announcement of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council. The boy or girl who writes the best essay on "Why Produce Quality Milk" will be the winner of this free scholarship to the State College of either Pennsylvania, Ohio or West Virginia. The boy or girl who has long dreamed of going to college and obtaining that knowledge and power which is necessary to become a leader in the chosen field, may find that dream come true despite lack of entrance fees and many other difficulties, if he or she should become the winner of this essay contest. Three such farm children have had their dreams come true in the past three years and one of them is about to graduate from the Ohio State University.

In addition to the scholarship for the prize winner, the thirty best essay writers will be given a two-day trip to Pittsburgh with all expenses paid. To the one who writes the best report on "The Trip to Pittsburgh," a \$100 scholarship, similar in nature to the first prize, will be given.

The Essay Contest is an annual event staged by the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council for children of dairymen in the Pittsburgh milkshed which includes parts of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this Contest is to promote interest in production of high quality milk. Creating a strong demand for any farm product depends largely upon the quality of the commodity offered. To stimulate consumption of milk and create public confidence in dairy products, the organized dairy interests of the Pittsburgh district conduct an extensive quality improvement program among members of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Co. Boys and girls of this coöperative association each year write essays on some phase of quality improvement. This year the essays will deal with the benefits of producing high quality milk from a sanitary standpoint.

Any eligible boy or girl who is interested in this Contest may obtain detailed information by writing to the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, 451 Century Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The prodigal son was probably the prize hog caller in his day. He had to be because he called hogs away from the feed so he could get more husks.

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm



SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited



MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON PENNSYLVANIA

Sinking Valley

IN THE dispersal of the C. C. Russell herd at Sinking Valley advertised elsewhere in this issue, the bull Sir Echo Verbella Pontiac will be sold.

He is a son of Sir Echo Verbella Segis, a son of Sir Lyons Segis and May Echo Verbella. May Echo Verbella needs no introduction to the Holstein public by whom she is often referred to as the dam of May Echo Sylvia. Sir Lyons Segis is a son of King Pieter from a daughter of King Segis, uniting the Lyons and Abby Hartog families with King Segis and Hengerveld De Kol.

The dam was sired by a son of King Pontiac Konigen, a son of the Premier sire, King of the Pontiacs, and from a daughter of Duchess Ormsby Piebe Burke. The second dam is by King of the Holsteins, and the third dam is by a grandson of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, while the next generation sees Betty Lyons Netherland and A & G Inka McKinley. We doubt if more good blood lines could be concentrated

PUBLIC SALE OF 28 Head Holstein- Friesian Cattle 28 Friday, March 23, 1928 at 10 o'clock A. M.

Many of my foundation animals trace back to the H. C. Gates herd which was headed by King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne one of the best bulls in the state.



My cows are excellent producers as the following C. T. A. records will show:

CRESTMONT SEGIS CLOTHILDE 686200, (a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne). Her record for 1927 was 11,389 lb. milk containing 403.8 lb. fat and testing 3.6.

MINNEQUA MUTUAL PIETERTJE 631891. She has a record of 11,534 lb. milk containing 446.8 lb. fat with a test of 3.87.

KEYSTONE BEETS KORNDYKE LYONS 2d 568638. She made 365.2 lb. fat from 9,840 lb. milk that tested 3.7.

My present herdsire is Traverse Echo Segis Hartog 465511.

Write for catalog—Herd Accredited

GLENN MEAD, Auctioneer A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager
E. Aurora, N. Y. Carlisle, Pa.

MRS. J. L. BERNHEISEL,

(For further particulars see page 120) R. 1, LOYSVILLE, PA.

in one animal. Moreover, he is a fine individual, sure and easy to handle.

In addition to Mr. Russell's entire dairy herd of Holstein, Mr. J. J. Cuzzuloina is consigning ten head of Guernsey and Jersey cows, six to be fresh at time of sale.

They will also sell 85 head of Purebred Poland China hogs, including 7 brood sows, most of them to farrow this spring. Four service boars and fifteen head of work horses.

Withdrawing Sale Notice

WE HAVE been advised by Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh, salesman, that A. P. Loudon of Cumberland County, Carlisle, has decided not to disperse his herd which was advertised in our last issue to take place under date of March 26th.

It was Mr. Loudon's intention to disperse his herd and retain a few heifer calves as a foundation from which to build another herd.

Mr. Loudon's calling the sale off will be taken to mean that he is going to continue as an active breeder and dairyman.

Public Warned Against Rabbit Disease

TULAREMIA, a serious and often fatal disease known also as "rabbit fever" or "deer-fly fever," has spread so widely that Paul G. Redington, chief of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has issued a warning to all fieldmen of the department to be on guard against it. The department is making public this warning for the benefit of sportsmen, lumbermen, cattle and sheep tenders, farmers, and others of the general public who may come in contact with the disease. Mr. Redington's warning has been endorsed by the United States Public Health Service.

TULAREMIA

"Tulareima," Mr. Redington explains, "is a plague-like disease of rodents transmissible to man. Of 500 human cases reported in the United States, 20 have terminated in death."

Cases of tularemia have been discovered in all states except Washington, Wisconsin, New York, Delaware, and the New England states. It has been established definitely that the disease is caused by an organism, bacterium tularense. In nature the disease affects jack rabbits, snowshoe rabbits, and cottontail rabbits. This provides a reservoir for infection of both wild animals and human beings. No cases have yet been recognized in commercial rabbitries, and care should be exercised to avoid the introduction of tularemia into such places. There is no danger of contracting the disease from eating rabbit meat if it is thoroughly cooked, even though the animal may have been infected.

In the western states the disease is carried from animal to animal and from animal to man by the bites of infected deer flies and ticks. Ticks also act as carriers in the southern states. Men also become infected by handling rabbit carcasses, as in dressing them for the table or cutting them up to use as food for animals

or bait in fishing or trapping. In the east, such direct contact is the common means of infection.

USE RUBBER GLOVES

For protection against tularemia the best known precaution is the use of rubber gloves when handling or dressing rabbits, or when skinning other animals that may be infected with the disease. In the open it is wise to exercise care in avoiding the bites of deer flies, ticks, or other possible carriers. Wearing rubber gloves is not an absolute protection, for skilled laboratory workers who are scrupulously careful because they are aware of the dangers, often contract infection. Rubber gloves should be worn in handling fresh skins. Dried skins are not likely to carry infection. One attack of tularemia confers immunity to man, hence those who have recovered from the disease should be employed where possible in occupations where there is risk of infection. No protective vaccine has been developed as yet.

SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS

In addition to the wild rabbits most affected by tularemia, and man who may contract the disease, scientists have discovered cases of tularemia in California ground squirrels, Columbia ground squirrels, Utah ground squirrels, desert ground squirrels, pine squirrels, yellow-bellied chipmunks, pocket gophers, woodchucks, opossums, cats, porcupines, house mice, deer mice, meadow mice, wood rats, and coyotes, and susceptibility is being investigated in other animals. All possible carriers of the disease should be handled with care.

SYMPTOMS IN MAN

In man tularemia is likely to manifest itself first by pain, tenderness, and a swelling of the lymph glands draining the region where the infection occurs, as those of the elbow or armpit when infection has occurred on the finger. These symptoms are likely to develop within two to five days after infection. An inflamed and painful ulcer may soon appear where the insect bite occurred, although in some cases this does not happen. The development of the disease is likely to be accompanied by sudden onsets of headache, aching pains, chills, prostration, general weakness, and fever.

Cattle Lice

CATTLE LICE are injurious to all classes of cattle, but the greatest losses occur in young stock and poorly nourished old animals. The losses are caused by irritation, digestive disturbances, arrested growth, low vitality, and increased death rate.

Three kinds of lice are commonly found on cattle, and all three species may be present on the same animal at the same time. The same method of treatment may be used for the three species.

Methods of treatment include hand applications, spraying, and dipping. The first two methods are suitable only for small herds. Dipping is the best method of applying treatment.

Arsenical dips, coal-tar creosote dips, and nicotine solutions may be used for dipping cattle to destroy lice.

Two or more treatments should be given 15 to 16 days apart.

Plans of cattle-dipping plants and directions for building vats and dipping cattle are given in Form No. 909, a copy of which may be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Memphis Again Gets National Dairy Exposition

MEMPHIS, Tenn., will again be host to the National Dairy Exposition. The 1928 Dairy Show will be held in that city October 13 to 20, according to the announcement of the executive committee. A permanent home for the exposition is being built in St. Louis but will not be completed in time to be used this year.

It is probable that a new judging pavilion will be erected on the Tri-State Fair Grounds at Memphis and accommodations for approximately 300 more head of cattle will be made available.

BREEDER ads are business getters.

DISPERSAL SALE HEAD OF 20 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 20 Monday, March 19, 1928

One of the Most Outstanding Herds in the Cumberland County C. T. A.

Headed by

King Ormsby Kalamo Tidy 471211

A grandson of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, who is now at the head of the herd at State College. His dam averaged 15,000 lb. milk and 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work for 7 consecutive years.

I am offering some wonderful cows, most of them descendants of Lothian De Kol Korndyke. They are straight, deep bodied cows with wonderful udders, and good producers.

Do not fail to write for catalog and arrange to attend this sale.



A Part of the Snyder Herd, Exhibited at Cumberland County Field Day

My herd average in C. T. A. work for 1927 was 10,983 lb. milk and 462 lb. butter.

Herd Accredited.

Write for Catalog. A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager
Carlisle, Pa.

GEORGE L. SNYDER, Owner
R. 6, Carlisle, Penna.

(For further particulars, see page 120.)

Dairy Bulls

GOOD dairy bulls are worth so much for building up the production of dairy herds that they should be properly taken care of.

Because of their temperament, dairy bulls are often difficult to handle; consequently they do not always receive proper care, exercise, and management.

Many bulls, because they are not properly managed, fail to give best results as herd sires.

Farm Bulletin No. 1412 tells briefly how to handle dairy bulls safely, and how to keep them in good condition, and also discusses numerous problems bearing on their care and management.

Bard Dispersal

THE dispersal sale of the herd of J. A. Bard, Shipensburg, Pa., will be held Thursday, March 29, 1928. Mr. Bard has been breeding Holstein-Friesians for over fifteen years, in fact, he is one of Franklin County's pioneer purebred breeders and has built up a herd of cows whose production ranks them among the best in Franklin County.

He has always been particular in his selection of a herdsire, the bulls of late years having been strong in the blood of King of the Pontiacs.

One of the sires used in the herd was Sir Winana Segis, whose sire was by Dutchland Creamelle Korn-dyke Lad from a good daughter of Dutchland Sir Pi-tertje Hengerveld. His dam was a granddaughter of Sir Prilly Segis.

Two different sons of King Pontiac Flamboro have also been used, one from a daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and the other was from a 25 lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs. King Pontiac Flamboro is also by King of the Pontiacs from Flamboro Witzde De Kol, a cow whose production made her prominent some years ago.

In addition to the cattle Mr. Bard is offering a number of desirable Poland China hogs, eleven ewes, six horses and colts and farm equipment.

The Importance of the Herd Bull

By H. J. GRAMLICH

THERE is an old saying that the sire constitutes 50 per cent of the herd. In a sense, this may be true. However, I am often inclined to think that it is erroneous and the herd sire should be credited with constituting 95 per cent of the herd. At any rate if we took this attitude in selecting herd sires, we should undoubtedly make more progress in the breeding of better cattle as there is no means by which we can more quickly improve our stock than through the herd sire. Those who regard the sire as constituting a comparatively unimportant part of the herd very frequently make the fatal mistake of being indifferent to the extent that they get along with a cheap inferior sire that is actually a detriment rather than a benefit to the herd.

If one will make a study of the average herd of pure-bred cattle, he will find that the major part of

the females in that herd were produced upon the place. This is as it should be. The breeder who is continually purchasing mature females is always flirting with danger. Sooner or later some disease such as contagious abortion or tuberculosis will be injected into the herd and as a result the herd is frequently ruined. With most breeders depending upon females of their own production and in the main possessing a reasonable degree of uniformity, both of type and pedigree, the most logical avenue to secure improvement in the herd is through the introduction of new herd sires.

When we consider that the average herd bull will produce from 30 to 40 calves per year in contrast to each cow producing but one, it is an indisputable fact that the sire plays a most important part. Not infrequently a person will go into the pastures upon a pure-bred farm and find that the calf crop fails to average up to the individual excellence of the dams. This can be attributed to only one cause and that is the sire. To be sure, occasionally calves are poorly fed and as a result they do not show the maximum development nor do they display their merits to the best advantage. Generally speaking, however, the poor calves that one sees with a herd of good cows must blame their short comings upon their sire.

Animal breeding is a game of chance. It is one of the most mysterious in its activities of any that we have. It is the uncertainty of results to be obtained in animal breeding that adds fascination to it and entices people into the production of pure-bred livestock. We are continually wondering what will result when certain matings are made. The advent of the birth of the calf, coupled with the development which he makes during the first 12 months of his existence, constitutes to a very large extent the reward of the breeder for his tireless and patient effort.

Not infrequently a herd sire that possesses a gilt edge pedigree and is himself a high class individual, fails to produce calves that are of satisfactory conformation and acceptable quality. On the other hand, we occasionally find a sire that possesses certain obvious defects of conformation and in spite of that produces high class progeny. Such a sire in a sense breeds better than himself. Sometimes we say he breeds over his head. The breeder of livestock who succeeds is the one who realizes the kind of work which his sire is doing and in case he is not producing good calves gets rid of him and proceeds to use another.

Not infrequently we have been inclined to pay a great deal of attention to pedigree. Occasionally we become so enthused over pedigree that we fail to realize the shortcomings in individuality of an animal possessed of a high class pedigree. In a sense, we kid ourselves into thinking that a herd sire is satisfactory because he has a pedigree that pleases us. There are a few, for example, who feel that a Hereford sire should be line bred to an "air tight" degree in order to be worthy of herd use. While it may be all right for him to trace to "Adam and Eve," one should insist upon a good individual with the pedigree.

Successful animal selection is dependent upon three points: First, the individuality of the animal should be above reproach; secondly, the pedigree should be

satisfactory and by that I would say trace to high class individuals in the several generations immediately preceding; thirdly, the animal should prove by his produce that he is a good sire. When selection of animals is based upon these three things, there is little doubt but that the breeder will improve the quality of the individuals in his herd.

Generally speaking, buyers like to purchase young sires. They show bloom and have all of their life of usefulness ahead of them. Not infrequently they make reputations for the breeders who use them. Consequently, in selecting a herd sire at sales and shows, one must base his judgment upon two things: the pedigree and the individuality of the animal. As to which of these is more important, there is some question of doubt. The happy combination of the two present in acceptable degree, constitutes the perfect adjustment of points.

It is doubtful if one is justified in purchasing an inferior sire just because the pedigree suits. Likewise there is considerable doubt regarding the wisdom of turning down an individual because the pedigree does not measure up to one's ideal, but the conformation of the animal is exceedingly satisfactory and conforms to the ideal in a very marked degree.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Two immigrants, standing on the deck of the ship that was bringing them to America, saw a small island. The younger said to the elder: "Papa, 's t'at en island?" They call it that to this day.

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

**NOTHING FOR SALE NOW,
BUT WATCH MY
ADVERTISEMENT**

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerfield. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

I am offering a young bull calf out of Alicine Glista Pontiac. She is now milking over 60 lb. daily on two milkings, testing 4%.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

PUBLIC SALE

Saturday, March 24, 1928

at 12:00 O'clock

26 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 26

Both Grade and Purebred

Among those to be sold are:

Korndyke Queen Rosalinda (Twin) 424370. She has a C. T. A. record of 16,196 lb. milk and 666 lb. butter. She was sired by Korndyke Butter Boy 14th and is out of Rosalinda Pietertje.

May Clothilde Pontiac Wayne 628623. She has a record of 500 lb. butter from 11,167 lb. milk in C. T. A. work. Her sire is Sir Pontiac Wayne Roe, and she is out of Sadie Clothilde Hartog.

Korndyke Rosalinda Ormsby 827624. She has a Junior two-year-old record of 444 lb. butter from 10,313 lb. milk.

Flossie and Horny, two Grade cows in my herd, have C. T. A. records of 14,583 lb. milk, 615 lb. butter, and 12,074 lb. milk and 544 lb. butter, respectively.

My present herdsire is Prilly Segis Sir DeKol, 462706. He was sired by Prilly Adirondac and is out of K O I Edith Segis DeKol. All the females are bred to him.

Write for Catalog

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

W. W. PEFFER, Newville, R. 1, Pa.

(For further particulars, see page 120)

DISPERSAL SALE

Thursday, March 15, 1928

25 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 25

I will sell my entire herd headed by Lad Cornucopia De Kol 835 HB, sired by Mountain View De Kol and out of Sunshine Cornucopia Girl. She has a record of 486.4 lb. fat from 12,800 lb. milk, averaging 3.6 per cent.

Another good individual to be sold is Orpha Korndyke Yula 751180. She has three yearly records in the Association of over 15,000 lb. milk, and over 500 lb. butter on two milkings a day—milking 93 pounds on her best day. (Fresh.)

The sale will include several young Purebred and Grade cows, good enough to stand in any herd.

My herd is accredited!

Write for particulars and Catalogue.

A. A. Raudabaugh, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN L. BASEHORE

Mechanicsburg Pennsylvania.

For further particulars, see page 120

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose

Pennsylvania

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown, R. D.

Pennsylvania

Spring Dale Farm

By Leo B. Lamb

THOSE who have been regular readers of this publication in times past will recall that each Spring for five years Frank L. Heilman has used considerable space to acquaint the public of his coming Annual Sale. Why he does so is best put in his own words, "It has paid."

The person desirous of making a visit to Spring Dale Farm will not find it hard to locate. Just ask any farmer or business man in the vicinity of Cleona—and we may as well include Lebanon County, and he will answer "You want to see Frank Heilman, do you?" and after the usual directions and right and left turns are described he follows with "You don't find them any finer than Frank Heilman and he knows Holsteins too."

Mr. Heilman's major business is the manufacturing of paper boxes. It is very probable that you have purchased candy, shoes or some article of wearing apparel which came in a box made in his factory at Cleona. Although Mr. Heilman resides in Cleona his business affiliations make him prominent in the City of Lebanon where he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and various other civic organizations. He is also a Director of the People's Trust Company at Annville. Annville will perhaps be best remembered by many as the home of Lebanon Valley College.

Spring Dale Farm is but a short distance from Cleona and is easily reached by hard road. Approaching the farm one is impressed by its attractiveness. They learn that it is Mr. Heilman's birthplace and is not only one of the old landmarks in that part of the country but has been in the Heilman family since 1734. This is a remarkable record, nearly 200 years, and shows that the Heilmans for generations have been first class farmers as the soil each year produces maximum crops of corn, wheat and alfalfa.

The barns, built many years ago, have been remodeled to meet present day conditions, are in perfect repair and are protected and made attractive by the liberal use of paint. Attached to them one sees the index of modern dairying, the silo; in this case the construction being hollow tile. The house is a large red brick structure which has been kept in perfect repair through all the years and brought up-to-date by the installation of electric lights, hot and cold water, bath and a modern heating plant.

This is the home of Russell F. Heilman, the junior member of Heilman and Son. Without doubt the principal reason for Mr. Heilman's ownership of Spring Dale Farm is the sentiment attached to it. But perhaps as great is the enjoyment he gets from its operation, a task which makes a restful change from the duties of his manufacturing enterprise.

It is his hobby to locate first class animals, bring them home and watch them develop. When he has marketed his farm crops by feeding them to the livestock and enriched the soil by so doing, and the animals have acquired the condition demanded by the buyer, he offers them to the public.

Mr. Heilman's foremost hobbies are Holstein-Friesian cattle and O. I. C. White swine. He assures the visitor that the animals on the farm at present are the best he has ever owned. A careful inspection of individuals and pedigrees and mental comparison with his offerings of former years prove this statement to be true.

At the head of the swine herd is Marvels Boy, just one year old and larger than the majority of boars twice his age. He was bred in Illinois, being a son of The Marvel from High Lady. We will not attempt to describe the breeding of all the swine in detail but think it sufficient to say that they are bred from stock which captured the majority of the prizes in the more important Eastern Fairs the past season. One of the choicest



RUSSELL HEILMAN, F. L. HEILMAN, and M. H. BENNETCH.
Lebanon County Holstein enthusiasts.

sows was bred in Ohio and will have a litter at side by sale date sired by Captain Prince, Junior Champion at the Ohio State Fair, 1927.

The herd sire is Kelco Champion Sylvia Pontiac 467618 born August 15, 1924. His sire, Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad, is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, probably the most famous son of the noted milk producer May Echo Sylvia from Echo Griselda De Kol 2d, a daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde. Her dam is a daughter of Avon Pontiac Echo, an older son of May Echo Sylvia, from a cow which produced over 100 pounds of milk per day.

The dam of the Heilman bull is by Pleasant Hill Pontiac Count, a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Her dam is by a son of Fayne Sir Mutual De Kol, a son of Grace Fayne 2d, thereby making him a maternal brother to Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead. The third dam is by a son of Manor De Kol.

In the herd also are four cows bred to the 36-lb. son of the herd sire. Five others are bred to a grandson of Ormsby Sensation, a son of a 30-1000 lb. son of Ormsby Sensation from a 529 lb. junior 3-year-old.

The man searching for young serviceable bulls should not overlook the yearling son of a 27 lb. cow sired by a 32 lb. bull—or the bull sired by a grandson of

King Segis Pontiac Konigen or the son of the 36 lb. bull from one of his best daughters.

On March 19, 1928, will be held the Sixth Annual sale at Spring Dale Farm. As popular as have been its predecessors, we venture a guess that after the public looks over this year's offerings that this year's sale will "go over the top"—big.

The Cow as an Aid to Education

"IF YOU want to help a boy secure an education at the Texas Technological College, don't give him the money; buy him a good cow." Dr. P. W. Horn, president of that institution, offered this advice to members of the Dallas Agricultural Club recently. "Forty boys are paying a part of their expenses by selling milk from fifty cows," said Dr. Horn. The

cows are brought to the college. They must pass an entrance examination, be free of disease, and worthy of a place on the campus. After that it is up to the boy owning the cow to do the rest. He must properly care for it, feed it, and milk it. But this seems to be nothing out of the ordinary at this State institution. In fact, this means of paying for an education is getting to be quite common.

If one good cow will pay even a major portion of a boy's expenses at college, several good cows on a farm where feedstuffs can be raised ought to be a good investment.—*Exchange.*

Creating a Demand for Milk

SEVENTEEN gallons of milk are being given daily to underweight elementary pupils at five schools in Frederick city by the Frederick Elks Club and Charles F. Rothenhoefer and it is hoped by health authorities that more milk will be supplied, it was stated today. The milk project, which has been successfully conducted in this city on a smaller scale for the past two years, is now in progress for the month of February, and if more milk can be supplied, will be continued through March and April.

Schools where milk is being given underweight needy children are: North Market street, Washington street, Church street, Academy and St. John's School. One hundred and forty children are being given the milk twice daily, at 10:30 o'clock recess and at noon. The Elks Club is furnishing 12 gallons and Mr. Rothenhoefer five gallons. Last year five gallons of milk daily was furnished for North Market street school for two months by Charles Wertheimer.

Valley View Farm

THE Valley View Farm Herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians will be dispersed at public sale on March 20, 1928, states the owner, Mr. William T. Kephart.

Mr. Kephart is one of the good farmers and livestock breeders in Blair County and is offering some splendid Holsteins, well bred, well grown and from an accredited herd.

The foundation herd of ten cows and heifers produced in Cow Testing Association work an average herd production of 11,000 lb. milk and 420 lb. butter. No herd needs a better recommendation.

Valley View Farm is also famed for its black and white hogs. Following is a résumé of the breeding of Mr. Kephart's herd of spotted Poland Chinas:

Mr. Kephart purchased from Forest Glenn Stock Farm, owned by J. M. Fishpaw and Sons near Winchester, Va., the two Spotted Poland China sows, Bab's Lady whose first litter of eleven pigs averaged 41½ lb. at 8 weeks of age and Queen Quality, a litter mate of Grand Beauty Senior and Grand Champion Sow at the Virginia State Fair in 1925. The produce of Queen Quality also won in a large number of the classes at the same Fair in 1924-25. At present there are in the herd five sows and a boar sired by Leopard Chief, one of the best boars owned by Messrs. Fishpaw. Another

boar in service is Brookside Jake, who is being mated principally with the Queen Quality sows.

Mr. Kephart is a good feeder and his stock reflect the care given them. He is also particular about their health, the cattle being fully accredited and the swine doubly immunized against cholera.

The Silo

THE silo has passed the experimental stage, and the economy as well as the practicability of preserving fodder in it has been fully demonstrated. Silage is a valuable food, and is relished by all classes of farm animals, but it is more particularly adapted to ruminating animals like cattle.

The fundamental principle in the preservation of green forage placed in a silo, is the exclusion of air. To prevent the air from reaching the silage, the silo must be constructed with air-tight walls. These walls must be rigid enough to prevent springing out of shape by the pressure of the silage, for in this case air will enter next to the wall. The pressure is greatest from the second to the sixth day after filling. The silage at this time begins to heat and settle, and if the walls are not sufficiently rigid to prevent any bulging, a considerable loss of silage is likely to result. The walls should be perpendicular, and the diameter the same from the bottom to the top.

On being exposed to the air, silage spoils rapidly, and to avoid this it must be fed off at the rate of one and one-half to two inches daily in the winter, and three inches in the summer. A good plan is to construct the silo so that the horizontal feeding area for each cow will be approximately six square feet daily. If we feed six square feet off the top and two inches down, this means one cubic foot to the cow. The approximate weight of a cubic foot of silage is forty pounds, though this varies much between the top and the bottom.

It is essential to the preserving of silage that it be well packed, keeping it level and thoroughly tramped. This very important task is often intrusted to a lad who spends his time in standing in the breeze of the blower, with the result that the silage comes out of the silo somewhat molded the following winter.—*M. H.*

Increasing Their Force

IN ORDER to take care of the increased business and continue the prompt service the Secretary reports that four new employees have been added to the force of the New Registry Association since the Annual Meeting.

A special system is being worked out to handle the recording of transfers that will provide a twenty-four or thirty-six hour service in checking and recording transfers of ownership after the application is received at the office.

Lot's wife who looked back and turned into a pillar of salt has nothing on the lady who looked back and turned into a telephone pole. No. The telephone pole is not standing there to this day.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

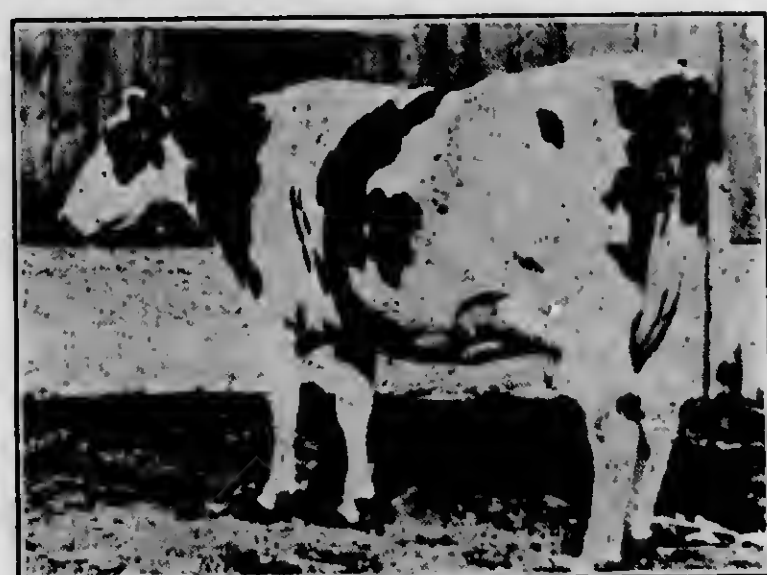
Michigan

Valley View Farm Dispersal

Tuesday, March 20, 1928

25--Holstein-Friesian Cattle--25

Farm is located 6 miles from Tyrone, 1 mile from Arch Spring, turn East at Kreiders School House on Sinking Valley Road.



16 PUREBRED MILCH COWS

Many of the cows are now milking 70 pounds a day on two milkings. The dry cows will all freshen in the Fall.

My present herdsire is Sir Segis Pontiac Grace 152 HB. He was sired by Sir DeKol Grace Pontiac Segis 251078 and out of Lady Segis Pontiac Netherland 439996. All cows are bred to him.

I will also sell:

200 Purebred Spotted Poland Chinas—double immunized against cholera.

35 Bred sows and gilts.

10 Unbred gilts.

12 Bred Grade Hampshire Ewes.

2 Matched teams of mares—5 and 6 years old, weighing 1200 to 1450 pounds.

Herd is fully accredited and free from abortion.

George C. Waite,
Auctioneer
Tyrone, Pa.

Write for further particulars

W. T. KEPHART, Tyrone, Pa.

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A.
HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26822.2 lbs. His sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND

Dairy Bulls

GOOD dairy bulls are worth so much for building up the production of dairy herds that they should be properly taken care of.

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He has always been particular in his selection of a herdsire, the bulls of late years having been strong in the blood of King of the Pontiacs.

One of the sires used in the herd was Sir Winana Segis, whose sire was by Dutchland Creamelle Korn-dyke Lad from a good daughter of Dutchland Sir Pietertje Hengerveld. His dam was a granddaughter of Sir Prilly Segis.

Two different sons of King Pontiac Flamboro have also been used, one from a daughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and the other was from a 25 lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs. King Pontiac Flamboro is also by King of the Pontiacs from Flamboro Witzde De Kol, a cow whose production made her prominent some years ago.

In addition to the cattle Mr. Bard is offering a number of desirable Poland China hogs, eleven ewes, six horses and colts and farm equipment.

The Importance of the Herd Bull

By H. J. GRAMLICH

THERE is an old saying that the sire constitutes 50 per cent of the herd. In a sense, this may be true. However, I am often inclined to think that it is erroneous and the herd sire should be credited with constituting 95 per cent of the herd. At any rate if we took this attitude in selecting herd sires, we should undoubtedly make more progress in the breeding of better cattle as there is no means by which we can more quickly improve our stock than through the herd sire. Those who regard the sire as constituting a comparatively unimportant part of the herd very frequently make the fatal mistake of being indifferent to the extent that they get along with a cheap inferior sire that is actually a detriment rather than a benefit to the herd.

If one will make a study of the average herd of pure-bred cattle, he will find that the major part of

the females in that herd were produced upon the place. This is as it should be. The breeder who is continually purchasing mature females is always flirting with danger. Sooner or later some disease such as contagious abortion or tuberculosis will be injected into the herd and as a result the herd is frequently ruined. With most breeders depending upon females of their own production and in the main possessing a reasonable degree of uniformity, both of type and pedigree, the most logical avenue to secure improvement in the herd is through the introduction of new herd sires.

When we consider that the average herd bull will produce from 30 to 40 calves per year in contrast to each cow producing but one, it is an indisputable fact that the sire plays a most important part. Not infrequently a person will go into the pastures upon a pure-bred farm and find that the calf crop fails to average up to the individual excellence of the dams. This can be attributed to only one cause and that is the sire. To be sure, occasionally calves are poorly fed and as a result they do not show the maximum development nor do they display their merits to the best advantage. Generally speaking, however, the poor calves that one sees with a herd of good cows must blame their short comings upon their sire.

Animal breeding is a game of chance. It is one of the most mysterious in its activities of any that we have. It is the uncertainty of results to be obtained in animal breeding that adds fascination to it and entices people into the production of pure-bred livestock. We are continually wondering what will result when certain matings are made. The advent of the birth of the calf, coupled with the development which he makes during the first 12 months of his existence, constitutes to a very large extent the reward of the breeder for his tireless and patient effort.

Not infrequently a herd sire that possesses a gilt edge pedigree and is himself a high class individual, fails to produce calves that are of satisfactory conformation and acceptable quality. On the other hand, we occasionally find a sire that possesses certain obvious defects of conformation and in spite of that produces high class progeny. Such a sire in a sense breeds better than himself. Sometimes we say he breeds over his head. The breeder of livestock who succeeds is the one who realizes the kind of work which his sire is doing and in case he is not producing good calves gets rid of him and proceeds to use another.

Not infrequently we have been inclined to pay a great deal of attention to pedigree. Occasionally we become so enthused over pedigree that we fail to realize the shortcomings in individuality of an animal possessed of a high class pedigree. In a sense, we kid ourselves into thinking that a herd sire is satisfactory because he has a pedigree that pleases us. There are a few, for example, who feel that a Hereford sire should be line bred to an "air tight" degree in order to be worthy of herd use. While it may be all right for him to trace to "Adam and Eve," one should insist upon a good individual with the pedigree.

Successful animal selection is dependent upon three points: First, the individuality of the animal should be above reproach; secondly, the pedigree should be

satisfactory and by that I would say trace to high class individuals in the several generations immediately preceding; thirdly, the animal should prove by his produce that he is a good sire. When selection of animals is based upon these three things, there is little doubt but that the breeder will improve the quality of the individuals in his herd.

Generally speaking, buyers like to purchase young sires. They show bloom and have all of their life of usefulness ahead of them. Not infrequently they make reputations for the breeders who use them. Consequently, in selecting a herd sire at sales and shows, one must base his judgment upon two things: the pedigree and the individuality of the animal. As to which of these is more important, there is some question of doubt. The happy combination of the two present in acceptable degree, constitutes the perfect adjustment of points.

It is doubtful if one is justified in purchasing an inferior sire just because the pedigree suits. Likewise there is considerable doubt regarding the wisdom of turning down an individual because the pedigree does not measure up to one's ideal, but the conformation of the animal is exceedingly satisfactory and conforms to the ideal in a very marked degree.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Two immigrants, standing on the deck of the ship that was bringing them to America, saw a small island. The younger said to the elder: "Papa, 's t'at en is-land?" They call it that to this day.

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

**NOTHING FOR SALE NOW,
BUT WATCH MY
ADVERTISEMENT**

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerville. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerville

Pennsylvania

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

I am offering a young bull calf out of Alicine Glista Pontiac. She is now milking over 60 lb. daily on two milkings, testing 4%.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

PUBLIC SALE

Saturday, March 24, 1928

at 12:00 O'clock

26 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 26

Both Grade and Purebred

Among those to be sold are:

Korndyke Queen Rosalinda (Twin) 424370. She has a C. T. A. record of 16,196 lb. milk and 666 lb. butter. She was sired by Korndyke Butter Boy 14th and is out of Rosalinda Pietertje.

May Clothilde Pontiac Wayne 628623. She has a record of 500 lb. butter from 11,167 lb. milk in C. T. A. work. Her sire is Sir Pontiac Wayne Roe, and she is out of Sadie Clothilde Hartog.

Korndyke Rosalinda Ormsby 827624. She has a Junior two-year-old record of 444 lb. butter from 10,313 lb. milk.

Flossie and Horny, two Grade cows in my herd, have C. T. A. records of 14,583 lb. milk, 615 lb. butter, and 12,074 lb. milk and 544 lb. butter, respectively.

My present herdsire is Prilly Segis Sir DeKol, 462706. He was sired by Prilly Adirondac and is out of K O I Edith Segis DeKol. All the females are bred to him.

Write for Catalog

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

W. W. PEFFER, Newville, R. 1, Pa.

(For further particulars, see page 120)

DISPERSAL SALE

Thursday, March 15, 1928

25 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 25

I will sell my entire herd headed by Lad Cornucopia De Kol 835 HB, sired by Mountain View De Kol and out of Sunshine Cornucopia Girl. She has a record of 486.4 lb. fat from 12,800 lb. milk, averaging 3.6 per cent.

Another good individual to be sold is Orpha Korndyke Yula 751180. She has three yearly records in the Association of over 15,000 lb. milk, and over 500 lb. butter on two milkings a day—milking 93 pounds on her best day. (Fresh.)

The sale will include several young Purebred and Grade cows, good enough to stand in any herd.

My herd is accredited!

Write for particulars and Catalogue.

A. A. Raudabaugh, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN L. BASEHORE

Mechanicsburg

Pennsylvania.

For further particulars, see page 120

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose

Pennsylvania

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown, R. D.

Pennsylvania

Spring Dale Farm

By Leo B. Lamb

THOSE who have been regular readers of this publication in times past will recall that each Spring for five years Frank L. Heilman has used considerable space to acquaint the public of his coming Annual Sale. Why he does so is best put in his own words, "It has paid."

The person desirous of making a visit to Spring Dale Farm will not find it hard to locate. Just ask any farmer or business man in the vicinity of Cleona—and we may as well include Lebanon County, and he will answer "You want to see Frank Heilman, do you?" and after the usual directions and right and left turns are described he follows with "You don't find them any finer than Frank Heilman and he knows Holsteins too."

Mr. Heilman's major business is the manufacturing of paper boxes. It is very probable that you have purchased candy, shoes or some article of wearing apparel which came in a box made in his factory at Cleona. Although Mr. Heilman resides in Cleona his business affiliations make him prominent in the City of Lebanon where he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and various other civic organizations. He is also a Director of the People's Trust Company at Annville. Annville will perhaps be best remembered by many as the home of Lebanon Valley College.

Spring Dale Farm is but a short distance from Cleona and is easily reached by hard road. Approaching the farm one is impressed by its attractiveness. They learn that it is Mr. Heilman's birthplace and is not only one of the old landmarks in that part of the country but has been in the Heilman family since 1734. This is a remarkable record, nearly 200 years, and shows that the Heilmans for generations have been first class farmers as the soil each year produces maximum crops of corn, wheat and alfalfa.

The barns, built many years ago, have been remodeled to meet present day conditions, are in perfect repair and are protected and made attractive by the liberal use of paint. Attached to them one sees the index of modern dairying, the silo; in this case the construction being hollow tile. The house is a large red brick structure which has been kept in perfect repair through all the years and brought up-to-date by the installation of electric lights, hot and cold water, bath and a modern heating plant.

This is the home of Russell F. Heilman, the junior member of Heilman and Son. Without doubt the principal reason for Mr. Heilman's ownership of Spring Dale Farm is the sentiment attached to it. But perhaps as great is the enjoyment he gets from its operation, a task which makes a restful change from the duties of his manufacturing enterprise.

It is his hobby to locate first class animals, bring them home and watch them develop. When he has marketed his farm crops by feeding them to the livestock and enriched the soil by so doing, and the animals have acquired the condition demanded by the buyer, he offers them to the public.

Mr. Heilman's foremost hobbies are Holstein-Friesian cattle and O. I. C. White swine. He assures the visitor that the animals on the farm at present are the best he has ever owned. A careful inspection of individuals and pedigrees and mental comparison with his offerings of former years prove this statement to be true.

At the head of the swine herd is Marvels Boy, just one year old and larger than the majority of boars twice his age. He was bred in Illinois, being a son of The Marvel from High Lady. We will not attempt to describe the breeding of all the swine in detail but think it sufficient to say that they are bred from stock which captured the majority of the prizes in the more important Eastern Fairs the past season. One of the choicest



RUSSELL HEILMAN, F. L. HEILMAN, and M. H. BENNETCH.
Lebanon County Holstein enthusiasts.

sows was bred in Ohio and will have a litter at side by sale date sired by Captain Prince, Junior Champion at the Ohio State Fair, 1927.

The herd sire is Kelco Champion Sylvia Pontiac 467618 born August 15, 1924. His sire, Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad, is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, probably the most famous son of the noted milk producer May Echo Sylvia from Echo Griselda De Kol 2d, a daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde. Her dam is a daughter of Avon Pontiac Echo, an older son of May Echo Sylvia, from a cow which produced over 100 pounds of milk per day.

The dam of the Heilman bull is by Pleasant Hill Pontiac Comt, a son of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Her dam is by a son of Fayne Sir Mutual De Kol, a son of Grace Fayne 2d, thereby making him a maternal brother to Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead. The third dam is by a son of Manor De Kol.

In the herd also are four cows bred to the 36-lb. son of the herd sire. Five others are bred to a grandson of Ormsby Sensation, a son of a 30-1000 lb. son of Ormsby Sensation from a 529 lb. junior 3-year-old.

The man searching for young serviceable bulls should not overlook the yearling son of a 27 lb. cow sired by a 32 lb. bull—or the bull sired by a grandson of

King Segis Pontiac Konigen or the son of the 36 lb. bull from one of his best daughters.

On March 19, 1928, will be held the Sixth Annual sale at Spring Dale Farm. As popular as have been its predecessors, we venture a guess that after the public looks over this year's offerings that this year's sale will "go over the top"—big.

The Cow as an Aid to Education

IF YOU want to help a boy secure an education at the Texas Technological College, don't give him the money; buy him a good cow." Dr. P. W. Horn, president of that institution, offered this advice to members of the Dallas Agricultural Club recently. "Forty boys are paying a part of their expenses by selling milk from fifty cows," said Dr. Horn. The

cows are brought to the college. They must pass an entrance examination, be free of disease, and worthy of a place on the campus. After that it is up to the boy owning the cow to do the rest. He must properly care for it, feed it, and milk it. But this seems to be nothing out of the ordinary at this State institution. In fact, this means of paying for an education is getting to be quite common.

If one good cow will pay even a major portion of a boy's expenses at college, several good cows on a farm where feedstuffs can be raised ought to be a good investment.—*Exchange.*

Creating a Demand for Milk

SEVENTEEN gallons of milk are being given daily to underweight elementary pupils at five schools in Frederick city by the Frederick Elks Club and Charles F. Rothenhoefer and it is hoped by health authorities that more milk will be supplied, it was stated today. The milk project, which has been successfully conducted in this city on a smaller scale for the past two years, is now in progress for the month of February, and if more milk can be supplied, will be continued through March and April.

Schools where milk is being given underweight needy children are: North Market street, Washington street, Church street, Academy and St. John's School. One hundred and forty children are being given the milk twice daily, at 10:30 o'clock recess and at noon. The Elks Club is furnishing 12 gallons and Mr. Rothenhoefer five gallons. Last year five gallons of milk daily was furnished for North Market street school for two months by Charles Wertheimer.

Valley View Farm

THE Valley View Farm Herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians will be dispersed at public sale on March 20, 1928, states the owner, Mr. William T. Kephart.

Mr. Kephart is one of the good farmers and livestock breeders in Blair County and is offering some splendid Holsteins, well bred, well grown and from an accredited herd.

The foundation herd of ten cows and heifers produced in Cow Testing Association work an average herd production of 11,000 lb. milk and 420 lb. butter. No herd needs a better recommendation.

Valley View Farm is also famed for its black and white hogs. Following is a résumé of the breeding of Mr. Kephart's herd of spotted Poland Chinas:

Mr. Kephart purchased from Forest Glenn Stock Farm, owned by J. M. Fishpaw and Sons near Winchester, Va., the two Spotted Poland China sows, Bab's Lady whose first litter of eleven pigs averaged 41½ lb. at 8 weeks of age and Queen Quality, a litter mate of Grand Beauty Senior and Grand Champion Sow at the Virginia State Fair in 1925. The produce of Queen Quality also won in a large number of the classes at the same fair in 1924-25. At present there are in the herd five sows and a boar sired by Leopard Chief, one of the best boars owned by Messrs. Fishpaw. Another

boar in service is Brookside Jake, who is being mated principally with the Queen Quality sows.

Mr. Kephart is a good feeder and his stock reflect the care given them. He is also particular about their health, the cattle being fully accredited and the swine doubly immunized against cholera.

The Silo

THE silo has passed the experimental stage, and the economy as well as the practicability of preserving fodder in it has been fully demonstrated. Silage is a valuable food, and is relished by all classes of farm animals, but it is more particularly adapted to ruminating animals like cattle.

The fundamental principle in the preservation of green forage placed in a silo, is the exclusion of air. To prevent the air from reaching the silage, the silo must be constructed with air-tight walls. These walls must be rigid enough to prevent springing out of shape by the pressure of the silage, for in this case air will enter next to the wall. The pressure is greatest from the second to the sixth day after filling. The silage at this time begins to heat and settle, and if the walls are not sufficiently rigid to prevent any bulging, a considerable loss of silage is likely to result. The walls should be perpendicular, and the diameter the same from the bottom to the top.

On being exposed to the air, silage spoils rapidly, and to avoid this it must be fed off at the rate of one and one-half to two inches daily in the winter, and three inches in the summer. A good plan is to construct the silo so that the horizontal feeding area for each cow will be approximately six square feet daily. If we feed six square feet off the top and two inches down, this means one cubic foot of silage is forty pounds, though this varies much between the top and the bottom.

It is essential to the preserving of silage that it be well packed, keeping it level and thoroughly tramped. This very important task is often intrusted to a lad who spends his time in standing in the breeze of the blower, with the result that the silage comes out of the silo somewhat molded the following winter.—*M. H.*

Increasing Their Force

IN ORDER to take care of the increased business and continue the prompt service the Secretary reports that four new employees have been added to the force of the New Registry Association since the Annual Meeting.

A special system is being worked out to handle the recording of transfers that will provide a twenty-four or thirty-six hour service in checking and recording transfers of ownership after the application is received at the office.

Lot's wife who looked back and turned into a pillar of salt has nothing on the lady who looked back and turned into a telephone pole. No. The telephone pole is not standing there to this day.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Valley View Farm Dispersal

Tuesday, March 20, 1928

25--Holstein-Friesian Cattle--25

Farm is located 6 miles from Tyrone, 1 mile from Arch Spring, turn East at Kreiders School House on Sinking Valley Road.



16 PUREBRED MILCH COWS

Many of the cows are now milking 70 pounds a day on two milkings. The dry cows will all freshen in the Fall.

My present herdsire is Sir Segis Pontiac Grace 152 HB. He was sired by Sir DeKol Grace Pontiac Segis 251078 and out of Lady Segis Pontiac Netherland 439996. All cows are bred to him.

I will also sell:

200 Purebred Spotted Poland Chinas—double immunized against cholera.

35 Bred sows and gilts.

10 Unbred gilts.

12 Bred Grade Hampshire Ewes.

2 Matched teams of mares—5 and 6 years old, weighing 1200 to 1450 pounds.

Herd is fully accredited and free from abortion.

George C. Waite,
Auctioneer
Tyrone, Pa.

Write for further particulars

W. T. KEPHART, Tyrone, Pa.

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A.
HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere

The Answer Is Simple!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee to members for this service is 25 cents per animal. Fifty cents to non-members.

In filling out the application for registry of your unregistered animals use the name and number of the sires and dams as they appear on the registry certificates.

If the sire or dam is registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned by registered mail with the registry certificate of their offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year old, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males.

Fifty Cent Transfer Fee to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred to new owners through the New Association at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SIX STATES NOW REPRESENTED

\$10.00 for a Life Membership

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM Sixth Annual Sale

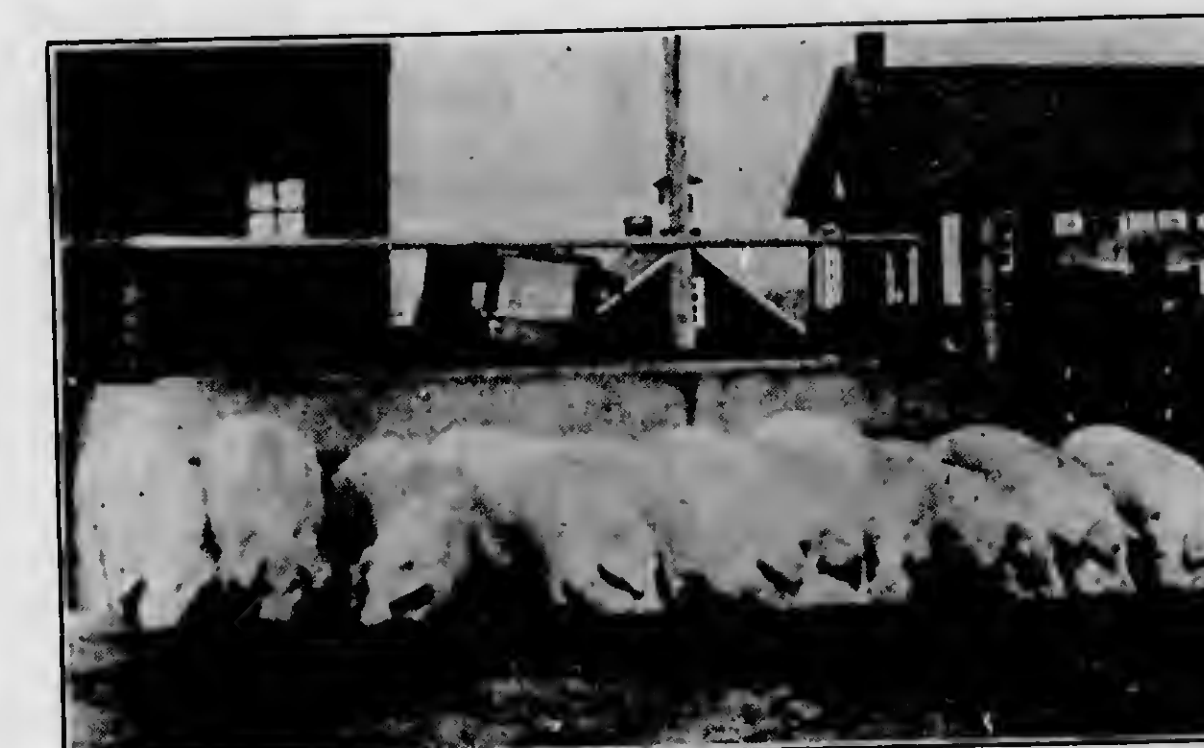
Saturday, March 17, 1928
at eleven o'clock

55 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS
15 HEAVY MILKING GRADES
TYPE-QUALITY-PRODUCTION

ACCREDITED HERD 169666



Five of the cows are bred to Ormsby Sensation Sarcastic Lad a two-year-old who was sired by a son of Ormsby Sensation from a 30 lb. cow. This bull will also be sold.



WE WILL SELL

35 Milch Cows, all young
5 Yearling Heifers
5 Bulls ready for service. One is by a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and another is by a 32 lb. bull and out of a 27 lb. cow.
The majority of the herd are bred to Kelco Champion Sylvia Pontiac, a three-year-old, sired by a 36 lb. son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 20 lb. granddaughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. This bull will be sold.

Farm located one mile from Cleona, 2 miles West of Lebanon and 2 miles North of Annville.

In addition to the Holsteins we will sell:
150 Purebred Chester Whites, 25 Senior and Junior Gilts,
10 Brood Sows with litters at side, 20 open Gilts,
100 Head Feeding Hogs 2 to 4 months old.
Auctioneers: Cols. S. S. Bomberger, L. J. Gilbert, Lebanon, Pa.
Salesmanager: S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON, Cleona, Pa.

Free Transportation to Farm on day of Sale.
Write for Catalog. Lunch Free.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

Associate Editors LEO B. LAMB
R. A. BALDWIN
E. M. SNYDER, Business Manager
Contributing Editors
EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

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FEBRUARY 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Another Bubble "Busted"

THE following editorial appeared under the above heading in the *Poland China Advocate* of February. Although the editorial is of particular interest to the breeders of Poland China hogs, it is suggestive of the same evil that has prevailed in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry which the "Price-Cott" Worldly Element at Syracuse, N. Y., have been advocating and promoting.

There has been thousands of bubbles "Busted" as the result of the activities of the organization with which the "Price-Cotts" of Syracuse were connected.

The million dollars squandered at the Bell Farm in Pennsylvania, which the "Price-Cotts" and the "Moss-Cotts" milked at both ends, is only one of the many "Busted" bubbles.

The most damnable feature of the game that has been played in the Holstein-Friesian Industry is the combination of Dealers and Politicians that appear to have been using the Registry Association's funds and the Association's influence to promote what we believe is to be the same game that is condemned by the following editorial:

"What are bubbles; immediately when bubbles are mentioned our minds go back to the days of soap bubbles, and we remember how beautiful they were as they floated skyward but the trouble was, they would soon burst and not a trace of their beauty was left.

"These bubbles were harmless but the ones we want to talk about are very harmful. We have had the Collins (South Bend, Ind.) bubble. We have had the Wrigley, the Jewett, the Detroit Creamery Co. and now the great Allerton bubble is due to travel the same route as all bubbles go.

"We can't keep these bubbles from springing up but we can keep from blowing in them and making them larger and therefore more dangerous.

"Are they dangerous? Lets review a little Poland China history and see what they have done.

"The Collins bubble was not as large and the results

were not as bad as in some of the others. Collins built a sale pavilion that would seat 2,500 people, he built walks from one hog house to another, he even put plate glass in some of his individual hog houses. He kept three carpenters busy for over a year and that's how much Collins knew about the breeding of pure bred hogs.

"Wm. Wrigley came next and Wrigley bought the Clansman for \$15,000.00. Nobody blames Silver Brook for getting this chewing gum money, we would all do the same thing if we could, and we want to say that we all liked the Clansman for he was a great boar but we never could see that he was any greater at the Wrigley farm than at Silver Brook and yet just as soon as the news was flashed over the Poland China world that Wrigley paid \$15,000.00 for the Clansman, there was a mighty clamor went up from a thousand throats, the cry was 'we want a sow bred to the Clansman,' and then when the news went out that Wrigley would furnish a free ride and free meals from Chicago to the farm, they proceeded to load that train up and go to the sale—and paid for the train too and every mother's son that was in the business helped.

"Nineteen hundred dollars was paid for every sow in that sale bred to the Clansman. Did you buyers ever stop to figure how long that old sow would have to work for you to pay even a part of that back. Of course we know that there have been sows that have paid more than that in two or three litters but they are very few and far between.

"Every breeder helped to pay that price because a sale like that puts our hogs more and more on a fictitious basis of value and just as soon as that is done, speculation begins because the soil is ripe for it, big commissions are paid and some one has to pay the bill. The next two bubbles were not very serious, Jewett and the Detroit Creamery Co., went to a big expense in preparing for big business, they scattered their money far and wide, in fact money was no object at all but the results were very disappointing and as a result they quickly went out of business.

"Then came the greatest of all bubbles—the Allerton Farms. We haven't got a thing against any of these men that we have mentioned, we are simply trying to show you that it just can't be done. No breeder can run his business on a scale of such extravagance as these men laid out.

"What about this last bubble that is just on the point of bursting.

"In the first place they proceeded to buy sows and boars right and left, money was no object and they were not all as good as they should have been by any means; this of course was all right for the breeders who were fortunate enough to have them come to their sales, if you had a great boar all you had to do was to name your price and the higher the price, the quicker the sale was made. Their ambition was—to own the best hogs, not particular about who bred them. 'If some one has a better hog than we have, we will buy it,' was their motto.

"Now it would be all right if you could sell to those fellows only, but when they go out and pay \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00 for a boar, you throw your hats in the air and say again, 'we want a sow bred to that boar.'

No matter if the firm had owned the boar and did not realize his value and got rid of him, they bought him back at a long price and so we all rush to the sale and buy. What else did they do, they offered to duplicate all premium money won on Night Hawk pigs and then proceeded to buy up the best in the country and go to the fairs and win most of the ribbons themselves, not with just one herd but three herds.

"Every man making a practice of showing hogs has to buy an animal from time to time to fill out the classes or herd but when you have to buy about nine-tenths of your show herd where is there any honor to the showman or where does it do the breed any good; it damages the breed and the breeders because it is unfair competition.

"Their ambition was to own the best hogs, not particularly to breed them, and to win the most ribbons in the big shows. We are not criticising any certain men, we are not criticising any hogs, but if you want to know what is the matter with the business, study the doings of these men and the results and see if most of it is not caused by such bubbles as we have mentioned. You can't blame any man for working to make a fat commission, you can't blame a field man for getting a fat contract from them, they are going to spend their money anyhow but if you do not support these bubbles, they can't last long and if you will not do business with speculators, they must go out of business, they live off the business or they have to quit.

"We want to see every man who has breed improvers, sell at a profit. You are entitled to a good profit, but when you get up into the \$5,000 and \$10,000 hogs you are going beyond their real value. Some men can buy a boar at \$5,000 or whatever the price may be and make money—but it is a bad example, you have to pay too much for the produce of that boar, some can stand it and some can't.

"We have seen too many lose out entirely trying to follow in the footsteps of these \$5,000 men. When a man goes in the business on a large scale and in a year or two goes out, it is a black-eye to the business. One hundred and eighty sows will be thrown on the public sale market in a few days, if they sell high or low, it will hurt just the same. It will hurt the breed and not Allerton. It is not our object or purpose to say anything to hurt this sale and as we have waited to get this off our chest, the sale will be over before this is read. Our only object is to try to keep the business on a solid business basis with every breeder who has worth-while hogs making a good fair profit."

Could Not Understand It

A PUREBRED Holstein-Friesian cow that on a seven day official test averages 4 per cent fat was purchased at the suggestion of the Farm Bureau Agent to be placed in a working dairy. The cow was a very likely looking animal and showed indications of being a heavy milk producer and the fat percentage credited on official test was accepted as conclusive evidence that she was a high tester.

The first year in Cow Testing Association work when milked twice daily she produced over 17,000 lb. milk which was very good but with an average test of 2.8 per cent.

It is easy to understand the wide variation of butterfat between the cow that is milked twice a day and kept under economical milk producing conditions and one that is kept under forced conditions such as usually prevails where official records are made.

It is possible for the purpose of making official records to increase the butterfat percentage of a Holstein cow to 6, 7 or even higher. The fact that it is possible to juggle the butterfat percentage by a process of forced fitting and feeding and further, the fact that most official records are made under these conditions places all such records in the discard by intelligent breeders and dairymen.

Certifying to Fraud

IN LOOKING over the pamphlet report published over the signature of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Old Registry Association and finding many records in which cows of the Holstein breed are credited with producing milk containing a huge butterfat percentage, as high as 5.50, which high per cent of fat would put the average Jersey or Guernsey cow to shame, the question arises as to just why or of what authority Agricultural Institutions, financed at the taxpayers' expense should lend its influence and put its stamp of approval on such records.

After uncovering and exposing the fraud perpetrated in Maryland where the College authorities were knowingly yet we believe unwillingly certifying to fraudulent records and keeping the facts from the public, we are of the opinion that the Agricultural College authorities should refrain from reporting abnormal or forced records and if they continue to endorse such forms of fraud that the time is not far distant when Congress should be asked to investigate the relations of our Land Grant Colleges with the organized movement to make false and exaggerated records.

When the authorities in the Maryland Agricultural College were asked why they permitted the making of fraudulent records to continue with their endorsement, the answer was to the effect that they were acting under the instruction of authorities higher up.

Is that the answer that authorities in some other Agricultural Colleges would give if asked why their Institution was placing its stamp of approval on records showing abnormally high percentages of butterfat?

Lowden As a Candidate

THE thousands of owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle throughout the United States are viewing with much interest the candidacy of Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, for the nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Republican Party. There are probably over 75,000 of such cattle owners scattered over all the country, and in every state of the Union. They are wondering if he is spending his "Pullman Millions" as he did in 1920, in an effort to buy the nomination, and whether or not he will play a losing game this year as he did that year. Nine-tenths of these cattle owners, farmers of every State are hoping he will fail as he did in 1920. They cannot overlook what

happened in 1921 in the ranks of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. It will be remembered that for some years, D. D. Aitkin, of Michigan, had been President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and that for the years of 1918 and 1920 he drew a salary of \$12,000.00 a year in violation of its Constitution and By-Laws. It was brought about through the manipulation of the affairs of the Association by Aitkin, ably seconded by his Midwest associates on the Board of Directors, everyone of his own naming and selection. This reckless looting policy naturally created a spirited opposition, and members of the Association, principally residents of the State of New York, in the early part of the year 1921 inaugurated a vigorous campaign against the reelection of Aitkin. The campaign was brought to a climax at the Annual Meeting of the Association, held at Syracuse, New York, in June 1921. Up to and including that meeting all votes were cast either by members present, or voting by proxy. It was the largest gathering of members and the largest proxy vote ever recorded in the history of the Association. The campaign had been vigorous on the part of Aitkin and his associates, while against him was arrayed the brainy men of the association, solicitous for its welfare only. On a test vote the Aitkin crowd received 5,539 votes and the good government crowd received 7,791 votes.

The good government crowd elected Frank O. Lowden President by the same vote, also two directors. From the minute Lowden was elected President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, he deserted the people who elected him and allied himself with Ait-

kin and his lieutenants on the Board of Directors, and in his law office at Chicago he had prepared a proposed form of representative government for the association, well knowing that he could not succeed in holding the Presidency of the Association as a stepping stone to his presidential aspirations in the Republican Party without it. Accordingly, he had a special meeting of the Association called at St. Paul, Minnesota, in October, 1921, and there foisted upon, and jammed through the Association, the present system of a delegation from each State in the Union, based on the membership in each State. Then, subsidiary associations were formed in each State which nominated and elected such delegations, thus perpetuating his control and manipulation of the affairs of the Association.

And now to the question, will these 75,000 owners of Holstein cattle support a man for the presidency of this great republic, of the unsavory reputation of Frank O. Lowden? We opine not. If he betrayed the interests of those who elected him at Syracuse, can he be trusted at the head of affairs of this great Nation in the Executive Chamber at Washington?

In our judgment, it is the duty of every owner of Holstein-Friesian cattle, of every farmer, of every voter in the United States to voice his protest and register his opposition to the candidacy of Lowden.

"Which of the parables do you like best?" said the minister to a boy in the Sunday school.

"I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes," was the unexpected reply.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Special Extra

We are offering you a fine pair of calves of good type and breeding.

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Jupiter Glista, born June 23, 1927. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista 27 lb. sire. Dam: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter. A very good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Snowdrop Glista, born June 29, 1927. Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, out of Gudula Clothilde Pontiac 2nd, milk 511.8; butter, 31.25 lb. Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista. A very promising young cow.

This is a good pair of calves, price for pair \$150. If sold separate \$80 each.

ACCREDITED HERD

F. JONES, Manager

Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE

PENNA.

DISPERSAL SALE

28 Head of Good Producers 28
to Select from

Both Grades and Purebreds

Tuesday, March 27, 1928

We are going out of the dairy business and will offer our entire herd for sale. They are first and second calf heifers and excellent producers. The herd is headed by Count Alcartra De Kol 486548. He was sired by Count Beauty Lothian De Kol and out of Bonnymeads Lady Alcartra.

Cattle will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

A. A. Raudabaugh, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

Write for Catalogue and further particulars.

S. E. RAUDABAUGH & SON

R. 6, Mechanicsburg

Penna.

For further particulars, see page 120

How True It Is

THE following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*:

"The public is being given to understand that the delegates to the national Republican convention, to be held in June, will go 'uninstructed.' That does not mean that they will not get their orders, but means that the voters shall not give them. In other words, the public will act as a rubber stamp in voting at the primary for delegates who have been self appointed or hand-picked by the political leaders beforehand, and who have been told, or will be told at the time of the convention, for whom to cast their ballots for President."

Does not this same principle apply to the Lowden Political form of government which was wished on the members of the old Registry Association in order that politicians could continue to control the management of that organization?

Annual State Breeders Meeting

THE annual meetings of the State Associations that form part of the political machinery now in control of the Old Registry Association are holding their annual meetings, and the election or reelection of officers, and to endorse a list of men to be elected as delegates to attend the annual sale and banquet of the Old Registry Association.

The Wisconsin Association held its annual meeting during Farmers Week at Madison, Wisconsin, January 31st and February 1st. Mr. Fred Southcott, herdsman for the Pabsts was reelected President and John Wuethrich was made Treasurer. L. L. Oldham was reelected Paid State Secretary.

The Illinois Association held its annual meeting at

Chicago on January 17th. Delegates were present from eight counties. H. W. Allyn, herdsman or farm manager at Rock River Farms owned by Mrs. Medell McCormick, a director of the Old Association was elected President; Harry M. Wood, Vice-President and John A. Carroll, Treasurer. C. W. Wray was elected Secretary.

The Ohio Association held its meeting in Columbus on February 2nd in the Agricultural Hall of the State University. Clair I. Miller was reelected President and Paul McNish was reelected Vice-President. Dr. Benjamin Studer was reelected Secretary.

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual meeting at Lansing on January 30th and J. E. McWilliams was elected President; M. D. Buth, Comstock Park, Vice-President; J. G. Hays was elected Secretary and S. H. Munsell, Treasurer. Some seventeen or eighteen names were presented for nomination as delegates to the National Convention in June.

The Iowa breeders held their meeting on February 2nd in connection with the Annual Farm and Home Week program, at Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames. Some time was devoted to the new Herd Improvement Test of the Holstein Association of America. Most of the members present felt that the rules could be improved and the chief contention was that a preliminary dry milking should be demanded. The association appointed a committee to serve with a committee of the Iowa State College in determining a policy that the college should pursue relative to authentication of records made in the herd improvement test.

"What is your job?" we inquisitively asked the lowly gentleman.

"Floor walker in an angel-foundry" he answered.

Later we learned that he was watchman at a grade crossing.

135 HEAD TO 135
SELECT FROM

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1928

We have one hundred and thirty-five head of livestock, both Purebred and Grade. All ages and both sexes. Some of the best blood lines of the breed.

THE SALE WILL INCLUDE:

The herdsire, Sir Echo Verbelle Pontiac 368722. He was sired by Sir Echo Verbelle Segis and is out of Eva Pontiac Ormsby.

4 Purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in milk.

2 Bull calves.

8 Grade Holsteins.

10 Guernsey and Jersey cows, six with calves at their side. Balance are Fall cows.

2 Purebred Guernsey bulls ready for service.

85 Purebred Poland China Swine—7 brood sows and 4 service boars.

15 Head horses—5 mated teams, all young, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds.

1 Saddle horse.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to 60-day retest

Farm Located 8 Miles from Tyrone, near Skelp

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

GEORGE C. WAITE, Auctioneer, Tyrone, Pa.

C. C. RUSSELL & J. J. CUZZULONA,

R. 1, Tyrone, Penna.



FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Bread Pudding

THIS popular dessert will call forth a shudder of dismay or a shiver of delight, according to one's previous experience. There is a suggestion of economy, in using up left overs—and left over bread of all things. To the uninformed, the name calls up visions of odds and ends of bread, accumulated from all sorts of sources, soaked in milk to which an egg and some sugar has been added, and the whole soggy mass served as a dessert. Now, properly well made, bread pudding needs no apology, it is a dish fit for a king—no, for the great American man. But improperly made, it is a wicked extravagance, wasting good milk and eggs for the sake of using up a few pieces of old dry bread. And there is no excuse for a poor bread pudding, since by following a few simple rules a palatable nourishing dish may be produced.

THE BASIS

First of all, the bread should be stale, either old and dry enough to need putting through a food chopper, or four or five days old, when it may be picked into small pieces with the fingers. The main thing is to have the pieces small enough to absorb the liquid quickly, and to give the pudding a smooth texture. Rubbing the soaked crumbs through a coarse strainer helps in attaining the best results. The amount of liquid used depends upon the sort of pudding desired, the substantial kind needs less milk (or more crumbs) and the more delicate more milk. The custard bread pudding, with which most of us are familiar, may be used as the basis of a number of delicious variations. The ingredients are one pint of bread crumbs, three cups of milk, three eggs, half a cup of sugar, quarter cup of butter, teaspoonful of vanilla, half a teaspoonful of salt. Heat the milk to scalding point and pour over the bread crumbs. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs (beaten) salt and vanilla. When the soaked crumbs are cool enough, force through a coarse strainer and combine with the other ingredients, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for about fifty minutes. Grate nutmeg or ground cinnamon may be used for, or with the vanilla flavoring. Serve with cream or any desired sauce.

VARIATIONS

A cup full of grated cocoanut may be added to this and one has cocoanut bread pudding. Or a few minutes before removing from the oven, a layer of marshmallows may be spread over the top, and one has a "company" dessert. A half cup of sugar may be caramelized and added to the milk, before being poured over the bread crumbs, and one has caramel bread pudding. Or again, use only the yolks of the eggs in the pudding, adding one cup of chopped citron and one cup of raisins, then using the whites of the eggs for a meringue. There is a very delicious bread pudding, the orange soufflé, which should be baked and served in

individual dishes, as it is too soft to be turned out of the dish in which it baked. For this, bread only two or three days old is best. Half a cupful of scalded milk should be poured over one cupful of bread crumbs, and the mixture should be allowed to stand for five minutes when the grated rind of one orange and the juice of two may be stirred in, with the beaten yolks of two eggs and half a cup of sugar. The egg whites should be beaten stiff and folded in lightly, and the mixture poured into buttered custard cups, which are placed in a pan of hot water and baked for half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve as soon as possible after removing from the oven. A spoonful of chocolate sauce in the center of each cup makes a delicious addition. Any of these variations are the rich relations of the otherwise humble bread pudding.

A CLEVER IDEA

A year or so ago, a certain housewife found it necessary to replace the three yard tablecloth which was used when the dinner table was stretched to its utmost length, so a new cloth and the accompanying napkins were purchased. This winter, she was faced by the necessity of buying a shorter cloth, for use when the expected guests were fewer. So she hit on the clever idea of buying the same pattern as the three yard cloth, and so made the same napkins do duty for both cloths. Had she bought a different pattern, new napkins to match would have been necessary. And, as we all know, the napkins usually outwear the cloth they match.

SHORT TURNS

Have you ever been bothered by the failure of the clasp of your glove to stay snapped? Try placing the snap into the socket and tapping lightly with a hammer, until the snap catches again. Be careful not to tap too hard or you will not be able to unsnap it.

When opening a can of asparagus, open at the bottom instead of the top, and so avoid breaking the tender tips. If you open it at the top it is almost impossible to avoid breaking the tips.

Be sure to have names in all the family rubbers and overshoes, especially the children's at school, where there may be many of the same size and style, it may save a lot of argument, and incidentally the rubbers.

At this time of the year, chapped hands and faces may be avoided, if one is very particular about drying them carefully before going out doors. It is also a good idea to have some sort of greaseless lotion handy in the kitchen, that the hands may be treated after washing dishes, or doing laundry work. It will also help a lot, if you give your hands a coating of cream before undertaking any very dirty work, it prevents the grime getting into the skin.

When making garments which hang from the shoulder, make the shoulder straps on those for the growing children longer than needed and overlap the extra length. Then as the child grows, the strap may be let down, giving extra length to the garment.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEKEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

DISPERSAL OF STAR FARM HERD

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1928

60—Holstein-Friesians—60

25 of milking age

Among the offerings are:

Veeman Pontiac Meadowmist, 4 years old, and 20 of his daughters. This bull is by Aristocrat Pontiac, a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from Maplecrest Pontiac Flora Hartog, a 30.33 lb. and 1,232.63 lb. daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke. His dam, Hill Pine Veeman Meadowmist, a 27.84 lb. four-year-old granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 23.63 lb. daughter of Prince Pietertje De Kol. This bull is light in color, is easily handled and his "get" have been prominent among the prize winners at the Taneytown Fair.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

Prize winnings at the Taneytown, Maryland, Fair, 1927, included First and Grand Champion bull; first prize herd; first two-year-old; senior calf and second young herd.

Farm is located about 3 miles from Taneytown, Union Bridge and Middleburg. Prospective buyers will be met at any of these points upon advance notification.

All animals of breeding age will be bred to King Piebe of York 7th, who has been a prize winner wherever shown. Some of his winnings are Grand Champion, York Fair, 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Lebanon County Fair, 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Taneytown Fair, 1927.

His sire, King Piebe of York, is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, from a 1,032 lb. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs with 716.9 lb. butter from 19,038.4 lb. of milk in 365 days.



MEMBERS OF THE FLEMING HERD

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and will be sold subject to the usual retest privileges.

Col. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager.

C. D. FLEMING, MIDDLEBURG, MD.

240 Head of DAIRY CATTLE 240 FOR SALE

161 Purebreds—79 Grades



A. A. RAUDABAUGH

Included in the 10 sales listed below are some of the best Purebreds and Grades, both milch cows and young cattle, to be found anywhere.

This is my ninth consecutive year as Tester for the Cumberland County C. T. A., in which all of these herds, except Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel's, are entered—some of the herds have been in the Association during the entire eight years. The table below shows the average yearly milk and butter production for each of these herds together with a detailed list of the kind of animals to be sold.

These are all complete dispersal sales—the men are selling out—excepting Mr. Lear, who is overstocked and is reducing his herd.

	No. to be Sold		Bulls, 3 Years and Over		Bulls, 7 Mo. to 3 Years		Bull Calves		Cows, 4 Years and Over		Cows, 3 to 4 Years		Heifers, 2 to 3 Years, Fresh		Bred Heifers		Heifers, 1 to 2 Yrs., Not Bred		Calves Under 1 Year		Cow Testing Association Records—Average 1927	
	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter
March 8—WALTER RUPP, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	17	...	2	1	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,410	504
March 13—G. R. SHAULL, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	28	1	...	4	...	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	8,721	400
March 15—JOHN L. BASEHORE, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	25	...	2	2	1	2	5	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	9,184	390*
March 19—GEORGE L. SNYDER, Carlisle, Pa., R. 6	20	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,983	462†
March 22—J. B. MEIXEL, Boiling Springs, Pa., R. D. ...	27	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,193	382*
March 23—MRS. J. L. BERNHEISEL, Loysville, Pa.	28	...	1	...	1	2	8	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,626	412*
March 24—W. W. PEEFFER, Newville, Pa., R. 1	26	...	...	2	1	4	5	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	12,651	502*
March 27—S. E. RAUDABAUGH & SON, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	28	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	9,323	400†
March 28—L. D. WEARY, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	19	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	9,502	392†
April 21—J. H. LEAR, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	23	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	5	10,442	...	...	...	...	440*
Totals	240	1	5	8	10	6	29	39	15	20	4	21	4	17	6	6	12	37	...	...	...	...

*Accredited. †Clean, 60 day retest privilege. ‡60 day retest guarantee.

LOOK FOR INDIVIDUAL SALES ADVERTISEMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE

WRITE ME FOR CATALOGS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS **A. A. RAUDABAUGH, SALESMANAGER**
CARLISLE, PA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 28-29—Earlville, N. Y., 11th Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 1, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., Ralph K. Small. Sale—35 Head Holsteins, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 2, 1928—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 2-21—Wooster, Ohio. Dispersal of the Wertz and Smit herds. Address Edwin S. Wertz, 1162 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
March 5—Chambersburg, Pa., Roy G. Kell, 50 head, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 8—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. D. S. J. Walter Rupp Sale.
March 13—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. D. S. J. G. R. Shall Sale.
March 14—Brantford, Ont., Canada. Brant County Holstein Breeders' Sale, W. J. McCormack, Secretary, Hatchery Station, Ont.
March 15—Mechanicsburg, Pa., John L. Basehore, 35 head of Registered and Grade Holsteins.
March 17—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, Sixth Annual Sale of Livestock, purebred cattle and hogs, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 19—Carlisle, Pa., R. G. George L. Snyder Sale.
March 19—Tyrone, Pa., C. C. Russell, 135 head.
March 20—Waterloo, Iowa, Iowa Holstein Breeders' Spring Quality Sale, Ernest M. Wright, Sale Manager, Box 496, Station A, Ames, Iowa.
March 21—Boysen, Iowa. Dispersal of two herds, Leonard Rensink.
March 22, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller, 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
March 22, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meisel.
March 23, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel, Admix.
March 24—Newville, Pa., W. W. Peffer, 26 head, A. A. Raudabaugh, Sales Mgr.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
March 28—Grayslake, Ill. Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association Spring Sale, C. W. Wray, Secretary.
March 28—Lake Odessa, Michigan, Absolute Dispersal of Lake Side Dairy Herd, W. A. Schantz, Prop.
March 28—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, L. D. Weary Sale.
March 29—Shippensburg, Pa., R. 3, J. A. Baird, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 29—Big Flats, New York, Oscar Kahler & Son Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
April 2—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Spaulding Farm Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Company, Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
April 21—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, J. A. Lear Sale.
May 8-9-10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis. Clark's Commercial Classic. Address inquiries to James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.
July 18-19—Hamline, Minn. National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 306 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

ROADSIDE FARM DISPERSAL

The sale of personal property held February 9, 1928 at Roadside Farm, Palmyra, Pa., owned by Harvey L. Seltzer, included 18 head of Purebred Holstein-Friesians. These brought a total of \$2,810.00, an average of \$156.11. Eleven females and one male above one year averaged \$201.75; 6 calves averaged \$64.83.

Top price was paid for Kelso Queen Annabelle Griselda, a four-year-old, fresh in December, who went to Harvey Rettew, Manheim, Pa., for \$333.00. Her half-sister, Kelso Belle Sylvia, close to freshening three-year-old, sold to Ed. Wolf, Fredericksburg, Pa. for \$330.00.

At the same time considerable interest was shown in good grade Holsteins that were fresh or springing, eight of the choicest averaging \$194.00.

The Roadside herd was accredited and sold under the management of S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

Following is a list of animals selling for over \$100.00 with name of purchasers and prices paid:

Lyne Rock Inka Walker, S. T. Witmer, Union Deposit, Pa.	\$150.00
Nellie Colantha Lyons Lass, Amos Curry, Harrisburg, Pa.	195.00
Neta Colantha Alcartra, Amos Curry, Harrisburg, Pa.	175.00
Penns Valley Artis Pontiac, C. H. McElvey, Dauphin, Pa.	174.00
Penns Valley Sadie Pontiac, C. H. McElvey, Dauphin, Pa.	210.00
Kelso Belle Sylvia, Ed. Wolf, Fredericksburg, Pa.	330.00
Kelso Queen Annabelle Griselda, Harvey Rettew, Manheim, Pa.	333.00
Annabelle Mabel Mechthilde, J. Miller, Myerstown, Pa.	175.00
Milview Sadie Vale Valentine, G. B. Book, Ronks, Pa.	205.00
Roadside Farm Heena Alcartra, Irwin Musser, Mount Joy, Pa.	125.00
Spencercrest Pontiac Pelham Burke, Fred C. Lehman, Carlisle, Pa.	220.00
Roadside Farm Ormsby Johanna, A. G. Brubaker, Mt. Joy, Pa.	129.00
Lilith Johanna Maid Boy, Robert Harvey, Highspire, Pa.	122.00

T. A. REISER'S COW HIGHEST IN COLORADO

Rose, a Holstein cow belonging to the Rev. T. A. Reiser of Fort Collins, was high cow in Colorado, according to the report of the Colorado Cow Testing Association for December. She produced 86.1 pounds of butterfat and 1,872 pounds of milk during December.

This is the second time that this cow won highest honors in the state since a year ago last August.

During the last eighteen months Mr. Reiser has had high cow in the state four times, high herd in the state once and second highest herd in the state twice, with second highest cow two or three times.

In the Reiser herd are fifteen (15) Purebred Holstein females of excellent type and dairy quality. It is only natural that this herd, under the care and wise supervision of its owner should lead in the state.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

NEW HAMPSHIRE DAIRY MEETINGS

Dairymen in New Hampshire will discuss calf raising problems, at a series of 100 dairy meetings to be held throughout the state during the winter months. At these meetings, arranged through the county agents, the state dairy specialist will be in attendance. About 10 meetings will be held in each county.

In handling calves stress will be laid on the following practices: keeping late fall and winter calves near the barn the first summer, feed at least two pounds of grain daily, feed two pounds a day if pastured the first summer, push the calves the first 12 months feeding from two to three pounds of grain daily, use legume hay which cuts the grain bill in two.

"The milking cows in the state have decreased 10% since 1910" says George

L. Waugh, state dairy specialist at Durham. "During the same period the number of two-year-olds has decreased 34%. Dairymen are finding it difficult to secure replacements for their herds. Twenty-six hundred cows were shipped into the state in 1926. Increased testing for TB in southern New England will provide a market for 20,000 to 25,000 cows in that area annually, in addition to meeting the needs of dairymen in southern New Hampshire who do not raise stock. The state as a whole has one two-year old for every 5.5 cows. This is scarcely a maintenance ratio. In southern New England the ratio is one two-year-old to 8.1 cows. The raising of good heifers that will develop into high producing cows is necessary for maintenance of our own cattle population and to take advantage of the near-by markets for cows

in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

"Interest in tuberculin testing in the southern counties is spreading fast enough so that a good market is open for surplus cows for 1928 right in our state. The time has never been better for a drive for better calf raising methods."—*Exchange*.

WESTERN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY (PA.) C. T. A.

The January report of this Association shows that in the 25 herds tested 78 cows were dry and 358 in milk. Two purebred bulls were purchased and seven cows found to be unprofitable were sold. Fifty-nine cows produced over 40 lb. of butterfat, 16 of which exceeded 50 lb. Ninety-eight cows produced over 1,000 lb. of milk, 46 of which exceeded 1,200 lb.

Following is a list of the owners and the records of the ten high cows in butterfat in the Association:

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
Brown Bros.	2,387	3.6	85.9
Fernheim Farm	1,700	5.0	85.0
Brown Bros.	1,873	3.6	67.4
Brown Bros.	1,922	3.4	65.3
Lathrop Farm	1,941	3.2	62.1
Fernheim Farm	1,457	4.1	59.7
S. C. Birchard	1,116	5.2	58.0
Lathrop Farm	1,773	3.3	58.5
Lathrop Farm	1,841	3.0	55.2
Claude Carter	1,023	5.4	55.2

Tom C. Davis, Tester.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (PA.) C. T. A.

The February report of this Association lists 363 cows under test in 28 herds, 48 of which were dry and 315 milking. Three cows found unprofitable were disposed for slaughter. Seventy-four cows produced over 40 lb. of butterfat for the period, 25 of which exceeded 50 lb. One hundred sixteen produced over 1,000 lb. of milk 50 of which exceeded 1,200 lb.

Following is a list of the owners and the records of the ten high cows in butterfat in the Association:

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
J. H. Lear	1,841	4.5	82.8
Paul C. Gible	1,860	3.9	72.5
A. E. Ryder	1,959	3.6	70.5
Ivo V. Otto	1,972	3.4	67.0
Mr. A. E. Ryder	1,643	3.8	62.4
J. W. Rupp	1,426	4.2	60.0
V. C. McCormick	1,256	4.7	60.0
Ivo V. Otto	1,448	4.1	59.4
Albert Kosh	1,970	3.0	59.1
Geo. Wilson	1,711	3.4	58.2

A. A. RAUBAUGH, Tester.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FEED MARKET REVIEW

Feed markets showed a firm tendency during the week ending February 15th with an active demand for bran, linseed meal and gluten feed. Sharply higher prices for corn and a small advance in oats helped widen the market for by-

products in feedstuffs although weather warmer than usual over most of the United States for the week tended toward feeding economies. Hominy feed was irregular in spite of the strength in the cash corn market although the heavier wheat feeds ruled barely steady.

Wheat feeds ruled firm with strength in bran and middlings overbalancing the weakness shown by flour middlings and red dog at some points. Production the past week was hardly as large as for the week before and was practically the same as for that time last year but larger than for the same week two years ago. Demand for shorts turned more active and some mills advanced their prices. Stocks of the heavier feeds seemed large but appeared to be firmly held in anticipation of a better demand.

Cottonseed meal continued irregular and prices were barely steady at a number of markets. Demand in the Northeast seemed of small volume and the high prices were also restricting consumption in the Central West.

Linseed meal ruled barely steady although offerings continued to be closely marketed. Crushers at Buffalo had sold their output for February and resellers had only scatter cars to offer but both mills and resellers were offering liberally for March shipment. Trading at Chicago was of small volume.

Gluten feed was generally firm. Offerings of this feed at Buffalo for near-by shipment were very light and continued to bring substantial premiums over March quotations. Prices advanced slightly at Cincinnati. This feed was becoming harder to buy at Chicago where the local manufacturer was becoming well sold up for March and was limiting his bookings for that month.

DAIRY COW IN DEMAND

There is a strong demand for good grade dairy cows at prices higher than at any time in the last five years. Good grades are hard to buy at \$150 each and Northfield reports a buyer willing to pay up to \$250 for the best.

Eastern and Southern buyers are scouring the Northwest and even going into Canada for dairy cows.

Between the flood in the east and south and tuberculin testing in all parts of the country the cow population has been hard hit during the past year.—*Exchange*.

SKIMPING ON FEED IS COSTLY

Cutting down on the feed supply for good dairy cows so that they get less feed than is required to maintain their weight and keep up the milk flow is poor economy and a costly practice. Such a practice usually results in lower production and a higher feed cost per one hundred pounds of milk. This was the experience of a Jo Daviess County dairyman who reduced the cost of the feed for his herd by \$23.00, but lost \$52.00 in the returns above feed in one month. When practically no grain was fed during January, the herd returned only \$9.58 above feed cost as compared to \$61.48 for De-

cember when a well-balanced ration was fed according to production.

Cows produce most efficiently and make the largest return above cost of feed when they secure all the good roughage they care for and a well-balanced grain mixture fed according to production. When fed this way, dairy cows will make the maximum use of the feed they receive for milk production.

The best way to economize on feed for dairy cows is to grow and feed an

abundance of good legume hay and other good roughages, and feed a grain mixture according to production, carefully prepared from the standpoint of cost, balance, and physical effect.

Illinois dairymen have saved as much as one to three dollars a day by changing to a cheaper yet a well-balanced ration. It is sound economy to feed enough of the right kind of feed. Do not skimp! —*Dairy Extension Service, University of Illinois; C. S. Rhode, J. H. Brock.*

DISPERSAL SALE

On Account of Ill Health I Am Offering
My Entire Herd of

40 Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle 40

Thursday, March 29, 1928

At Twelve O'clock Sharp.

The Herd includes: 14 milch cows; 2 two-year-old heifers; 2 yearlings; 15 calves from 4 to 10 months old; 7 males—one a son of a 32-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs.

Also my herdsire, Alcartra Paul Pontiac 1299 HB, a great-grand-son of King of the Pontiacs.

They are all young cows—a number of Fall milkers.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to 60-day retest.

I will also sell: 40 hogs—7 sows due at sale time; 11 head sheep—some due to lamb; 6 head of good work horses and colts.

Farm is located one mile east of State Highway on road from Carlisle to Chambersburg, Pa.

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalogue.

J. A. BARD

R. 3. Shippensburg, Penna.

PUBLIC SALE

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1928

AT 12 O'CLOCK

50--Holstein-Friesian Cattle--50

8 Registered Holsteins—3 fine cows, 4 good heifers and one young bull. These animals are from the best blood lines of the breed.

23 Grade Milch Cows—16 fresh and close springers. Some of these cows are milking 65 lb. a day.

17 Heifers—From 6 to 20 months old.

8 Bulls—Ready for service.

I WILL ALSO SELL

14 Head fine big, well broken work horses, some leaders, weighing from 1400 to 1750 pounds.

60 Head Hogs.

Full line of Farm Implements.
Farm located on half mile South of Chambersburg known as the George Zullinger Farm. Write for particulars.

S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager
Chambersburg, Pa.

ROY G. KELL, Chambersburg, Pa.

Running Brook Farm Dispersal

Monday, March 12, 1928

at 11 o'clock A. M.

30--Holstein-Friesians--30

Headed by Run-Y-Mead Count Korndyke Abbekerk 487726 who will be sold, together with about ten of his offspring. 12 cows of milking age, 9 will be fresh and 3 due at sale date. Only one cow above seven years of age.

4 yearling heifers. 8 heifer calves.

1 yearling bull ready for service, sired by a grandson of King Valdessa.



JEWEL PIETERTJE CLOTHILDE AND HER DAUGHTER, JEWEL CLOTHILDE YERKES SEGIS, TWO MEMBERS IN THE ADAMS HERD.

I am also offering for sale a herd of Purebred Poland China hogs, machinery and other farm equipment of two farms.

Farm is located one and one-half miles south of Ickesburg and 14 miles southwest of Millerstown, which is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Buyers arriving by motor will find the best route by hard road to Elliottsburg, thence four miles North on improved highway.

Lunch will be served.

BANKS STOUFFER, Newport, Auctioneer. Write for catalog.

Ralph Adams, Newport, Pa.

IMPORTED T. B. TESED, REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS FOR QUICK SALE

Grades—25 large heavy springer cows \$165 each, choice 10 or more \$175.

Registered—14 2-year-old springers \$175 each, well-grown, perfect individuals.

Registered—32 3-4-5-year-old close springers registered and transferred to American Herd Books, \$200 each for the lot or choice of 10 or more \$225 each.

Bulls from dams up to 28,000 lb. milk and over 1200 butter in a year. Must be seen to be appreciated.

JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop., SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to buy a real bull. To avoid inbreeding I must sell my present herdsire.

Johanna Korndyke Changling Boy 403871. He was sired by Pauline Korndyke Changling Boy and is out of Lady Alcartra Pontiac Johanna, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. He is a fine specimen.

My herd is accredited

PINEHURST POULTRY FARM
William S. Hurst, Owner
Port Royal Penna.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a \$1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to **Hondo, Texas**

Send \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a \$1 box of stationery free.

If you prefer, send *The Forum* \$1.00 and get both this paper and *Farming* one year at the price of either paper alone. Send your \$1.00 today to *The Forum*, Temple, Texas.

RATICATOR

Beats them all for Killing Rats

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and the results have been beyond expectation. The conditions were absolutely unbearable until we tried this preparation."—Dept. of Correction, City of New York.

Sold under money back guarantee: Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint \$1.75, postpaid.

E. A. NEUBERT—Dept. 13
2646 N. Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

MIXING FEEDS ON THE FARM

New models of combined feed and roughage grinders are now being made, which enable the feeder or dairyman to be his own manufacturer, using home grown roughage and purchased concentrates to make any kind of mixture he desires. With the addition of a blower and mixing arrangement, the feed can be automatically mixed and accurately proportioned.

The new outfits are so designed that the ground roughage from the roughage mill cutter head and the ground grain from the feed grinder burrs can be delivered to the same hopper and by use of the fan delivered through the dust collector into wagon, sack, or bin as desired. Two additional hoppers are provided if desired through which cottonseed, linseed, gluten feed oil meal, etc., can be added to the ground grain and roughage.

With these mills, for instance, corn fodder, clover hay, ear corn, oats, cottonseed and linseed can be ground and mixed into a scientifically balanced feed all at one operation and with hand labor practically eliminated. Operated with a gas engine or farm tractor, this feed and roughage grinder combination enables the user to manufacture his own mixed feed from home grown materials.

GUARD AGAINST OFF-FLAVOR MILK

Guard against off-flavors in milk during the cold weather when barns are closed and conditions congested, warns R. G. Connelly, extension specialist in dairying at the New Jersey State Agricultural College.

Milk has the absorbing qualities of a sponge, so that wherever foreign odors exist near milk, it will have an off-flavor highly distasteful to the consumer.

Such defects may be traced usually to

one of three sources. First, faulty barn ventilation which may allow gases and odors to accumulate. Then there is the matter of feeding. Good hay and grain ordinarily do not produce abnormal flavors in milk, but turnips, cabbages, potatoes, and certain weeds will make milk very repulsive to some consumers. The best plan is to feed after milking rather than before. Finally milk becomes contaminated from foreign odors when it is stored or handled in places where fruits, vegetables, oil, gasoline, or other materials emitting strong odors, are stored. Proper ventilation and exposure to sunlight will help, but it is better to remove the offending object.

YORK COUNTY, PA., C. T. A.

The Northern York County Cow Testing Association finished its first year December 1, 1927, with 18 whole year members. There were 272 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The results for members is as follows: Total average number cows in the Association, 216.57.

AVERAGE PER COW

Lb. milk	7,493
Lb. butterfat	310.3
Percentage of product	4.1
Value of product	\$268.91
Cost of roughage	48.22
Cost of grain	55.24
Total cost of feed	103.56
Value of product above feed cost	165.35
Returns for \$1.00 expended for feed	2.60
Feed cost per cwt. milk	1.38
Feed cost per lb. fat .....	.33

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Nine herds with an average of 5 or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat.

LADD LEADS THE WAY

Blue Line Pasteurizers provide the means of producing a High Quality Product — Recognized by authorities as the Pioneer.

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR SMALL DEALERS



Can be Had in Belt or Motor



Ladd's Pressure Washers—
Dairyman Sizes — Guarantee Clean Bottles — No Drudgery — No More Danger — Save Time — Save Bottles — Save Labor.



Ladd's Blue Line Pasteurizer, Ladd's Tubular Filter, Ladd's Cooler, Milwaukee Filler and Capper, Ladd's Brine Maker, and Ladd's 42nd Washer. Send for Bulletins Nos. 64 and 575.

JOHN W. LADD COMPANY
2016 W. Lafayette Detroit, Michigan

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copies must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

FOR SALE: RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Single Comb. Range grown, early March hatched. **SUNNY BANK POULTRY YARDS,** Hartland, Vermont.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. **ALLPORT POULTRY FARM,** Asheville, N. C.

Grade Your Eggs For Hatching and raise 90 percent pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Instructions simple. Price \$1.50. **MERSVILLA H. SMITH,** Sandyville, W. Va., Route 1.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Strong, healthy. Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. **EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY,** Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. L. Certified Cockerels, \$4.00 or 10 for \$30.00; Sire's record 250 to 300 eggs, dam's certified stock for 6 years. Also chicks from same stock. 5,400 egg Candee Incubator \$200.00. F. O. B. Automatic turning trays for 3,000 eggs. **DAY'S POULTRY FARM,** New Berlin, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS from one of Michigan's old reliable hatcheries. Twenty-six years in business. Every chick from proven blood lines and from rugged free range breeders. Send for our big free catalog. 100% live delivery. **MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY,** Box E, Holland, Michigan.

RIVERVIEW STRAIN LEGHORNS have made Big Profits for our Customers. Many years breeding for Size, Type, Vigor and Egg Production made it possible. Free 1928 Catalog tells why you want these chicks from a Genuine Breeder. **RIVERVIEW POULTRY FARM,** Route 2, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

DUCKS, TURKEYS & BUTTERCUP CHICKENS

GIANT-BIG-TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS. Eggs, 50c each; 100, \$45; 100 Baby Turkeys, \$100. Big-type Pekin Ducks, 22 eggs \$2; 100, \$8; 500, \$35; 100 ducklings, \$25; 500, \$120. Buttercup eggs, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. **ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM,** Hudson, Ill., Box HBD.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO.,** 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please mention *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* when writing to our advertisers

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Roller canaries in full song. Mrs. VERN BEYEA, Dundee, N. Y., R. D. 3.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. **J. S. GREENLEAF,** Anson, Maine.

HAND'S UDDERINE—A powerful absorbent in cases of Garget, Spider, Cow Pox. Large 1 lb. jar \$1.25, sent C. O. D. Charges paid. **JAMES A. HANDSON CO., Mfg. Chemists,** Moosic, Pa.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. **DAROKA HONEY CO.,** Scotland, So. Dakota.

FOULS KILLER, cures fowls or money back. One writes: "Cures cases where I thought there wasn't any help." Send check now, 60c or \$1.25. Ref. Farmers Bank. **B. HAVAGOLD CHEMICAL CO.,** West Valley, N. Y.

MANLEY'S HEAVY FRUITER, the original short jointed cotton. Sure Crop, the new early cotton. Both 40% lint, 40 bolls to pound, staple 1 1/4, over 3 bales to acre. Get proofs, and special seed prices. **E. S. MANLEY,** Carnesville, Ga.



LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED DUROCS—Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. **CONTENT FARMS,** Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA and Duroc Jerseys. Open and bred gilts. Service males, fall pigs. Prices reasonable. Registered free. **HOMER R. KLINE,** Broadway, Va.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. **J. E. WATKINS,** Ithaca, N. Y., Route 2.

WANTED—A six month or Yearling Herd Sire whose dam and sire's dam have official yearly records of 20,000 to 25,000 lb. milk testing 3.8% to 4% fat. **M. V. BRUBAKER,** New Holland, Pa.

FOR SALE—A son of King Pebe of York 33rd, who is a son of King Pebe of York, the famous show bull. Dam—Maple Lane Korndyke Payne, one of the highest fat producing cows in the Lehigh Co. C. T. A. Straight top, good rump and well marked. Born February 2, 1927. Herd fully accredited. Pedigree and price on application. **DR. R. L. SCHAEFFER,** Allentown, Pa.



DOGS

WHITE COLLIE, Scotch Collie, Beagle Hound pups, three to four months old. **PERRY,** N. Chichester, N. H.

\$40.00 buys my trained coonhound on 20 days trial with money deposited. I will pay express. **B. CATES,** Box 18, Sedalia, Ky.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. **E. C. BURK,** 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

COON, SKUNK, FOX, WOLF, RABBIT HOUNDS. Broke dogs sent on 10 days' trial. **Oco KENNELS,** Oconee, Ill.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. **LUKE BEADLES,** \$401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—Coon Dog Pups. Airedale and Red Bone Hound. Bred from best hunting stock. Seven months old. **MAPLE GROVE KENNELS,** West Woodstock, Conn. **JOHN SPAULDING,** Putnam, Star Route, Conn.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. **GEORGE BOWMAN,** Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH,** Cottonwood, S. Dak.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. **JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., INC.,** 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. **JAMES A. BENSON CO.,** 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. **MARION DAY,** Georgetown, Ohio.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastodons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. **CLOVERLEAF NURSERY,** Three Oaks, Mich.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Wrote Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE

To avoid inbreeding I am offering my herdsire, Maredor Radium Artis It Mercedes 443482, a son of Radium, who before his name was changed was Sir Riverdale May Echo Lyons 29136 Canadian Herd Book, representing a very popular line of breeding.

"Maredor's" many good daughters that are now in my herd stand as proof of his breeding qualities. He is vigorous yet easy to handle and is fit to head any herd.

Write for price and further particulars.

B. C. ROBERTS
Meshoppen Penna.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

"How can you tell how old a chicken is?"

"By the teeth."
"Why, you poor prune, a chicken has no teeth."

"No, but I have."—Utah Farmer.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY C. T. A. WORK

There were thirty herds containing 341 cows in milk and 83 dry cows entered in the Allegheny County, Pa., Cow Testing Association for the month of January.

One hundred and sixteen produced over 40 lb. fat and fifty produced over 50 lb. fat.

One hundred and forty cows gave over 1,000 lb. milk and 104 reached the 1,200 lb. class, according to the report of Gordon Rice, tester, issued by Henry R. Eby, Extension representative Allegheny County.

Following is listed the ten highest cows in butterfat for the month, of those milked but twice daily:

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. B. Fat
Allegheny Co. Home....	2,257	4.5	101.6
Blackburn Farm.....	2,000	4.6	92.0
R. Bamford & Son.....	1,339	5.8	77.7
Za. Omagh Farm.....	1,851	4.1	75.9
Blackburn Farm.....	1,739	3.7	64.3
R. Bamford & Son.....	1,175	5.4	63.5
Summerhill Dairy.....	1,566	4.0	62.6
Za. Omagh Farm.....	1,547	4.0	61.9
Ardarra Herd.....	1,931	3.2	61.8
R. Bamford & Son.....	1,262	4.9	61.8

PLATTEVILLE TESTING REPORT

Arnold Hesse, tester for the Platteville Cow Testing Association, reports Wm. Suhr's herd of Holsteins high herd for the month of January with an average production of 1,056.1 lb. milk and 35.9 lb. butterfat. Jesse Butson's Holsteins averaged 1,023.2 lb. milk and 34.4 lb. fat; Hill Bros.' Guernseys 605.9 lb. milk and 31.4 lb. fat and Ernest Rasque's Guernseys 593.5 lb. milk and 30.6 lb. fat. Tony Wisco's cow "Rosie" a grade Guernsey led the parade with a production of 1,333 lb. milk and 77.3 lb. fat, equivalent to 96.6 lb. butter.

Owners of cows producing over forty lb. butterfat and up to fifty lb. are as follows: Hill Bros. 8; Wm. Suhr 6; Marion Hodgson 6; Ernest Rasque 8;

Jesse Butson 5; A. B. Rosemeyer 1; Wm. Ownes 1; Clarence Bennett 1; Cunningham and Cushman 2; Ray Bushnell 2; A. E. Wisco 1; Frank McWilliams 1; Nick Haas 1; Leighty & Condry 3; Otto Wisco 2; Lupton Rawson 2; John Knebel 1; Elwood McFaul 2; Maump Bros 2.

The Platteville association will be re-organized for the ensuing year having ended its first year of operations February 10, 1928. It is believed all but two members will be signed up, these two having sold out and made other changes. But the tester is satisfied there will be no difficulty getting two new subscribers.

CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, C. T. A.

COMPILED BY I. O. SIDELMANN

The West Chester C. T. A. finished its fifth year January 1, 1928, with 12 whole-year members. In addition 3 members were in the Association part of the year. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 444. The result for the whole year members is as follows:

Average number of cows in the Assn., 301.92.

AVERAGE PER COW

Lb. milk	8,312
Lb. butterfat	314.6
Per cent of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	\$304.96
Cost of pasture	11.29
Cost of roughage	42.71
Cost of grain	59.97
Total cost of feed	113.97
Value of product above feed cost,	190.99

Cost

Returns for \$1.00 expended for feed	2.68
--	------

FEED

Feed cost per 100 lb. milk	1.37
Feed cost per lb. butterfat .....	.36

SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD



BUILDINGS AT SPRING BROOK FARM

WRITE FOR PRICES ON MILCH COWS
AND BREEDING STOCK

S. T. WITMER, Owner

UNION DEPOSIT

PENNA.

PROGRESS MADE TOWARD T. B. ERADICATION BY STATE OF ARIZONA

BY DR. S. E. DOUGLAS

Tuberculosis eradication among dairy cattle in the state of Arizona was begun in the late summer of 1922.

The first year's record revealed the fact that the percentage of infection was around ten per cent and in some localities a percentage even larger than this was found. After diligent effort we have been able to lower the percentage materially.

In carrying out our program for the eradication of tuberculosis among dairy cattle in this state, we found it necessary to adopt the area plan. By this we mean a specified area was designated and inspectors engaged in this eradication work spent all of their time in this area until each dairy cow had been tested. We found this area plan much more satisfactory than the application plan. All infected herds were retested in sixty or ninety days until no reactors were found, at which time they were declared clean.

It is gratifying to report that at this time the percentage has been reduced in the state as a whole to about one per cent, many counties showing less than this. It might be mentioned that, with the exception of Salt River Valley, all sections of this state are practically free from tuberculosis, and with our present program, it is anticipated that by the end

of 1928 the percentage of infection in this country will be reduced to the minimum.

As a whole, this state is in better condition as regarding bovine tuberculosis, than many states in the Union, only a few states having a lower percentage.

Something like \$300,000 has been appropriated for this purpose, which has been spent concurrently with a like amount from the government.

From the standpoint of the dairymen, the dairy sections of this state offer greater opportunity than any section of the country. The herds are freer from disease and the continued sunshine, together with the long rapid growing season make it an ideal dairy section.—*Exchange.*

COWS ON TEST RAISE STATE DAIRY INCOME

Nearly \$4,000,000 would have been added to Wisconsin's dairy income during December if the average cow in the state had equalled the production of the 52,455 cows which were tested in Badger dairy improvement associations, it is shown in a report from dairy husbandmen of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture.

The average production of 19.7 lb. butterfat, made by the cows in the association during December, is at least 25 per cent above the production of the average cow in the state. This represents a dif-

ference of 5 lb. fat, which, if valued at 40 cents a pound, would be worth \$2. This sum added to the income from the 1,947,545 cows which are not entered in testing clubs would have swelled the dairy receipts of the entire state by \$3,895,000.

Approximately one out of every eight cows tested during the month produced 40 or more lb. butterfat, this being the mark that qualifies them for entry in the honor roll kept by most of the clubs. The Lake Mills association led in number of 40-pound cows, it alone reporting 109. The highest average for an entire association was made by the Muskego Vernon association, all the herds tested in the club averaging 27.4 lb.

To the nine Holsteins in the herd of E. Fiefarek of the Marinette County Club, goes the honor of leading the herds of the state. This group's average production of 1,681 lb. milk and 56 lb. butterfat was approved by a check test. The highest producing cow was a purebred Holstein, owned by the South Wisconsin Colony farm, which produced 3,271 lb. milk and 98.1 lb. fat.

WEST VIRGINIA FARMERS' WEEK

The twentieth annual Farmers' Week held at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, January 9 to 13, with an attendance of 562 people was the largest in its history.

To My Patrons

If you are in the market for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle I would be glad to have you keep in mind the following list of sales.

Number of Animals

Mar. 1—Ralph Small, Chambersburg, Pa.	40
Mar. 2—M. H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Pa...	60
Mar. 5—Roy G. Kell, Chambersburg, Pa.	50
Mar. 17—F. L. Heilman & Son, Cleona, Pa.	75
Mar. 22—J. B. & F. R. Keller, Chambersburg, Pa.	50
Mar. 24—C. D. Fleming, Middleburg, Md.	65
Mar. 26—Curtis Roop, Taneytown, Md....	20
Mar. 29—J. A. Bard, Shippensburg, Pa....	40
May —C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Pa.	50

Write for catalogs and further particulars.

S. R. MILLER
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

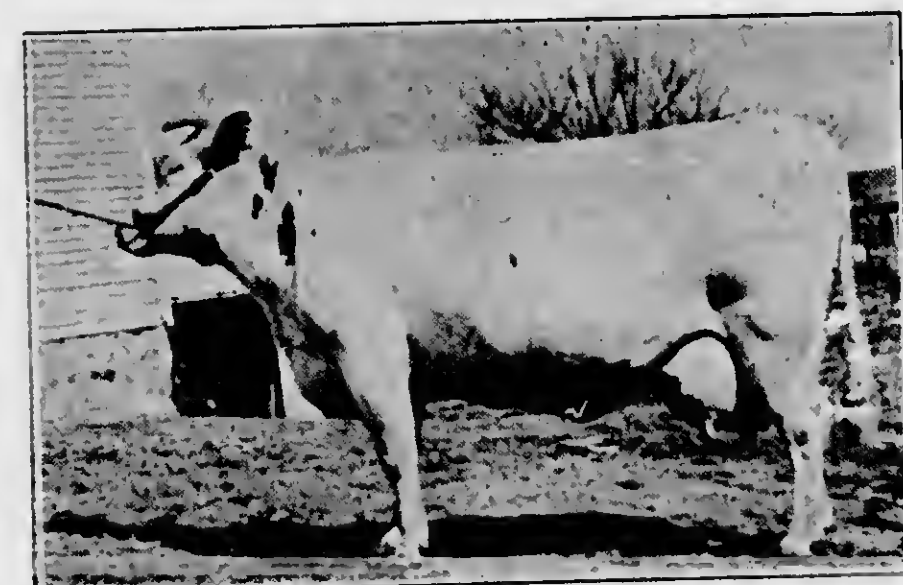
PENNSYLVANIA

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.**
If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

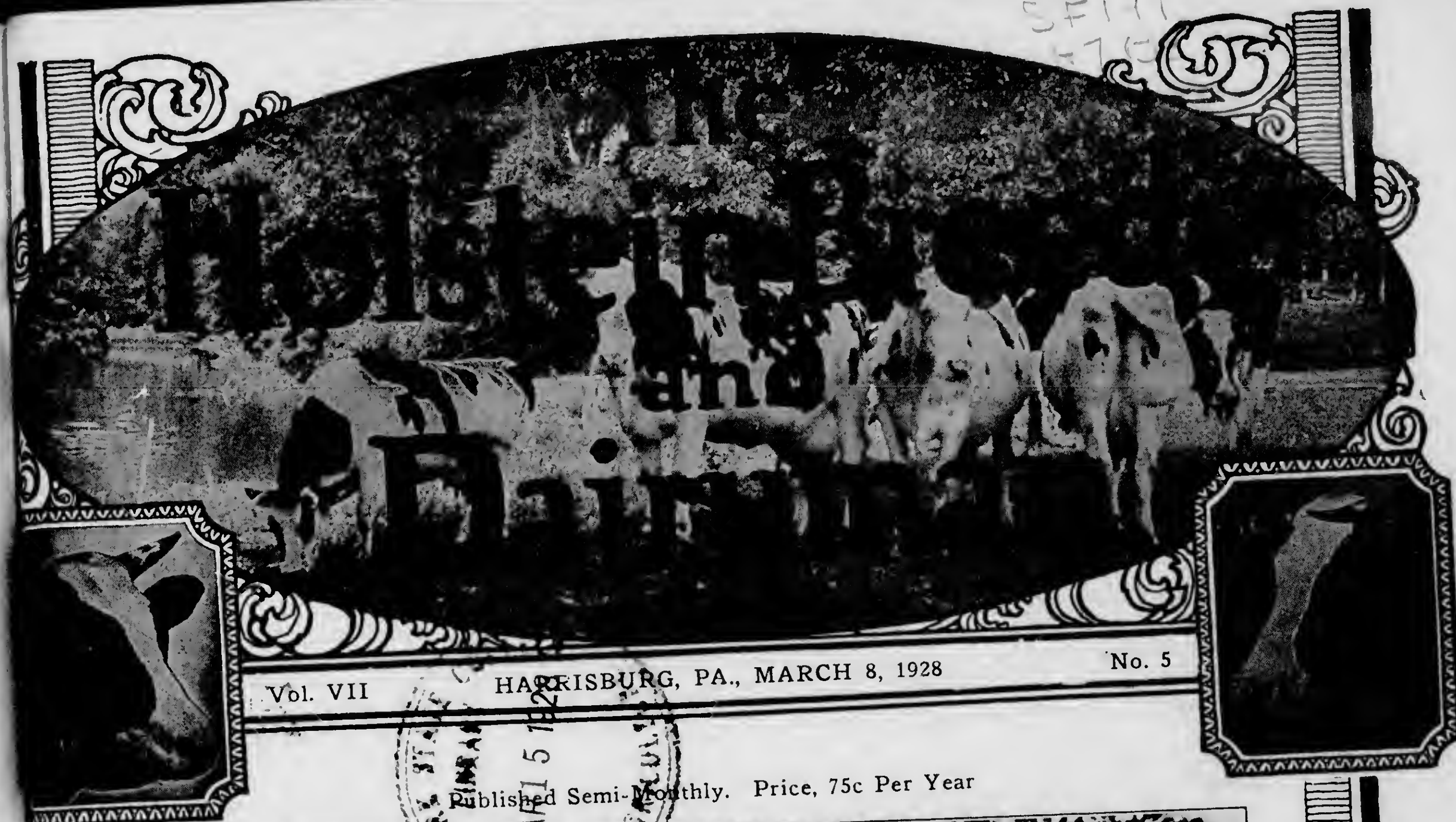
CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



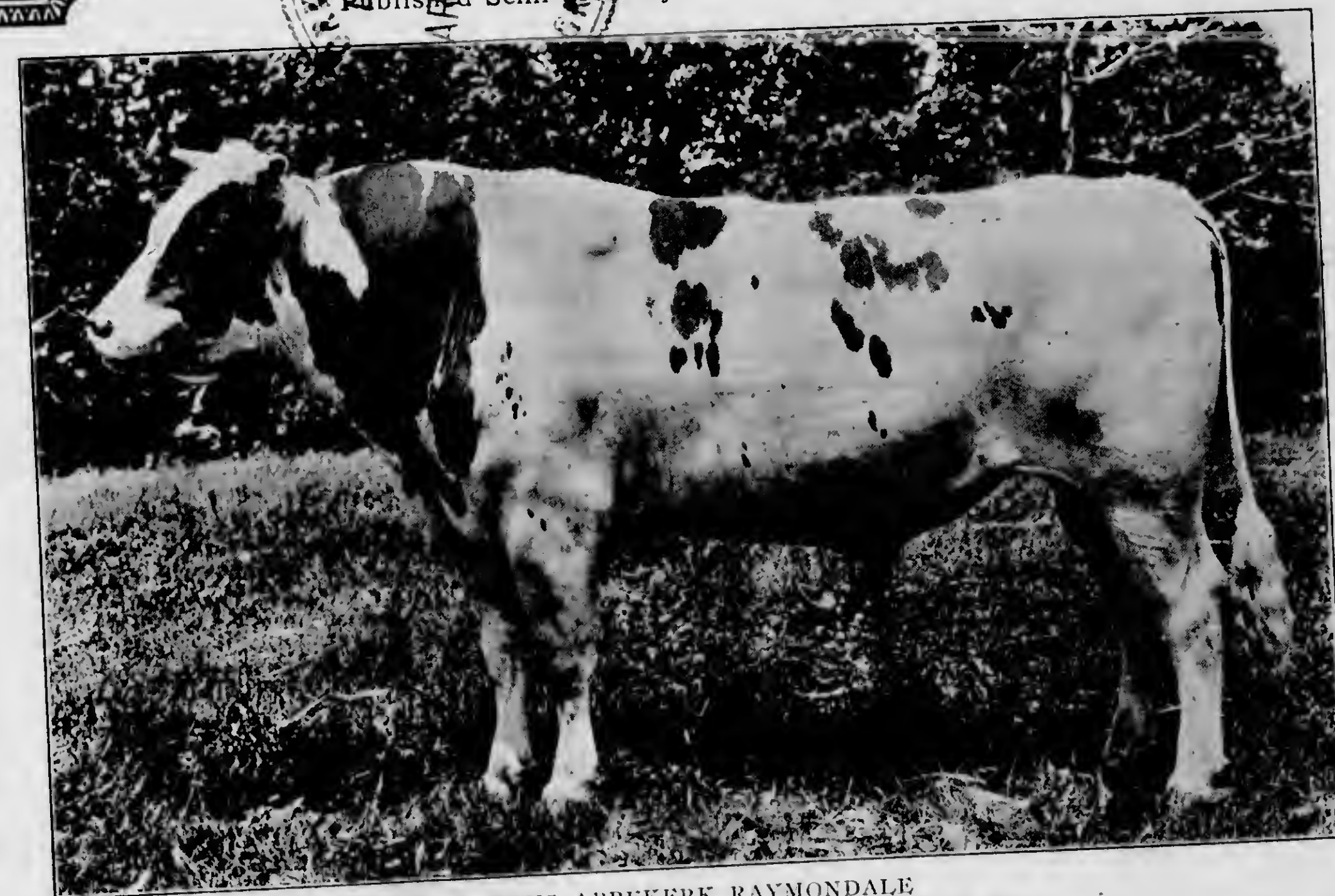
OLDENBURG FARM BARN. SOUTH BEND. INDIANA



Vol. VII HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1928

No. 5

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE
Owned by McKendree Walker & Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Special Extra

We are offering you a fine pair of calves of good type and breeding.

Bull, Maple Grove Romeo Jupiter Glista, born June 23, 1927. Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista 27 lb. sire. Dam: Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter. A very good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Heifer, Maple Grove Molly Snowdrop Glista, born June 29, 1927. Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, out of Gudula Clothilde Pontiac 2nd, milk 511.8; butter, 31.25 lb. Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista. A very promising young cow.

This is a good pair of calves, price for pair \$150. If sold separate \$80 each.

ACCREDITED HERD

F. JONES, Manager
Crawford County, R. D. 4

CENTERVILLE

PENNA.



Hartwood Netherland Segis

She is the dam of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, our great herdsire.

The Roosevelt highway, one of the most scenic routes in the great Keystone State, passes through Rummerfield. Combine business with pleasure and make us a visit.

Our herd is Accredited.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A.
HERD 1924-25



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1928

No. 5

Should State Funds Be Used to Exploit Questionable Cattle Practices?

THE Holstein public and particularly the dairy-men in the state of Maryland are entitled to know who were the parties associated with Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Superintendent of the dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, and implicated with Mr. Farr in an attempt to make fraudulent records, and the substitution and registration of a Grade as a Purebred Holstein.

In the September 8, 1926, issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, we published affidavits made by representatives of The Maryland Agricultural College who were sent to the Springfield State Hospital to make an investigation in which it was alleged that cows on official test at Springfield State Hospital were being doped and that cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken. These affidavits it will be remembered were dated February 12 and March 25th and 26, 1926, respectively. Notwithstanding the fact that the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetrated in the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital, official testing was permitted to be continued until certain cows then on yearly test had completed their records. One of these cows, Howard Star Annette Prince, was admitted to the thousand pound butterfat class and given special publicity under date of May 11, 1926, over the signature of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry.

According to the rules under which official records are made, the College Authorities are to report immediately to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry all irregularities or attempted fraud and, he in turn is to make a thorough and searching investigation and the making of official records is to be discontinued until the whole affair is cleaned up. However, in the Springfield State Hospital case it seems that these rules were not complied with and for months after the College had uncovered fraud official testing was continued, and the records were accepted and the public kept in the dark.

When the College Authorities were questioned as to why testing was permitted to be continued after fraud had been uncovered, they replied by stating that the Board of Regents had intervened after the College made the investigation and had taken the matter out of the hands of the College Authorities and directed that the College continue to send testers to Springfield State Hospital, or words to that effect.

With this remark, coming from the College Author-

ities, does it not appear that some influence on the Board of Regents that had control of the College was interested or implicated with Mr. Farr in his attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital?

It is our understanding that the Maryland State Board of Agriculture is made up of the same personnel as the State Board of Regents that has control of the Agricultural College. It further appears that some of the directors of the State Hospital were also members of the State Board of Agriculture and of the Board of Regents.

If Mr. Farr, in his attempt to make fraudulent records, was working with someone higher up or working under the instructions of someone higher up and if this person or persons happened to be a member of the Board of Regents, it can readily be seen how this influence might work to protect Mr. Farr and incidentally shield their own relations with Mr. Farr; but there are those who believe that the influence that was protecting Mr. Farr through the Board of Regents in permitting him to continue the making of fraudulent records, extended to the Political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America otherwise, the Association would have refused to accept Mr. Farr's records.

Was the political management of the Old Association involved, and is this belief strengthened by the fact that after the matter was exposed by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, some of the Association's officers made very bitter attacks against this paper and later in their announcement of the cancellation of eleven (11) records, no satisfactory explanation was made as to who were the guilty parties higher up that were shielding or protecting Mr. Farr.

It was thought that an attempt was being made to lend the impression that Mr. Farr and the Testers were guilty which, of course, in no way explains why it was that Mr. Farr was able to continue testing after fraud was uncovered, because it is very evident that some influence higher up was shielding and protecting Mr. Farr in the making of fraudulent records.

Again, we pointed out that the investigation that was conducted after our exposure could be likened to a confession in which the implicated parties conferred and agreed on a statement to be published in an attempt to whitewash the whole affair and if possible, avoid exposing those implicated with Mr. Farr.

The following is the undated announcement as is-

sued by the authorities of the Old Registry Association received in November, 1926:

Advanced Registry Office
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt.
Delavan, Wis.

To All Interested:

Investigation having disclosed that a reasonable suspicion exists that the rules of the Advanced Registry Department were violated in testing for advanced registration certain cows at the Springfield State Hospital, located at Sykesville, Maryland, the Advanced Registry Certificates of the following animals are hereby cancelled:

Brookfield Aaggie Hengerveld 580699.
Delilah Jewel Canary Repeater 720267.
Eli Prilly Ordella 778691.
Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.
Kate Segis Burke Pontiac 778704.
Lydia Colantha Segis 523257.
Mary Prilly Netherland 565715.
Ouida Pontiac Carolyn 412639.
Sebewaing Flossie Elzevere 826353.
Segis Manor Star 778702.
Springsyke Carnation 901031.
This act is taken under Rule X.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.;

JAS. A. REYNOLDS, Chairman, Executive Committee.

Note: In conducting this investigation your officers received the most hearty cooperation from those in charge of the Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland.

Up to the present time, the Association's officers or the Maryland authorities have never made a full explanation as to what influence on the Board of Regents was aiding or protecting Mr. Farr.

THE ALLEGED SUBSTITUTION AND REGISTRATION OF A GRADE CALF AS A PUREBRED

In one of the affidavits published in our issue of September 8, 1926, was the statement of a former herdsman at Springfield State Hospital alleging that during the winter (1922) Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, stable number 36, dropped a heifer calf that



Forrest G. Farr, Former Herdsman at Springfield State Hospital, and Springsyke Fobes Violet, the alleged grade.

died when a few days old, and a heifer calf dropped by a Grade cow, Medusa De Kol, stable number 31, was substituted and registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741.

It was reported that Mr. John M. Dennis a Director of Springfield State Hospital, a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a member of the State Board of Regents, was very friendly with Mr. Forrest Farr; that Mr. Dennis had sent cattle from his own herd to the State Hospital to be placed on official test under Mr. Farr's supervision and it also appeared that Mr.



JOHN M. DENNIS

Dennis exhibited in his show herd the heifer which was alleged to be a Grade mentioned above.

In the published report of the Maryland State Fair held at Timonium in 1923, we find that Mr. John M. Dennis & Son were given credit for winning third place in the Senior Calf Class with 22 entries exhibiting Springsyke Fobes Violet.

In the published report of the New York State Fair, as it appears in the *Holstein-Friesian World* of September 22, 1923, we find that Mr. John M. Dennis won second place in the Senior Heifer Calf Class with Springsyke Fobes Violet.

In the report of the Eastern States' Exposition held at Springfield, Mass., as it appears in the *Holstein-Friesian World* under date of September 29, 1923, we find that Mr. Dennis won third place in the Heifer Calf Class with Springsyke Fobes Violet.

The following year, 1924, we find among the winners at Maryland State Fair, Springsyke Fobes Violet as winning third place in the Senior Yearling Heifer Class, shown as the property of the Springfield State Hospital. Mr. John M. Dennis is not listed as an exhibitor that year.

We have affidavits from men who were present at the time the calf of Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d died and when the Grade calf was substituted. Both of the parties who were present at the time this alleged substitution was made, advise us that they have never been interviewed by officers of the Old Registry Association and furthermore, to our knowledge, there has never been

any public announcement by the Old Association of the cancellation of the registration of this animal. We have never been advised that there has been any refunding of prize money as the result of exhibiting Grades as Purebreds—and furthermore, the dairy public seems to be lacking a proper explanation as to why the activities of Mr. Farr and his associates have never been cleared up in a more satisfactory manner.

We believe the Maryland situation demands the concerted effort of every real conscientious Holstein breeder in the State to the end that this stain be removed from the records, and each and every one of the guilty parties delegated to their proper rank.

What Determines Horn Growth in Cattle and Goats

ANIMAL breeders have long been interested in the factors responsible for the production of horns in cattle, sheep and goats. In order to help the farmer to avoid getting individuals with horns in breeds that are normally hornless, it seemed important to learn the part various animal tissues play in the production of horns.

W. F. Dove (Genetics) operated on new-born calves and kids, and was able to produce in either cattle or goats the solid horn of deer, the sheathless horn of the giraffe, the casting and sheath renewal of the prong-horned antelope, and the rhinoceros type of horn which is composed almost entirely of the horny substance, without a bone core.

It is evident from these experiments that the horn in cattle or goats is not an outgrowth of the frontal bone of the head, but has its beginning in the skin, and possibly in the connective tissue. The embryonic horn can be separated from its normal location and transplanted to a foreign region where it will develop

and grow. The type of horn actually developing is largely determined by the character of the underlying bone structure to which it is attached. If this has sinuses the horn will be hollow. If it is without sinuses the horn will be solid. Furthermore, the shape of the bone of the skull is considerably modified by the attachment of a transplanted horn.—*University of Wisconsin Bulletin 396.*

Dispersal Sale of Registered Holsteins

By J. H. LEWIS

A DISPERSAL sale of Purebred, federal accredited Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle took place on the W. J. Gollmer farm, Apple River, Ill., Wednesday, February 22, 1928, in which 60 animals were offered including young and old.

Thirty-three of the offerings were sired by Pinehurst Melchior Sir Ormsby No. 291577, whose nearest dams averaged 1,095 lb. butter in a year and 32.5 lb. in 7 days. Most of the herd is bred to Sir Aaggie Artis Korindyke Lass No. 294262, a 1,000-pound bull and the outstanding herdsire.

Twenty-seven mature cows were catalogued. Of this, twenty-three were sold over the block for a total of \$3,065 or an average of \$133.26 per head. No. 22, in the catalogue Eli Houwtje DeKol Belle 723649, born December 1, 1921, sold for \$170.00, the top price of the sale. Wisconsin dairy herd owners were the best buyers at the sale. George Coates of Hazel Green taking 8 mature cows for a total of \$1,112 or an average of \$139 per head. The three best bids in this lot went at \$162.50 per head.

Joseph Beckwith of Shullsburg bought the top cow at \$170 and took all told six of the cows for \$800 or an average of \$133.33 and Basil Hayden of Shullsburg,

135 HEAD TO 135 SELECT FROM MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1928

We have one hundred and thirty-five head of livestock, both Purebred and Grade. All ages and both sexes. Some of the best blood lines of the breed.

THE SALE WILL INCLUDE:

The herdsire, Sir Echo Verbelle Pontiac 368722. He was sired by Sir Echo Verbelle Segis and is out of Eva Pontiac Ormsby.

- 4 Purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in milk.
- 2 Bull calves.
- 8 Grade Holsteins.
- 10 Guernsey and Jersey cows, six with calves at their side. Balance are Fall cows.
- 2 Purebred Guernsey bulls ready for service.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to 60-day retest

Farm Located 8 Miles from Tyrone, near Skelp

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

GEORGE C. WAITE, Auctioneer, Tyrone, Pa.

C. C. RUSSELL & J. J. CUZZULONA,

R. 1, Tyrone, Penna.



We Will Also Sell:

- 85 Purebred Poland China Swine—7 brood sows and 4 service boars.
- 15 Head horses—5 mated teams, all young, 1,300 to 1,600 pounds.
- 1 Saddle horse.

Meadow Lane Farm Complete Dispersal

Thursday, March 22, 1928
at 12.00 O'clock Noon

60 HEAD OF CATTLE 60

45 Are Registered Holsteins,
Balance Are Grade Guernseys

The Sale will include 20 Milch Cows



A GROUP OF HEIFERS

6 Daughters of Oswego River Forum Echo, a son of Lyons Segis Echo Posch, whose dam is a full sister to May Echo Sylvia.

2 Daughters of Julius Caesar Rag Apple, a grandson of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, from a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count.

4 Daughters of King Ormsby Jane, a grandson of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

All cows will be bred to Balsam Valdessa Vee-man Pontiac, a proven sire by a son of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne and out of Valdessa Ormsby Le Kol, a daughter of Valdessa Scott 2d. This bull also has several young daughters in the sale.



THE WAY WE GROW THEM

One Perfection Double Unit Milking Machine in good condition.

Farm located 4½ miles West of Chambersburg, ½ mile South of Lincoln Highway.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to retest privileges.

COOK & WENGER, Auctioneers, Chambersburg, Pa.
S. R. MILLER, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalog.

J. B. and F. R. KELLER

R. 7, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Wis., bought three cows paying \$167.50 for his best bid.

There were some very promising heifers in the sale, four of the lot of eight offered in the two-year-olds selling for \$132.50 each, and the other four at \$130 each. Two male calves sold for \$42.50 each and four heifer calves sold for \$36 each. The remainder of the cows sold for an average of \$100 per head.

The writer interested in a midwinter sale of Holsteins found here a sale well organized but there were serious drawbacks which militated against more satisfactory prizes. The herd had not been properly fitted for the sale, the animals being lean and had not been grained long enough before the sale to give them tone and finish. Also the herd of milking cows was bereft of records of production which is highly essential to good auctioneers in discussing something besides pedigree. Demand was good, buyers being plentiful who came with good intentions and who bought freely of the cattle calculated to help dairy farmers with their earnings.

Generally auction sales of farm property in southwest Wisconsin has been a thriving industry this winter, the outstanding feature being the prices paid for dairy cattle, ordinary grades receiving as generous treatment and consideration as purebreds, and a fair average struck on a number of occasions that have come under the writer's personal notice this winter is good milking cows selling as high as \$150 per head, all breeds. One gathers from the alacrity with which buyers snap up good dairy cattle that this feature of diversified farming in southwest Wisconsin holds something of encouragement to dairy farmers.

Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them

By MARION IMES

DISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

CATTLE lice are widely distributed and have been recognized as a pest by live-stock growers since early times. These parasites are more or less prevalent in all parts of the United States, especially where cattle are held in large herds or crowded into badly kept and poorly ventilated stables. In the western range country cattle often become infested very heavily with lice, the degree of infestation varying from year to year with climatic and other conditions. In the farming communities the parasites usually are most prevalent on underfed and poorly housed cattle, although they may occur on animals in good flesh and kept in properly ventilated sanitary quarters.

Ordinarily lice on cattle are not observed until they become so numerous that they cause unmistakable signs of annoyance. Usually the animals whose lousy condition first attracts attention are the poor, weak, unthrifty members of the herd, and frequently the owner thinks they are lousy because they are unthrifty, whereas the unthrifty condition may be caused by the lice. As a rule the individual members of a herd are not affected equally, as some cattle seem to be unsuitable hosts to such an extent that they may be considered practically immune. However, when lice are introduced into a

herd during the fall or winter they usually spread rapidly until every animal or nearly every animal is infested.

All kinds of cattle lice obtain their food from the tissues of their host, and the irritation caused by the parasites is evidenced by the efforts of infested animals to obtain relief by rubbing and scratching. When a herd is grossly infested it is not uncommon to see some of the animals with large areas of skin partly denuded of hair and limited areas bruised and raw from rubbing against posts and other objects. The irritation, and conditions caused thereby, result in more loss than is commonly supposed. The lowering of the vitality and the general unthrifty condition produced by lice often result in an increased percentage of death loss among cattle during unfavorable seasons.

Calves, young stock, and old, weak, poorly nourished cattle suffer most from the ravages of lice. Heavily infested calves do not grow and thrive or gain weight normally during the winter season, and often remain stunted until the old coat of hair is shed in the spring, when most of the lice disappear. The animals then may grow and fatten, but the loss experienced during the period of arrested growth is a loss not easily regained. Lice act as a contributing cause to increase the death rate among poorly nourished cattle of low vitality, especially old range cows exposed to inclement weather. Although mature cattle in full vigor suffer less seriously from infestation with lice, nevertheless if they become very lousy they will not gain weight and there will be a loss in the production of either meat or milk. The damages and losses caused by lice are of sufficient importance to warrant careful consideration and the application of proper treatment.

Three kinds of species of lice are commonly found on cattle in the United States. Two of these are blood suckers, or suctorial lice, and are commonly known as "blue lice." The third species is a biting louse commonly known as the "little red louse."

SUCTORIAL LICE

The short-nosed cattle louse usually is found on mature cattle, although it may occur on calves and young stock. The average length of adult females is about one-eighth of an inch and the body is about one-half as broad as long. The males are slightly smaller than the females. The head is short, nearly as broad as long, and is bluntly rounded in front. The head and thorax are yellowish brown, while the abdomen is blue slate colored.

These lice pass the various stages of their life on the animal. The eggs, commonly called "nits," are attached firmly to the hairs, usually close to the skin, and they hatch on the animal in 11 to 18 days, the average period of incubation during mild weather being about 14 days. The young females begin to lay eggs when they are about 12 days old.

The long-nosed cattle louse usually is found on calves and young stock, but sometimes occurs on mature cattle. Although in their adult stage these lice have about the same general color as the short-nosed lice, the two species may be distinguished easily. As implied by the term "long-nosed," the head is long and slender, and

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm



SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited



MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON

PENNSYLVANIA

the body is only about one-third as broad as long, thus giving the entire body a more slender appearance than that of the short-nosed species.

These lice pass their entire life on the animal and deposit eggs in the same general manner as the other species. The eggs hatch in 10 to 14 days, the average period of incubation being about 12 days. The young females reach sexual maturity and begin laying eggs about 11 days from the date of hatching.

BITING LICE

The common biting lice of cattle are found on both young and mature cattle. They are much smaller than the sucking lice, but are visible to the naked eye. The head is broad and blunt, the color is reddish, that of the body commonly yellowish white. They may be distinguished readily from the sucking species by the general shape of the head and body and by the color.

The life history is similar to that of the sucking lice. The average period of incubation is probably about 10 days.

NATURE AND HABITS

Each species of domestic animals has its own particular species of lice, and except in accidental cases cattle lice are found only on cattle. They increase very rapidly in number on cattle during dry, cold weather when the hair is long, but when green feed comes in the spring and the animals shed the old coat of hair the lice become less numerous and seem to disappear, and they are seen rarely during the summer months. Some of the lice, however, usually remain on the animals throughout the summer, but not in sufficient numbers to do harm, as they do not increase rapidly while the animals are on green feed and in a thriving condition. With the coming of winter, when conditions again become favorable, the lice increase very rapidly. Treatment therefore should be applied in the fall while the weather is suitable and before the lice have become numerous enough to cause injury.

The sucking lice usually select locations where they are partly protected from the efforts of the animal to dislodge them. The favorite locations are the sides of the neck, brisket, back, inner surface of the thighs, and on the head, around the nose, eyes, and ears. When animals are very lousy the entire surface of the body may become involved. The sucking lice obtain their food by puncturing the skin of the host and feeding on the blood and lymph. When feeding they attach themselves to the skin by burying their sucking tubes in the tissues. When not feeding they move about over the hair and skin.

The biting lice usually are found on the withers and around the root of the tail, but they may occur on any part of the body. They apparently feed on particles of hair, scales, and exudations from the skin. Ordinarily they do not irritate the animals as much as sucking lice. When present in large numbers, however, they often form colonies or groups around the base of the tail, over the withers, and on other parts of the animal, and produce lesions resembling those of scab. These lesions vary in size from that of a 25-cent piece to 4 or 5 inches in diameter. The skin over these areas appears to be raised and ringworm may be suspected, but when the lesion is manipulated the scab skin falls off, exposing the lice grouped on the raw tissues beneath. Under such conditions the irritation is very great and the damage to the animal may be fully equal to that caused by scab.

When separated from their hosts the biting lice live about 7 days, the sucking lice only about 4 days. Ordinarily eggs are not deposited except on the host, but when the hair to which they are attached is removed and kept under fairly favorable conditions, they may continue to hatch for as long as 20 days. The newly hatched lice live only 2 or 3 days unless they find a host.

The longevity of the lice and the viability of their eggs when separated from the host have an important bearing on the problem of eradication. The parasites and eggs may become dislodged from the animals, drop in the corrals, stables, and pastures, and temporarily infest the premises. It seems reasonably certain that all lice that remain off the animals, even under the most favorable conditions, die within 7 or 8 days, and if the weather is cold and conditions unsuitable they die

in less time. The eggs dislodged from the animals, however, may continue to hatch if the weather is mild, and thus be the means of temporarily infesting the premises.

Before using infested corrals or premises such as stables, sheds, or lots for clean or dipped cattle they should be cleaned and disinfected as a precaution against reinfection from dislodged lice and eggs. Remove all litter and manure, cleaning down to a smooth surface, then spray all walls, woodwork, and floors with a good disinfectant. The coal-tar creosote dips, diluted in accordance with instructions on the container, are suitable for this purpose. After dipping or treating animals to free them from lice they should be taken to clean premises and not returned to the quarters previously occupied unless such quarters in the meantime have been cleaned and disinfected or held vacant for about 20 days.

The long-nosed sucking lice and the biting lice are much more easily eradicated than the short-nosed sucking lice. One treatment with arsenical dip or coal-tar creosote dip usually is sufficient to eradicate the former, but as a rule one treatment does not eradicate the short-nosed sucking lice. In fact, two treatments sometimes fail to eradicate the last named species, especially in the case of infested bulls. When a herd is infested with all three species the animals should be given two treatments separated by an interval of 15 to 16 days. After the second treatment the cattle should be examined at frequent intervals, and if live lice are found a third treatment should be given in about 16 days following the second.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

There are three commonly used methods of applying treatment for lice: First, hand applications; second, spraying; third, dipping. The best method to adopt naturally depends upon the season of the year, the remedies selected, the number of cattle to be treated, and the facilities available. In southern latitudes, where the winters are mild, cattle may be dipped during the winter months without injury from cold weather; but in the northern sections the weather during the winter season is usually too cold for dipping or spraying. As hand applications are practicable only when a few animals are to be treated, it is important that herds in which lice appeared during the winter be dipped the following spring or fall. Fall dipping is good insurance against both the risk of loss from lice and the probable additional expense of winter treatment. All animals in the herd should be treated regardless of the number showing infestation. If only part of the herd is treated, or if after the second treatment the animals are returned to infested premises, the parasites may spread by contact of one animal with another, or by contact with infested premises, and the herd almost certainly will become reinfested.

HAND APPLICATIONS

Dusting Powders.—The insecticidal value of many of the dusting powders is dependent upon their naphthalene and pyrethrum content, and they are of value in helping to hold in check the parasites during the

season when the weather is too cold for dipping or spraying. They are sold under various trade names, but as a class they are not recommended as successful remedies for eradicating cattle lice.

Greases and Liquids.—This group consists mostly of homemade remedies, which are fairly effective and practicable in cases where a farmer has only a few animals to treat and gives the matter his personal attention. While hand treatment is more or less of a makeshift even under the best conditions, it is, nevertheless, sometimes necessarily adopted. The following remedies have proved effective when applied by hand and the treatment repeated, if necessary, in about 16 days: (1) Cottonseed oil and kerosene, equal parts; (2) kerosene and lard mixed in the proportion of ½ pint kerosene to 1 pound of lard; (3) crude petroleum; (4) any of the dips recommended for use in dipping.

The first three remedies are suitable for use during mild weather, but if the animals are to be treated during very warm or very cold weather it is advisable to use some of the dips instead of the oils, as the latter are liable to cause injury if the freshly treated cattle are moved rapidly, exposed to bright sunshine, or become chilled.

PUBLIC SALE OF 28 Head Holstein- Friesian Cattle 28 Friday, March 23, 1928 at 10 o'clock A. M.

Many of my foundation animals trace back to the H. C. Gates herd which was headed by King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne one of the best bulls in the state.



My cows are excellent producers as the following C. T. A. records will show:

CRESTMONT SEGIS CLOTHILDE 686200, (a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne). Her record for 1927 was 11,389 lb. milk containing 405.8 lb. fat and testing 3.6.

MINNEQUA MUTUAL PIETERTJE 631891. She has a record of 11,534 lb. milk containing 446.8 lb. fat with a test of 3.87.

KEYSTONE BEETS KORNDYKE LYONS 2d 568638. She made 365.2 lb. fat from 9,840 lb. milk that tested 3.7.

My present herd sire is Traverse Echo Segis Hartog 465511.

Write for catalog—Herd Accredited

GLENN MEAD, Auctioneer A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager
E. Aurora, N. Y. Carlisle, Pa.

MRS. J. L. BERNHEISEL,

(For further particulars see page 152) R. 1, LOYSVILLE, PA.

DISPERSAL SALE HEAD OF 20 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 20 Monday, March 19, 1928

One of the Most Outstanding Herds in the Cumberland County C. T. A.
Headed by

King Ormsby Kalamo Tidy 471211

A grandson of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, who is now at the head of the herd at State College. His dam averaged 15,000 lb. milk and 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work for 7 consecutive years.

I am offering some wonderful cows, most of them descendants of Lothian De Kol Korndyke. They are straight, deep bodied cows with wonderful udders, and good producers.

Do not fail to write for catalog and arrange to attend this sale.



A Part of the Snyder Herd, Exhibited at Cumberland County Field Day

My herd average in C. T. A. work for 1927 was 10,983 lb. milk and 462 lb. butter.

Herd Accredited.

Write for Catalog. A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager
Carlisle, Pa.

GEORGE L. SNYDER, Owner
R. 6, Carlisle, Penna.

(For further particulars, see page 152.)

These remedies may be applied with a brush or a cloth. They should be distributed in a thin even coating over the surface of the head and body, including the inner surface of the ears, care being taken to see that there is no excess quantity at any point. When a dip is used for hand treatment it should be applied liberally after proper dilution over every portion of the body surface including the inner surfaces of the ears and between the thighs.

SPRAYING

On farms where the number of animals is not large enough to justify the owner in providing a dipping vat, a spray pump may be used to advantage. Where an orchard spraying outfit is available it may be utilized for spraying animals. A small spray pump which, equipped with hose and nozzles, can be purchased for less than \$10, is convenient for the purpose.

Any of the dips recommended for lice may be applied in the form of a spray, and while spraying is usually not as effective as dipping, nevertheless, if the work is done well and carefully the lice can be eradicated by spraying. Two treatments should be given 15 to 16 days apart. At each spraying it is important that every portion of the surface of the body receive the maximum possible wetting, special attention being given to the head, ears, brisket, tail and inner surfaces of the elbows, flanks, and thighs.

When arsenical dip is used care should be taken to see that neither the animal nor the operator breathes the spray. The operator should also be careful not to get his clothing wet with the dip. Farm Bulletin No.

909 describes in details the method of dipping cattle including the construction of a suitable vat. Copies of this Bulletin may be secured by writing the United States Department of Agriculture.

Holsteins Put Milk Into the Pail

By J. H. LEWIS

THE Boscobel-Fennimore Cow Testing Association for the month ending February 15, 1928, showed the Holstein cows in the work setting the pace for all other breeds. The registered animals were doing "their bit" by setting up the high individual records of production. Blaze, one of the Tuffley & Nelson herd of purebreds, produced 1,798 lb. milk testing 3.7 for a butterfat run of 66.5 lb.; Elizabeth, a stable mate produced 1,504 lb. milk and 61.6 lb. fat. In the Austin-Blaine herd of Registered Holsteins No. 180 produced 1,275 lb. milk testing 4.5 for a butterfat run of 57.4 lb. The herd making the highest average production is owned by A. & M. Bachin, 13 Grade Holsteins making an average of 1,136 lb. milk and 39.8 lb. butterfat. Tuffley & Nelson's herd of 14 Registered and Grade Holsteins produced 1,103 lb. milk and 38 lb. fat; Mrs. George Mertz & Sons' herd of 18 Registered and Grade Holsteins produced 988 lb. milk and 33.8 lb. fat; Lou Doeringsfeld & Sons' herd of 22 Registered and Grade Holsteins produced 982 lb. milk and 33 lb. fat and Harold Tuffley's herd of 16 Registered and Grade Holsteins produced 968 lb. milk and 30.7 lb. fat. The high herds, therefore, in the association were all

Holsteins and the same is true of the high cows. When a herd falls under 30 pounds fat in production, it is no longer considered one of the top notch herds of the association.

Grade Holstein herds appropriated the five high herd positions in the Bloomington Cow Testing Association. C. F. Orr's herd stood first with an average production of 1,285 lb. milk and 44.3 lb. butterfat, the highest average set up by any herd in Grant county in all the ten associations the past month. Marion B. Knapp's herd was second with 1,095 lb. milk and 37.4 lb. fat; Guss Orr's herd was third with 992 lb. milk and 35.4 lb. fat; Willbur Scott fourth with 777 lb. milk and 33.8 lb. fat and Charles Plondke, a new member in the association was fifth with 933 lb. milk and 31.7 lb. fat.

C. F. Orr's cow, No. 6, a Grade Holstein, was the top producer with 1,941 lb. milk and 64.1 lb. butterfat and a stable mate of hers No. 10, was second with 1,730 lb. milk and 62.3 lb. fat. The eight highest producing cows in the association are all Grade Holsteins the lowest producer making 1,293 lb. milk and 50.4 lb. fat. Norman C. Pfaff, the tester in the Bloomington dairy loop, says "farmers around Bloomington intend to go into dairying more than ever and good dairy cattle are in demand."

In the Mt. Hope-Patch Grove Association, Mil Clark's herd of Holsteins produced 1,084 lb. milk and 34.5 lb. butterfat. A number of the cows in the association of the gentle Holstein breed produced over 50 lb. fat. Claude Kyle is the tester in this association and

has been a sticker being in his third year in the work.

William Suhr's herd of Grade Holsteins set the pace on high average production in the Platteville Cow Testing Association for the past month with an average production of 1,056.1 lb. milk and 35.9 lb. butterfat. Marion Hodgson's Grade Holstein cow was a prime favorite for top place honors with 1,829 lb. milk and 71.3 lb. butterfat. Arnold Hesse is the tester in this association. Arthur Hesse tester for the Rewey Association, brother to Arnold, is now with the newly organized Montford Cow Testing Association completing its first month under the new organization. This circuit is largely in a district where the Guernsey breed is predominant but William Glaeser has a Holstein cow in his herd that produced 2,181 lb. milk in her first month in the testing association with a butterfat return of 55.8 lb. The Rewey Association is also largely made up of Guernsey and Jersey herds. The reports on an average herd production and high cow production do not come up to the pace making records of the Holsteins in the other associations.

There are three associations in the north part of Grant County almost exclusively Holsteins. Another at Lancaster is made up of Jerseys and Guernseys. All are functioning properly and the dairy farmer not in one of the associations finds this isolation a handicap to him in his daily operations. That there will be more associations instead of less is patent to the close observer.

Years of experience in close contact with the results obtained through the work of Cow Testing Associa-

PUBLIC SALE

Saturday, March 24, 1928

at 12:00 O'clock

26 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 26

Both Grade and Purebred

Among those to be sold are:

Korndyke Queen Rosalinda (Twin) 424370. She has a C. T. A. record of 16,196 lb. milk and 666 lb. butter. She was sired by Korndyke Butter Boy 14th and is out of Rosalinda Pietertje.

May Clothilde Pontiac Wayne 628623. She has a record of 500 lb. butter from 11,167 lb. milk in C. T. A. work. Her sire is Sir Pontiac Wayne Roe, and she is out of Sadie Clothilde Hartog.

Korndyke Rosalinda Ormsby 827624. She has a Junior two-year-old record of 444 lb. butter from 10,313 lb. milk.

Flossie and Horny, two Grade cows in my herd, have C. T. A. records of 14,583 lb. milk, 615 lb. butter, and 12,074 lb. milk and 544 lb. butter, respectively.

My present herdsire is Prilly Segis Sir DeKol, 462706. He was sired by Prilly Adirondac and is out of K O I Edith Segis DeKol. All the females are bred to him.

Write for Catalog

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

W. W. PEFFER, Newville, R. 1, Pa.

(For further particulars, see page 152.)

PUBLIC SALE

Wednesday, March 28, 1928, at 1 P. M.

Carlisle, Pa., R. 5

DAIRY HERD

Tested for Tuberculosis

20 Purebred 4 Grade

10 PRODUCERS, nearly all of which are bred to freshen in the fall. My herd has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Dairy Herd Improvement Association for five years and the records of these cows will prove their merit. We invite your inspection at milking time. SEVEN HEIFERS, six months to a year old. SEVEN BULLS, four yearlings, two six months. Most of these are grandsons of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, now at the head of State College herd. My herdsire is Greider King Lyons Korndyke No. 431241, whose four nearest dams average 4% butterfat. His dam produced 103 pounds in a day and 16,250 pounds in 305 days. He has sired all the young females and my cows are all bred to him. Weight 2,000 pounds. Sixty-day retest privilege.

Send for Catalogue

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

L. D. WEARY

(For further particulars see page 152.)

CARLISLE, PA.

DISPERSAL SALE

28 Head of Good Producers 28
to Select from

Both Grades and Purebreds

Tuesday, March 27, 1928

We are going out of the dairy business and will offer our entire herd for sale. They are first and second calf heifers and excellent producers. The herd is headed by Count Alcartra De Kol 486548. He was sired by Count Beauty Lothian De Kol and out of Bonnymeads Lady Alcartra.

Cattle will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

A. A. Raudabaugh, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

Write for Catalogue and further particulars.

S. E. RAUDABAUGH & SON

R. 6, Mechanicsburg

Penna.

For further particulars, see page 152

DISPERSAL SALE

Thursday, March 15, 1928

25 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cattle 25

I will sell my entire herd headed by Lad Cornucopia De Kol 835 HB, sired by Mountain View De Kol and out of Sunshine Cornucopia Girl. She has a record of 486.4 lb. fat from 12,800 lb. milk, averaging 3.6 per cent.

Another good individual to be sold is Orpha Korndyke Yula 751180. She has three yearly records in the Association of over 15,000 lb. milk, and over 500 lb. butter on two milkings a day—milking 93 pounds on her best day. (Fresh.)

The sale will include several young Purebred and Grade cows, good enough to stand in any herd.

My herd is accredited!

Write for particulars and Catalogue.

A. A. Raudabaugh, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN L. BASEHORE

Mechanicsburg

Pennsylvania.

For further particulars, see page 152

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown, R. D.

Pennsylvania

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

A. E. ROBINSON

Montrose

Pennsylvania

tions has convinced the writer that the success of such an association lies almost wholly in the hands of the tester himself. It is he who comes into daily association with the herds and their owners—the members of the association. He may be ever so expert in the matter of testing, know how to provide the best rations, write the monthly report and give aid in the treatment of sick or injured animals but if he lacks tact in the handling of the members of the association, he can easily become a disturbing factor.

One of the first associations in Grant County composed mostly of Holstein herds was going grandly until it appeared a jealous rivalry had somehow been engendered among the owners of the leading herds and best individual producers. The association got into some rather sharp and harsh controversy as members took sides with the chief agitators and the association was broken up and discontinued. It did not take long, however, for the members to discover that the real cause of the distrust and misplaced rivalry was the tester, and this association has not been able to get together again.

It is very easy for a tester to praise a good herd, one properly managed and cared for but he must be careful to confine that praise to the owner of the herd and in his presence. To do that elsewhere is not good policy, and the most successful tester is the one who hands in his reports quietly and goes on about his business to the next herd.

Winter Feeding

THE problems involved in winter feeding are usually distinctly different from those of summer feeding. Pasture (or green feed), usually the basis of summer feeding, is not available. Broadly speaking, there are two factors involved in this problem, first, to satisfy the needs of the cow and, second, to suit the pocketbook. The cow must have an ample supply of feed of a palatable nature, and this feed must be supplied at a price which will permit a profit.

Viewed from an economic standpoint, there are some fundamental considerations which should first receive attention. In general farm practice it is advisable, so far as is economical, to use the feeds produced on the farm. Often the freight rates and the middleman's charges, if saved, will constitute a good profit for the feeder. This is especially true of roughage. Such feeds are bulky and in most cases must be baled at considerable cost; freight rates also are much greater in proportion to nutrients contained than on grains.

When land is high in price and the markets for dairy products are good, it is often impracticable to grow all the feeds on the farm. In such cases arrangements first should be made to grow the roughage, on account of the high cost of transporting these feeds. In most cases the prime object of the farm under such conditions will be to supply the greatest possible quantity of roughage.

SILAGE

In addition to containing the proper nutrients in the right proportion, part of the ration should be of a succulent nature. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible,

to keep cows in full production throughout the winter without some succulent feed. There are two chief sources of succulent feed for winter feeding—silage and roots. Of these, silage is in almost universal use by commercial dairymen. While almost any green crop may be used for silage, the heavy yields of corn, as compared with other crops and its comparative ease of handling together with its keeping qualities, make it the leading silage crop. Where the cost of land and the prices of dairy products are high, and the system of farming of necessity is intensive, it is questionable whether the dairyman should consider any other silage crop.

Roots

The chief function of roots in cattle feeding is to supply a succulent feed. Under general farm conditions the quality of nutrients grown per acre in root crops is small in comparison to the cost of production. These root crops, however, can be preserved during the winter equally well whether large or small quantities are fed each day, and therefore have special application when only a few cows are to be fed. Of the different root crops, mangel-wurzels furnish the greatest yield per acre. Other kinds of beets and turnips and carrots may be used. Turnips, however, should be fed after milking rather than before, as they cause a bad flavor in the products if fed immediately before milking. Carrots impart a desirable color to the milk.

DRY ROUGHAGE

The best kinds of dry roughage to be fed to the dairy cow, in connection with corn silage or roots, are leguminous hays, such as alfalfa, red, crimson, or alsike clover and soy-bean or cow-pea hay. While corn silage is an excellent feed, it is not a balanced one, as it does not contain sufficient protein and mineral matter to meet fully the requirements of the cow. The leguminous hays, in addition to being very palatable, have a tendency to correct this deficiency. They are also one of the best and cheapest sources of protein. One or more of these hays can be grown on any farm, and in addition to their value for feeding purposes, they improve the soil in which they are grown. Hay from Canada field peas, sown with oats to prevent the peas from lodging, also makes an excellent roughage.

Corn stover, coarse hay, etc., also find a good market through the dairy cow. This class of roughage is low in protein, however, and when it is used the grain ration must be richer in protein.

No positive rule can be laid down as to the quantity of dry roughage that should be fed, but about 6 to 12 pounds a day for each cow, in addition to silage, will be found to be satisfactory in most cases. When the dry roughage is of poor quality, such as coarse, weedy hay or a poor grade of cornstalks, a large portion can often be given to advantage, allowing the cow to pick out the best and using the rejected part for bedding. With this quantity of dry roughage the cow will take, according to her size, from 25 to 50 pounds of silage. This may be considered as a guide for feeding to apply when the roughage is grown on the farm. When everything has to be purchased, it is often more economical

Some of Maryland's Best!

I have been breeding Purebred Holsteins for fifteen years. Have the oldest herd in Washington County, Maryland, and the first on the Accredited list.



THE KIND I BREED AND RAISE

I am offering a young bull calf out of Alicine Glista Pontiac. She is now milking over 60 lb. daily on two milkings, testing 4%.

J. FRED ROULETTE
SHARPSBURG MARYLAND

My motto is: "Breed them right, grow them well and keep them healthy."

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

**NOTHING FOR SALE NOW,
BUT WATCH MY
ADVERTISEMENT**

EUGENE B. BENNETT
ALLAMUCHY NEW JERSEY

to limit the quantity of roughage fed and increase the grain ration.

While a cow's stomach is large and her whole digestive system is especially designed to utilize coarse feeds, there is a limit to the bulk that she can take. This limit is below the quantity of roughage that it would require to furnish the nutrients she must have for maximum production: that is, a ration may contain the proper proportions of protein and carbohydrates and still be so bulky that she can not handle it. She therefore should have some grain even though the roughage in itself is a balanced ration.—*Farmers' Bulletin No. 743.*

"Where did you find this wonderful follow-up system? It would get money out of anybody."

"I simply compiled and adapted the letters my son sent me from college."

Auction Sale!

Saturday, March 24

60 Head Cows and Heifers

All T-B Tested

30 Head Accredited—14 Purebreds

Fresh or Close Springers

Pontiac, Lyons and Segis Breeding

The two-year-old herdsire CHIEF SUNNYSIDE CORNUCOPIA, a choice individual from big producing strains.

50 Purebred Durocs

SHOTES, BRED SOWS & FALL BOARS
ready for service.

Farm Implements, etc.

Place of Sale:—1½ miles south of Hershey, Pa.,
on road between Hockersville and Elizabeth-
town near Fishburn's U. B. church.

For further information write

A. B. SHENK & SON,
HERSHEY, PENNA.

Alfalfa vs. Timothy for Dairy Cattle

PREPARED BY EDWARD B. MEIGS

Bureau of Dairying, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CHEMICAL analyses show that alfalfa contains about three times as much protein and about six times as much lime as does timothy. Both of these substances are needed in liberal amounts by cattle which are either growing or yielding milk.

For many years past, experiments have been carried out in which the feeding value of these two hays for cattle and other farm animals have been studied. The results all show, as was to have been expected from the chemical analyses, that alfalfa is far superior as a food for growing and milking animals to timothy. In some cases, dairy cattle have been kept for several years on alfalfa hay and alfalfa pasture without any other food, and have grown satisfactorily, and given very fair yields of milk on this diet.

In recent years the nutritive properties of many farm feeds have been studied in more detail. It has been found that the life and usefulness of dairy cattle is not more than a year or two on rations of grain and concentrates alone, or on grain and concentrates combined with poor quality roughage such as straw. Dairy cattle will thrive, however, for long periods of time on rations of grain and concentrates combined with alfalfa or timothy hay of fairly good quality. The question has arisen, therefore, whether dairy cows will do as well on rations of grain and timothy as on rations of grain and alfalfa, provided the lack of protein and lime in timothy hay is made good by feeding with it a grain mixture high in protein, and some calcium salt such as ground limestone.

Experiments have been carried out to answer this question. Cows were fed first on grain and alfalfa and then on grain and timothy or vice versa. They got nearly equal amounts of protein and lime on both rations, and were at all times given about as much food as they would eat. Both the timothy and alfalfa hay used were of average quality, and approximately equal to the No. 2 grade of the official U. S. standards. On both rations the cows consumed decidedly more protein and total digestible nutrients than they required according to any of the recommended feeding standards, eating a somewhat larger surplus on the timothy rations than on the alfalfa rations. They gave between thirty-five and forty per cent more milk and fat on the rations containing alfalfa than on the rations containing timothy.

Other experiments along the same line have shown that certain exceptional cows will do remarkably well for a long time on rations of grain and timothy hay, provided they receive plenty of protein in their grain. These experiments show also that the quality of the hay makes a great difference in the extent to which cows are able to utilize it in producing milk. But no results that have been obtained so far give reason to doubt that alfalfa of good quality is superior to timothy of the same quality as a feed for dairy cattle, not only on account of its higher protein and lime content, but also because it contains more of certain vaguely known food substances such as the vitamins which are necessary for

milk production, and which cannot be supplied by grain and concentrates.

Work is now being carried out to determine just what visible characters of hay go with a superior quality for nutrition and milk production. The work is not yet sufficiently advanced to make detailed statements possible, but the results obtained so far indicate that leafiness of legume hays and color in all kinds of hay are very important. These qualities in hay are recognized in the official U. S. hay standards. The stage of cutting, also, for all kinds of hay is of great importance, hay cut in the bud or early bloom stage being superior in feed value to that cut in full bloom, and very markedly superior to that cut in the pod and seed stage.

The Average Cow Is Not Profitable

BY A. J. CRAMER

ONE hundred fifty-five of the 170 testers thus far have reported on the average yearly production per cow of milk and butterfat in 3,990 Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Associations herds for 1927 (we hope to hear from the 15 other testers.) The average production per cow among the 74,279 cows is reported at 7,483 lb. milk and 290 lb. butterfat. This is 100 lb. more butterfat than that of the average Wisconsin cow producing only 190 lb. fat.

The feed cost of the average 190 lb. butterfat cow is about \$48 per year. Additional expense listed as overhead and including such items as labor, taxes, insurance and depreciation is \$42, bringing the total cost of keeping and feeding this cow up to \$90. At this rate it costs 47 cents to produce a pound of butterfat from the average Wisconsin cow.

Now, consider the average cow in a Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Her feed bill is \$59 and her other expenses amount to \$49. It costs \$108 to keep this cow. In spite of the increased cost of \$18 to keep her, she produces a pound of butterfat for 37 cents.

Although there is a difference of \$18 in the added cost of keeping the better cow, she produces \$32 more profit with butterfat at 50 cents per pound. It costs ten cents less to produce a pound of butterfat from the average association cow than from the average Wisconsin cow.

If all of Wisconsin's 2,100,000 dairy cows were as efficient as the average Association cow, it would mean \$67,200,000 more money in the average Wisconsin farmer's pockets.

It requires seven of the poorer type, or average Wisconsin cows to equal one cow producing 290 lb. fat. With butterfat selling at 50 cents a pound the 100 pound cow returns \$95 in the course of one year, representing a profit of only \$5.00. The 290 pound cow returns \$145 and pays a net profit of \$37.00. By joining a Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the average farmer can double his returns per cow.

Since the organization of the first Dairy Herd Improvement Association by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association in 1906 the test of merit and profitability has been put on 750,000 cows. During the same period the average production of all cows in Wisconsin has been increased 26 per cent and the average Wisconsin

Association cow has a production 52 per cent greater than the average of all cows in the state. On January 1, 1927, there were 837 Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in the United States with 21,128 members having 362,014 cows on test. On the same date Wisconsin leads all states with 160 associations and 4,220 members having 65,000 cows on test, or one-fifth of all cows. Michigan comes next with 102 associations and 2,440 members, having 26,500 cows on test.

It was visitor's day at the aviation field in San Antonio. One of the visitors said to a Chinaman who was standing in front of his restaurant watching the airplanes, "Do you fly?"

"Yes, me fly."

"What do you fly?"

"Oh, me fly ham, me fly eggs, me fly anything."

Valley View Farm Dispersal

Tuesday, March 20, 1928

25--Holstein-Friesian Cattle--25

Farm is located 6 miles from Tyrone, 1 mile from Arch Spring, turn East at Kreiders School House on Sinking Valley Road.



16 PUREBRED MILCH COWS

Many of the cows are now milking 70 pounds a day on two milkings. The dry cows will all freshen in the Fall.

My present herdsire is Sir Segis Pontiac Grace 152 HB. He was sired by Sir DeKol Grace Pontiac Segis 251078 and out of Lady Segis Pontiac Netherland 439996. All cows are bred to him.

I will also sell:

200 Purebred Spotted Poland Chinas—double immunized against cholera.

35 Bred sows and gilts.

10 Unbred gilts.

12 Bred Grade Hampshire Ewes.

2 Matched teams of mares—5 and 6 years old, weighing 1200 to 1450 pounds.

Herd is fully accredited and free from abortion.

George C. Waite,
Auctioneer
Tyrone, Pa.

Write for further particulars

W. T. KEPHART, Tyrone, Pa.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere

The Answer Is Simple!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee to members for this service is 25 cents per animal. Fifty cents to non-members.

In filling out the application for registry of your unregistered animals use the name and number of the sires and dams as they appear on the registry certificates.

If the sire or dam is registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned by registered mail with the registry certificate of their offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year old, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males.

Fifty Cent Transfer Fee to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred to new owners through the New Association at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SIX STATES NOW REPRESENTED

\$10.00 for a Life Membership

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM Sixth Annual Sale

Saturday, March 17, 1928
at eleven o'clock

55 HEAD OF HOLSTEINS
15 HEAVY MILKING GRADES
TYPE-QUALITY-PRODUCTION

ACCREDITED HERD 169666



WE WILL SELL

35 Milch Cows, all young

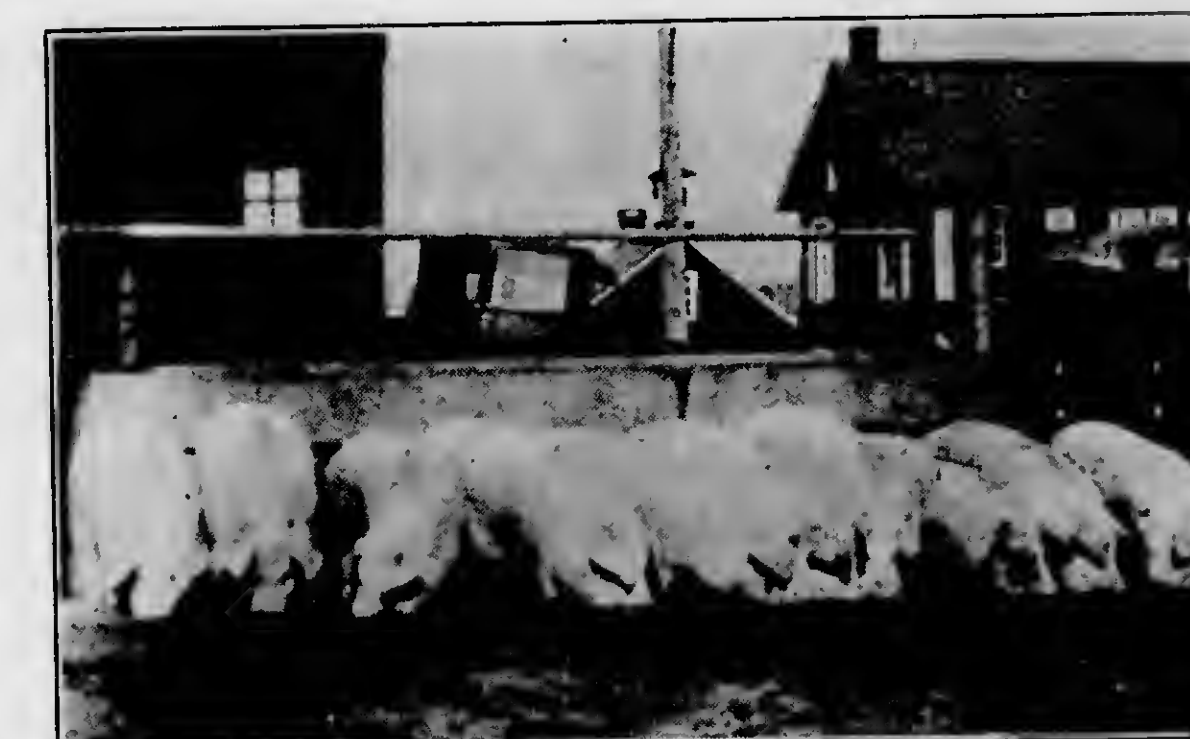
5 Yearling Heifers

5 Bulls ready for service. One is by a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and another is by a 32 lb. bull and out of a 27 lb. cow.

The majority of the herd are bred to Kelco Champion Sylvia Pontiac, a three-year-old, sired by a 36 lb. son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 20 lb. granddaughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. This bull will be sold.

Farm located one mile from Cleona, 2 miles West of Lebanon and 2 miles North of Annville.

Five of the cows are bred to Ormsby Sensation Sarcastic Lad a two-year-old who was sired by a son of Ormsby Sensation from a 30 lb. cow. This bull will also be sold.



In addition to the Holsteins we will sell:

150 Purebred Chester Whites, 25 Senior and Junior Gilts, 10 Brood Sows with litters at side, 20 open Gilts, 100 Head Feeding Hogs - 2 to 4 months old.

Auctioneers: Cols. S. S. Bomberger, L. J. Gilbert, Lebanon, Pa. Salesmanager: S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON, Cleona, Pa.

Free Transportation to Farm on day of Sale. Write for Catalog. Lunch Free.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Editor

Associate Editors

R. A. BALDWIN

LEO B. LAMB

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MARCH 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Dairy Cow Situation

IN ITS report on "The Agricultural Outlook for 1928" the Department of Agriculture says with regard to the dairy cow situation:

The estimated number of yearling heifers being kept for milk on farms January 1, 1928, was 4,175,000, an increase of 127,000 head, or 3.1 per cent over the number on hand a year ago.

The estimated number of heifer calves saved for milk shows an increase of 217,000 head, or 4.6 per cent.

Although these changes indicate a slight tendency toward increasing the size of dairy herds, the increases are small in comparison with the total number of milk cows on farms, estimated at about 22,000,000. On the whole, it seems probable that the increased number of heifer calves saved in 1927, is only sufficient to cause an increase of about 1 or 2 per cent in the number of milk cows in 1930.

No Lesion Tuberculin Reacting Animals

IN A group of 20 Wisconsin counties where the area tuberculin test has been carried out over 20 per cent of the animals reacting failed on post mortem examination to show tuberculous lesions. Indemnities paid on these animals totaled over \$100,000; a heavy expense to the public treasury and one which ought to be overcome if diagnostic methods could be improved. The farmers owning these cows lost animals they wanted to keep, and they did not always find it easy to replace them. Another important loss was entailed by reason of particular counties just failing to qualify as "modified accredited area," (containing not over 0.5 per cent of reacting animals) because of the presence of these animals reacting to the tuberculin test, but actually on post mortem proving to be not diseased.

This failure to attain the standard for a modified accredited area has necessitated the expense of a re-test of the cattle in the county, complicated the interstate shipment of milk produced in the country, prevented the selling of cattle to outside buyers without the trouble and expense of again tuberculin testing each animal, and lost to the farmers of the county the 10 cents per hundred weight bounty on hogs from accredited counties that is offered by the packing companies. This latter item alone frequently aggregates as much as \$8,000 per county annually.

In five of the 20 counties referred to all of these losses and expense could have been prevented if in some way one could have differentiated between actually diseased cattle and those reacting but showing no lesions. For if this were possible these counties could have ignored the no lesion reactors, and would have qualified as modified accredited areas.

This problem has been studied at this station because of its great economic importance, but no field research has been possible because of lack of funds. The studies that have been made indicate an intimate relationship between a number of members of the "acid fast" group of bacteria both pathogenic and those commonly considered noninjurious.

Wisconsin is pledged to a program of spending, in coöperation with the Federal Government, an average of \$1,000,000 a year, for the next four years, in tuberculosis eradication work. At the last session of the legislature an appropriation of \$5,000 for two years for the study of this no-lesion problem was asked but the bill ultimately failed of approval.—*University of Wisconsin Bulletin 396.*

Raising the Dairy Heifer Subject of New Leaflet

KEEP them growing and developing! This general advice to livestock growers is emphasized particularly in regard to the dairy heifer after it has reached the age of 6 months in, "Raising the Dairy Heifer," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Leaflet No. 14-L. Since the heifer does not yield an income until she has freshened, the department advises that she be fed liberally in order that she may develop rapidly and be bred for freshening at the normal age for the breed.

The leaflet gives suggestions for summer and winter feeding, for pasturage and for supplemental rations of legume hay, silage, and grain under various conditions of dairy farming. It also gives the proportions desirable in mixed-grain feeds for calves, suggests the proper summer and winter quarters, and advises as to the proper age for breeding. In conclusion it mentions the desirability of handling the young heifer occasionally and teaching her to lead so that she is not likely to be shy and fearsome when she enters the dairy herd. It is wise to accustom her to the halter and stanchion. A little care at this time often prevents considerable trouble after calving and usually tends to make the cow gentle and tractable.

Leaflet No. 14-L may be procured free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Tuberculosis in Poultry and Hogs

THE following very interesting article appeared in the *Michigan Farmer* written by Mr. H. R. Smith, The relation of tuberculosis found in our flocks and herds presents some very knotty problems.

There has just come to my office a report from the Chief Government Inspector at Buffalo, showing the post mortem findings on 1,005 hogs from accredited counties, killed in Buffalo, February 13, 1928. The bulk of these hogs came from points in southern Michigan though a few were from northern Indiana. The packers buying them paid a premium of ten cents per hundred above market price because they came from counties where all of the breeding cattle had been tested for tuberculosis, the reactors slaughtered and the premises disinfected. Cattle tuberculosis had therefore been practically eliminated from these counties and they had been officially designated as Modified, Accredited Areas, by the Federal Government and the State coöperating.

This report is of great interest because it reveals a serious situation with respect to the prevalence of tuberculosis in poultry flocks in southern Michigan and northern Indiana. It is not unlike other post mortem reports that have come from Buffalo, Detroit, and other northern markets. In this particular report it is shown that 191 hogs out of the total of 1,005, or nineteen per cent, from several accredited counties were retained for tuberculosis. In a large proportion of these cases the cervical glands in the throat were affected with tuberculosis. In other cases the lining membrane covering the intestinal tract was found to be affected with this disease. It is encouraging to note that not one of these hogs were condemned outright for tuberculosis, which would indicate that the disease in cattle has been quite thoroughly eliminated.

The avian type as found in poultry, when transmitted to hogs, very rarely causes the entire carcass to be condemned. The very fact that in this particular case the lesions were localized, being confined mostly to the glands of the throat and membrane surrounding the digestive organs, would indicate that practically all of the loss in this instance, through the condemnation of heads and viscera, was caused by the chicken germ.

When we first proposed to the various packing companies in the country, the payment of the ten cent premium on hogs from accredited counties, five years ago, it was not known at that time that tuberculosis in poultry was an important factor in causing this disease in swine. The research work on this subject as carried on in various universities in the middle west has been done during the past four years. All of this work has now definitely established the fact that tuberculosis in poultry can be readily transmitted to hogs when the flock is infected with this disease and when they are allowed to mingle together in the hog lots where the pigs can pick up the germs found in large numbers in chicken droppings.

Last week I saw killed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, eighty-nine hogs produced on a certain farm in Green Lake County, Wisconsin. We were interested in seeing these killed because there had been no tuberculosis

in the cattle on that farm for a period of six years as determined by the annual application of the tuberculin test. Recently, however, quite a large proportion of the chickens on that farm reacted to the tuberculin test and the flock was known to be infected with this disease. We were therefore not greatly surprised when we observed that out of the eighty-nine hogs, forty-four showed tuberculous glands in the throat and several more in the lining membrane of the digestive organs. No carcasses were condemned. It was a clear case of avian tuberculosis in hogs.

The post mortem reports which our commissioners at the various live stock markets are receiving on premium hogs furnish an excellent picture of the region where tuberculosis is most prevalent in poultry. Over \$50,000 per month is now being paid by the packing companies in premium checks on hogs bred and fed in accredited counties. If none of these hogs showed tuberculosis after slaughter, they would be worth ten cents per hundred more than the same class of hogs from non-accredited counties. We are finding that they are actually worth more because so very few of the hog carcasses are condemned for tuberculosis. There is, however, still a large loss on heads and viscera when the hogs come from sections where tuberculosis in poultry is very prevalent. Apparently this is true of southern Michigan.

I recall four years ago when the first load of accredited hogs to receive the premium were shipped from Hillsdale County, Michigan, to Buffalo, quite a large number showed the head lesions. We immediately made arrangements to have these tuberculous glands from Hillsdale County hogs shipped to Dr. Van Es of the University of Nebraska, one of the best authorities in the world on avian tuberculosis. He inoculated chickens and guinea pigs with these glands and later found that the chickens contracted the disease but in only one instance did a guinea pig show it, indicating that it was the avian type and not the bovine. I was not surprised that it came from chickens because I had observed that our own flock and many of the neighbors' flocks of poultry in that county were infected with tuberculosis.

As a double check Dr. Rich tattooed these Hillsdale County accredited hogs so that they could be identified on the killing floor and could be traced back to the point of origin. In most of these cases the tuberculous hogs were traced back to farms where there had been no reacting cattle but where the chickens were found to be infected.

Fortunately, there is very, very little tuberculosis transmitted from chickens to cattle and none from cattle to chickens. Avian tuberculosis, while readily transmitted to hogs is only slightly transmitted to people. Research work is now being done on this phase of the problem. As is well known, the bovine germ as found in milk, may be transmitted to children and is readily transmitted to pigs.

Tuberculosis in poultry is practically a development of the past two decades. It has been spreading rapidly because it does not usually reveal itself by outward evidences of the disease and we do not have post mortem inspection of poultry. In the application of the tuberculin test on flocks in many of the middle western

states, it has been shown in numerous instances that as high as twenty per cent of the chickens may be infected with this disease and still show no physical symptoms. Chickens carrying normal flesh will often react and when posted will show the characteristic yellow spots on the liver and spleen and nodules filled with a cheesy substance attached to the intestines.

Of course, when certain chickens of mature age reach an advanced stage of the disease, they do become thin in flesh and often die. It is then nothing unusual for the farmer to throw the dead bird into the hog pen, which invariably gives hogs the disease when they eat it. Even though the chickens don't show physical symptoms, the egg laying capacity of the flock must be considerably reduced by this disease.

According to a report issued by Wallace F. McKee, livestock commissioner of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, there were killed at Chicago during the last three months of 1927, 146,533 Iowa hogs from accredited counties. Of these, 15,971 were retained on account of tubercular lesions, 163 were condemned and tanked on account of that disease. The percentage condemned and tanked was .11 of 1 per cent. Hogs from all sources killed at Chicago during that same period showed a condemned and tanked percentage of .33 of 1 per cent, or three times as many as were condemned from the accredited counties in Iowa.

Cleaning up our herds of cattle, as these figures show, has very greatly diminished the number of condemned hogs, but we still have many hogs with slight lesions in the accredited counties. These lesions are almost wholly due to infection from poultry. Iowa

farmers must clean up their flocks of poultry the same as they have their herds of cattle. Fortunately, this can be done with very little expense. This spring raise your chicks on clean ground, then just before the pullets are ready to begin laying next fall get rid of all the old birds and disinfect the laying houses before using them for the pullets. This will clean up the flock in a single season and will pay from the standpoint of poultry as well as pork production.

Four Sets of Twin Calves

A COW belonging to Roy C. Grimes, Lakeview farms, near Maximo, Ohio, gave birth to twin calves. It made the fourth pair of twin calves born in Mr. Grimes' herd during the current winter, an unusual and remarkable record, one probably without parallel in any one individual dairy herd.

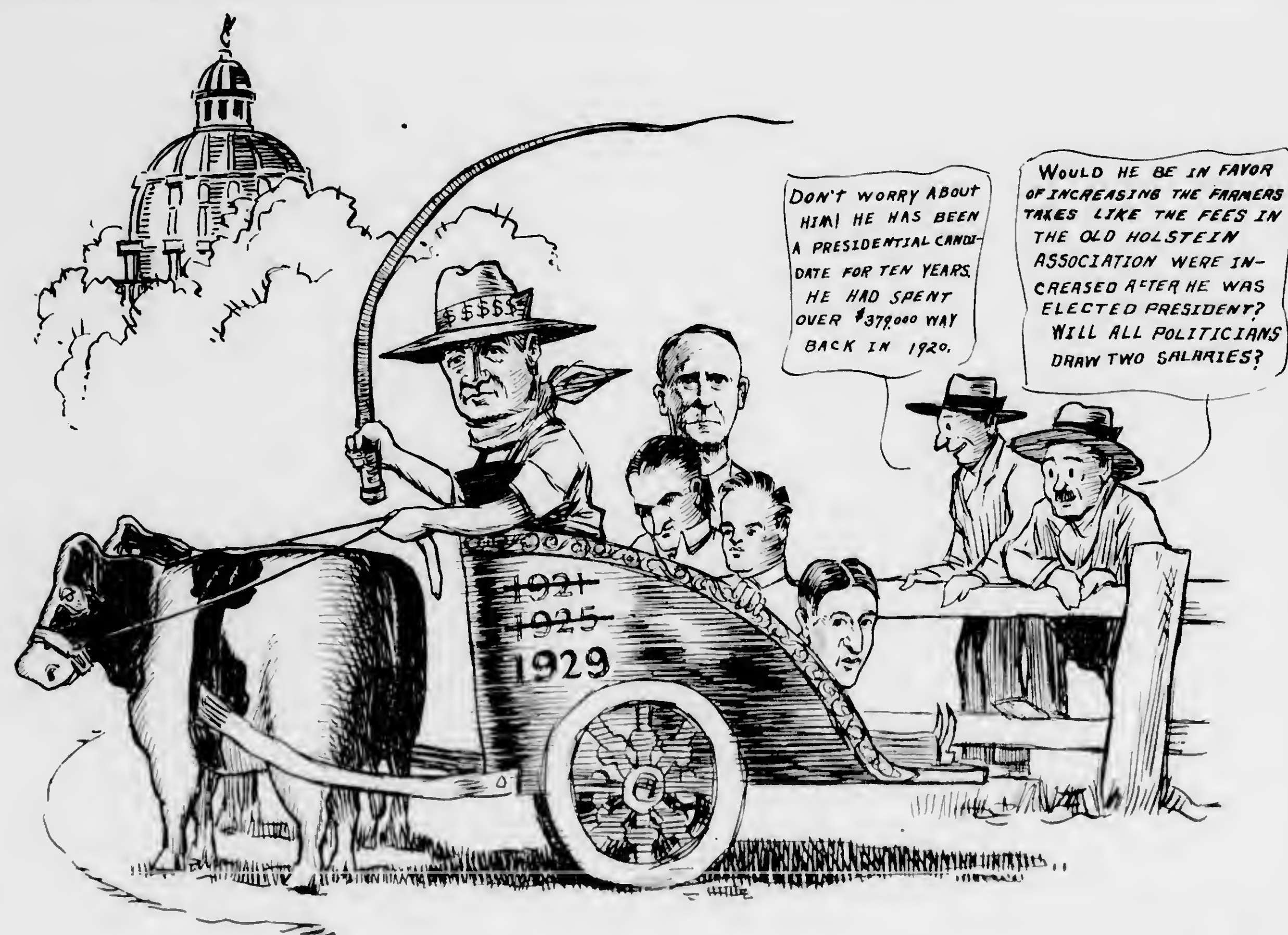
An unfortunate circumstance in connection however, is the fact that three of the calves and one of the cows died following births, and it would therefore be hard to make Mr. Grimes believe that twin calves were any asset to the well being of a dairy herd.

Teacher—If there are any dumb-bells in this room, please stand up.

A pause, then finally Johnny stood up.

Teacher—What, do you consider yourself a dumb-bell?

Johnny—Well, not exactly that, teacher, but I hate to see you standing all alone.



Chapped Teats

THE artificial conditions to which a cow's teats are subjected, such as their manipulation during milking, together with cold surroundings and the moisture either from the milker's hands or from the fact that the teat becomes moistened with milk, makes this organ unusually susceptible to eczema-like conditions, or, as it is commonly spoken of, chapped teats. This condition is generally no different than chapped hands resulting from frequent immersion in cold water. If the condition is not treated in its early stage, the teats become rather badly cracked, and may become so painful that the animal resists all attempts at milking. The conscientious dairyman will never permit the condition to assume grave proportions. It is readily controlled in its incipency by the application of such emollients as equal parts of glycerine and bay rum, carbolyzed vaseline, glycerite of tannic acid, and the manipulation necessary to milking of tender, delicate skin, sensitive teats that may have previously been moistened by a coarse-skinned milker, especially if he resorts to the stripping method of milking, must be discontinued. If the dairyman will apply these agents and methods promptly upon the first evidence of tenderness, there will be but little trouble from this source.

Shenk Livestock Sale.

THE firm of A. B. Shenk and Sons, of Hershey, Pa., who are using the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to advertise a sale to be held March 24, 1928, is composed of Albert B. Shenk and his sons Roy L. and Ira L. The elder Shenk, in addition to being a large land holder in Dauphin County, is a Vice-President of the Hummelstown National Bank and is manager of the Dauphin County Farm. Ira Shenk also is well known, having been President of the Dauphin County Farm Bureau.

The Shens operate several farms which total approximately 1,000 acres. One of their principal crops is potatoes, and they are firm believers in having the best potato machinery available. As soon as a new implement is put upon the market the Shens secure it and discard any that are obsolete.

In 1927, they had about 30 acres in potatoes, securing a yield of 478 bushels per acre and it is planned to greatly increase the 1928 acreage.

The Shens are prominent breeders of Duroc Jersey swine and Holstein-Friesian cattle and are offering about 50 Durocs and 60 tuberculin-tested cattle in the sale before mentioned. Among the cattle are 14 Purebred Holstein-Friesians, including the two-year sire, Chief Sunnyside Cornucopia, the balance being either fresh or near-by springers.

One of these, Spencercrest Ybma Pontiac, is by a grandson of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, whose dam was a cow with 1,011.16 lb. butter from 23,682.3 lb. milk in 365 days at 10 years. Her dam is a 23.15 lb. granddaughter of Prince Ybma Spofford.

Another is Spencercrest Butter Girl, a granddaughter of King Segis, from a yearly record dam. She was a first prize calf and has retained her fine individuality.

Several of these cows are from a herd which averaged 11,201 lb. milk in 1927.

Part of the offerings, cattle and hogs, as well as a number of farm implements that will be sold, come from an estate that is in process of settlement.

The place of sale is near Fishburn's United Brethren Church, about one and a half miles from Hershey, Pa., on the road between Hockersville and Elizabethtown.

W. Hugh Jones Convalescing

THE many friends of W. Hugh Jones, of South Montrose, Pa., who is well known as a former Holstein breeder in partnership with his father B. F. Jones, and formerly secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, will be sorry to learn that he has been confined for some time at the City Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.

Although his condition at one time was considered serious, we learn that he is improving and think many will be glad to learn his address and lighten the monotony of his convalescence by a word of cheer.

The Whole Truth

THAT he might patronize the institution of his employment, Sam, the colored janitor of a bank in a northern city, had drawn a check for \$35 on the colored bank in his home town in Georgia. It had just been returned with a slip attached, "Not cashed for the lack of funds." The cashier, after being assured by Sam that the money had actually been deposited there, wrote a very caustic letter to the cashier of the colored bank. In due time this answer came back. "When we send back a check saying thar ain't no funds, we all don't mean that the customer ain't got no funds; we means we ain't got no funds."

New York Milk Prices Cut

ON MARCH 5, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., announced a reduction of 47 cents per hundred pounds on class 1 milk. On March 2d, the President of the Sheffield Farms Company, announced that the retail price of milk would be reduced 1 cent a quart. This price reduction is reported to be the result of surplus milk dumped upon the market.

New York City Milk Prices for January

Prices reported for milk on the 3 per cent basis in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of January are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	\$2.85
Meridale Dairies	2.85
Model Dairy	2.80
Dairymen's League	2.60
Eagle Dairy Co.	2.85

The more you tell, the more you sell—if you tell it through ads in BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Rural Carrier

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year, but the rural mail carrier comes six times a week—barring the few national holidays. Once a year, hundreds of articles are printed concerning the duty of the public in the matter of mailing Christmas letters and packages, but seldom is mention made of the duty and courtesy due the daily mail carrier, the recognition of which would materially lighten the heart and ease the burdens of the faithful plodder through the heat of summer and the fierce storms of winter. Such little things for each patron to do, yet they make an enormous difference in the day's work. How many of us are guilty of negligence in this respect? By carrying out the following suggestions, the patrons of a rural mail route will greatly assist the carrier in the expeditious discharge of his regular duties, and will eliminate many unnecessary delays.

BUY STAMPS IN QUANTITIES

First of all, buy stamps in sufficient quantities so that you may stamp your letter all ready for collection. Do not leave stamp money in the mail box. This is one of the worst and most frequent offences. Just put yourself in the carrier's place, and think how you would feel on a stormy winter morning, with the thermometer at zero or below, when, after plodding through snow drift after snow drift you are compelled to remove your mittens in order to pick with your numb fingers, the two pennies for the stamp on the accompanying letter, and you probably find the coins stuck fast to the bottom of the mail box. If this happens several times in the course of one trip, what can be the frame of mind of an ordinarily decent mail carrier. He can hardly be blamed for Bolshevistic thoughts.

SOME DON'TS

Do not leave money in the mail box for post-office money orders—hand it to the carrier himself. As a rule, the carrier arrives about the same time every day, and it is wiser to be on hand yourself than to leave money in the box.

Do not leave in the box letters or parcels intended to be registered or insured. Hand these also to the carrier in person.

Do not ask your carrier to carry passengers. He is forbidden to do this, and breaking this rule would jeopardize his job. And to refuse might create unpleasant feelings where before only the most pleasant relationship existed.

Do not ask your carrier to violate the law by carrying parcels not properly stamped. As a man and a friend, he would be very glad to accommodate you by delivering a package for you to some friend, but not while he is on duty for Uncle Sam. Whatever he carries while on the route must bear sufficient postage.

SOME DOS

Advise your correspondents and publishers of your correct address. If you move into a new neighborhood, see that your rural carrier receives a complete list of the full names of your entire family.

When you have guests who may be expecting mail, be sure to notify the carrier. However capable he may be at his job, he is not a mind reader, and when a letter arrives at the office addressed to a perfectly strange name, even though the number of the route may be correct, how is he to know with which of the families on that route, the stranger is staying? Especially in the summer time, it is quiet difficult to locate transients on the rural routes.

If you have any complaint to make—make it—and make it in as nice a manner as possible. Your carrier is striving to give you the best possible service, but he is only human, and as liable to err as all humans are. But your hearty coöperation on the above matters will tend to produce better service, and a better understanding between two who have many interests in common.

DID YOU EVER

Sweeten pie crust? Add one tablespoonful of sugar to materials for one pie, and it will not only improve the flavor but help keep it fresh. This is also true for cream puff shells.

Cook by themselves the raisins which are to go into the rice pudding? Cook in as little water as possible, drain and add to the pudding when it is done. Return to the oven and brown over again. This will prevent the curdling which often happens when the raisins are added at the beginning.

Clean the goldfish bowl with a cloth dipped in vinegar? It will remove all deposits. This is also true in cleaning the bath tub. Vinegar will remove marks and stains when everything else has failed.

Clean your eye glasses with pure glycerine? This will keep them from steaming when you enter a warm room after being out in the cold. Smear with the glycerine and rub until the lens is perfectly clean and shining.

Renovate leather with the white of egg? Beat the white into a stiff froth, smear over the leather surface using a piece of soft linen. Allow it to dry and rub well with another soft cloth.

Invest in an asbestos or "never-burn" plate? It will prove well worth the cost in the saving of food, and of the disposition. By slipping it under a kettle of soup, ketchup, jellies or any food that is liable to burn, you may go about your work in a peaceful frame of mind, content in the knowledge that the food will cook thoroughly, yet will not even stick to the bottom of the kettle.

Subscribe for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

DISPERSAL OF STAR FARM HERD SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1928 60—Holstein-Friesians—60

25 of milking age

Among the offerings are:

Veeman Pontiac Meadowmist, 4 years old, and 20 of his daughters. This bull is by Aristocrat Pontiac, a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy from Maplecrest Pontiac Flora Hartog, a 30.33 lb. and 1,232.63 lb. daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke. His dam, Hill Pine Veeman Meadowmist, a 27.84 lb. four-year-old granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 23.63 lb. daughter of Prince Pietertje De Kol. This bull is light in color, is easily handled and his "get" have been prominent among the prize winners at the Taneytown Fair.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

Prize winnings at the Taneytown, Maryland, Fair, 1927, included First and Grand Champion bull; first prize herd; first two-year-old; senior calf and second young herd.

Farm is located about 3 miles from Taneytown, Union Bridge and Middleburg. Prospective buyers will be met at any of these points upon advance notification.

All animals of breeding age will be bred to King Piebe of York 7th, who has been a prize winner wherever shown. Some of his winnings are Grand Champion, York Fair, 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Lebanon County Fair, 1926; Senior and Grand Champion, Taneytown Fair, 1927.

His sire, King Piebe of York, is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, from a 1,032 lb. daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs with 716.9 lb. butter from 19,038.4 lb. of milk in 365 days.



MEMBERS OF THE FLEMING HERD

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and will be sold subject to the usual retest privileges.

Col. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer. S. R. Miller, Salesmanager.

C. D. FLEMING, MIDDLEBURG, MD.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.

My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.

My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN

Crawford County, Penna. R. D. 1.
Saegerstown.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

240 Head of DAIRY CATTLE 240

FOR SALE

161 Purebreds—79 Grades



A. A. RAUDABAUGH

Included in the 10 sales listed below are some of the best Purebreds and Grades, both milch cows and young cattle, to be found anywhere.

This is my ninth consecutive year as Tester for the Cumberland County C. T. A., in which all of these herds, except Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel's, are entered—some of the herds have been in the Association during the entire eight years. The table below shows the average yearly milk and butter production for each of these herds together with a detailed list of the kind of animals to be sold.

These are all complete dispersal sales—the men are selling out—excepting Mr. Lear, who is overstocked and is reducing his herd.

	No. to be Sold	Bulls, 3 Years and Over		Bulls, 7 Mo. to 3 Years		Bull Calves		Cows, 4 Years and Over		Cows, 3 to 4 Years		Heifers, 2 to 3 Years, Fresh		Bred Heifers		Heifers, 1 to 2 Yrs., Not Bred		Calves Under 1 Year		Cow Testing Association Rec. — Average 1927	
		G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter
March 8—WALTER RUPP, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	17	...	2	1	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,410	504
March 13—G. R. SHAULL, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	28	1	...	4	...	12	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8,721	400
March 15—JOHN L. BASEHORE, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	25	...	2	2	1	2	5	1	2	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	9,184	390*
March 19—GEORGE L. SNYDER, Carlisle, Pa., R. 6	20	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10,983
March 22—J. B. MEIXEL, Boiling Springs, Pa., R. D.	27	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	9,193
March 23—MRS. J. L. BERNHEISEL, Loysville, Pa.	28	...	1	...	1	2	8	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,626
March 24—W. W. PEFFER, Newville, Pa., R. 1	26	...	...	2	1	4	5	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	12,651
March 27—S. E. RAUDABAUGH & SON, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	28	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	5	...	...	...	9,323	400†
March 28—L. D. WEARY, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	19	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	9,502	392†
April 21—J. H. LEAR, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	23	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	5	10,442	...	...	...	440*
Totals	240	1	5	8	10	6	29	39	15	20	4	21	4	17	6	6	12	37	...	...	...

*Accredited. †Clean, 60 day retest privilege. ‡60 day retest guarantee.

LOOK FOR INDIVIDUAL SALES ADVERTISEMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE

WRITE ME FOR CATALOGS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS **A. A. RAUDABAUGH, SALESMANAGER** CARLISLE, PA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 14—Brantford, Ont., Canada. Brant County Holstein Breeders' Sale, W. J. McCormack, Secretary, Hatchery Station, Ont.
 March 15—Mechanicsburg, Pa., John L. Basehore, 35 head of Registered and Grade Holsteins.
 March 17—Clona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, Sixth Annual Sale of Livestock, purebred cattle and hogs, S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
 March 19—Carlisle, Pa., R. C. Russell, 135 head.
 March 19—Tyrone, Pa., C. C. Snyder Sale.
 March 20—Waterloo, Iowa, Iowa Holstein Breeders' Spring Quality Sale, Ernest M. Wright, Sale Manager, Box 496, Station A, Ames, Iowa.
 March 21—Boyd, Iowa. Dispersal of two herds, Leonard Rensink.
 March 22, 1928—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. & F. R. Keller, 40 head. S. R. Miller, Sales Manager.
 March 22, 1928—Boiling Springs, Pa., Jacob B. Meisel.
 March 23, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel, Adm.
 March 24—Newville, Pa., W. W. Peffer, 26 head, A. A. Raudabaugh, Sales Mgr.
 March 24—A. B. Shenk & Sons, Hershey, Pa.
 March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
 March 28—Grayslake, Ill. Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association Spring Sale, C. W. Wray, Secretary.
 March 28—Lake Odessa, Michigan, Absolute Dispersal of Lake Side Dairy Herd, W. A. Schantz, Prop.
 March 28—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, L. D. Weary Sale.
 March 29—Shippensburg, Pa., R. 3, L. A. Bard, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
 March 29—Big Flats, New York, Oscar Kahler & Son Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
 April 2—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Spaulding Farm Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Company, Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
 April 21—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, J. A. Lear Sale.
 May 8-9-10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis. Clark's Commercial Classic. Address inquiries to James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.
 June 7—Milwaukee, Wis. Ninth Cooperative National Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Wis., Mgr.
 June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.
 July 13-19—Hamline, Minn. National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 306 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
 November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

THE SMALL DISPERSAL

The Registered Holstein-Friesian herd of Ralph K. Small, Chambersburg, Pa., which was dispersed March 1, 1928, realized \$5,124.00, an average of \$160.12.
 Thirty-two animals catalogued which included sixteen head above two years of age and sixteen under two years, and three calves which went with the dams, were taken by twenty purchasers, all of whom were from Pennsylvania.
 (Continued on page 154.)

DISPERSAL SALE

On Account of Ill Health I Am Offering
My Entire Herd of

40 Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle 40

Thursday, March 29, 1928

At Twelve O'clock Sharp.

The Herd includes: 14 milch cows; 2 two-year-old heifers; 2 yearlings; 15 calves from 4 to 10 months old; 7 males—one a son of a 32-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs.

Also my herdsire, Alcartra Paul Pontiac 1299 HB, a great-grand-son of King of the Pontiacs.

They are all young cows—a number of Fall milkers.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to 60-day retest.

I will also sell: 40 hogs—7 sows due at sale time; 11 head sheep—some due to lamb; 6 head of good work horses and colts.

Farm is located one mile east of State Highway on road from Carlisle to Chambersburg, Pa.

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalogue.

J. A. BARD

R. 3. Shippensburg, Penna.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 153.)

Selling was done by H. C. Cook, Chambersburg, Auctioneer, and S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Salesmanager.

High price of \$367.50 was paid by George W. Kitzmiller, Chambersburg, Pa., for the eight-year-old cow, Lost Spring Fayne Korndyke. This cow which was bred by Mr. Small, has been a constant prize winner wherever shown and would have realized a higher figure if she had been a few years younger. One of the last runners-up on the animal was Professor A. A. Borland, who was representing the Pennsylvania State College Herd.

The sale also included all of Mr. Small's farming equipment and live stock. Six horses averaged \$178.00 and the entire sale totaled \$7,296.16.

Following is a list of purchasers and names of animals bringing above \$100.00:

Big Spring Lady Johanna Korndyke, Chas. Small, Chambersburg, Pa.	\$215.00
Hadria Korndyke, A. F. Strickler, Greencastle, Pa.	185.00
Locust Woodcrest Korndyke, H. W. Allison, Shippensburg, Pa.	170.00
Lost Spring Korndyke, Dr. B. F. Meyers, Chambersburg, Pa.	247.50
Lost Spring Fayne Korndyke, Guy W. Kitzmiller, R. 2, Chambersburg, Pa.	367.50
Westtown Inka Fayne Korndyke, D. E. Witherspoon, Chambersburg, Pa.	175.00
Lost Spring Pontiac Ormsby, S. M. Lefever, Paradise, Pa.	275.00
Lost Spring Charm De Kol, W. G. Cramer, Chambersburg, Pa., R. 3	190.00
Lost Spring Pieterje Korndyke, Chas. Small, Chambersburg, Pa.	245.00
Lost Spring Ormsby Korndyke, H. L. McMeen, Carlisle, Pa.	192.50
Lost Spring Korndyke May with calf, A. M. Niswander, Williamson, Pa., R. 1	177.50
Lost Spring Colantha Korndyke, Dr. B. F. Meyers, Chambersburg, Pa.	250.00
Calf, H. A. Ausheiman, Chambersburg, Pa.	105.00

(Concluded on page 155.)

Running Brook Farm Dispersal

Monday, March 12, 1928

at 11 o'clock A. M.

30—Holstein-Friesians—30

Headed by Run-Y-Mead Count Korndyke Abbekerk 487726 who will be sold, together with about ten of his offspring. 12 cows of milking age, 9 will be fresh and 3 due at sale date. Only one cow above seven years of age.

4 yearling heifers. 8 heifer calves.

1 yearling bull ready for service, sired by a grandson of King Valdessa.



JEWEL PIETERTJE CLOTHILDE AND HER DAUGHTER, JEWEL CLOTHILDE YERKES SEGIS, TWO MEMBERS IN THE ADAMS HERD.

I am also offering for sale a herd of Purebred Poland China hogs, machinery and other farm equipment of two farms.

Farm is located one and one-half miles south of Ickesburg and 14 miles southwest of Millerstown, which is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Buyers arriving by motor will find the best route by hard road to Elliottsburg, thence four miles North on improved highway.

Lunch will be served.

BANKS STOUFFER, Newport, Auctioneer. Write for catalog.

Ralph Adams, Newport, Pa.

GARDEN SPOT, PENNA., C. T. A.

Luke Martin, Tester for Garden Spot Cow Testing Association, reports that six herds were tested including 75 cows in milk and 15 dry cows.

Eleven cows in the Association produced 40 lb. fat, and two produced over 50 lb. Thirty cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 13 over 1,200 lb.

The owners listed below had the highest cows in butterfat:

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
Ira M. Eby	1,711	3.1	53.0
Marvin Brubaker	1,691	3.0	50.7
Mast Stoltzfus	1,346	3.7	49.8
Ira M. Eby	1,644	3.0	49.3
H. R. Metzler	1,433	3.3	47.3
Marvin Brubaker	989	4.5	44.5
Ceo. G. Sauder	1,346	3.3	44.4
Ira M. Eby	1,421	3.0	42.6
Ira M. Eby	945	4.3	40.6
Mast Stoltzfus	1,338	2.9	40.5

Average of 10 highest cows 1,392 3.33 46.3

Mr. Martin writes as follows:

"The high cow in butterfat production is the same cow that was leader last month. She is owned by Ira M. Eby.

"There is quite a good demand for cows among the farmers. All the members of this Association are raising their young stock. In raising calves be very clean. Clean pens, clean bedding and clean feed in clean vessels. Give the calves plenty of clean water to drink."

HIGH COWS IN FEBRUARY

In the Juniata Cow Testing Association in February, 263 cows were in milk and 33 cows were dry. Ninety-five cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 85 cows over 1,200 lb., while 49 cows have records of over 40 lb. butterfat and 12 cows over 50 lb. fat.

The owners listed below have the highest cows in butterfat. The three cows owned by Theorons Kauffman were milked three times daily.

Owner	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,963	70.7
Theorons Kauffman	2,172	69.5
C. D. Stouffer	1,734	64.1
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,891	62.4
C. L. Smith	1,700	61.2
H. I. Gray & Son	1,529	61.2
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,905	61.0
Theorons Kauffman	1,847	57.2
C. I. Degen & Son	1,563	56.3
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,630	52.2
E. J. Cunningham & Son	1,336	50.8
Theorons Kauffman	1,834	50.3

I. S. REIST, Tester.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, Tester, for Schuylkill County, Pa., Cow Testing Association, reports that twenty-seven herds were tested during the month of February including 336 cows in milk and 47 dry cows.

One purebred bull was purchased. Seventy-three cows in the Association

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 154.)

Calf, Isaac Buchbill, Fayetteville, Pa., R. 2	130.00
Hengerveld Posch De Kol Korndyke and calf, H. W. Allison, Shippensburg, Pa.	250.00
Best Piebe Korndyke and calf, Dr. B. F. Meyers, Chambersburg, Pa.	200.00
Lost Spring Lady Ormsby, S. M. Lefever, Paradise, Pa.	217.50
Best Piebe Korndyke and calf, Chas. Small, Chambersburg, Pa.	157.50
Lost Spring Black Beauty 2d, Chas. Small, Chambersburg, Pa.	197.50
Lost Spring Inka Korndyke, Milton C. Miller, York, Pa., R. 5	120.00
Lost Spring Ormsby King, M. A. Seavers, Chambersburg, Pa.	147.00
Lost Spring Woodcrest Segis Canary, Mark Snider, Chambersburg, Pa.	162.50
Dew-Lea Best Korndyke Abbekerk, H. M. Eichenrode, Chambersburg, Pa.	107.00

produced over 40 lb. fat and 26 produced over 50 lb.

Seventy-nine cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 34 produced over 1,200 lb.

The owners listed below had the highest cows in butterfat:

Owner	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
Ottis Rehner	1,777	4.1	72.9
T. W. Lengel	1,943	3.6	69.9
Auburn Shale Brick Co.	1,345	5.2	69.9
C. W. Grube	1,177	5.8	68.3
Ottis Rehner	1,673	3.9	65.2
Christ Wagner	1,464	4.3	63.0
C. W. Grube	1,383	4.4	60.9
A. J. Fidler	1,261	4.8	60.5
T. W. Lengel	1,777	3.4	60.4
Christ Wagner	1,711	3.5	59.9

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A GOOD FARM CHEAP, WARREN

CATTLE WILL REACH PEAK PURCHASING POWER IN 1930—HOGS DECLINING

"This is an excellent time to buy a good farm at a low price. This is especially true in Western New York," says Dr. G. F. Warren, head of the Agricultural Economics Department at Cornell University. "Whether the price of land has hit the bottom depends on the region," he said. "Dairy farms have already passed the bottom of their depression."

"During the period of high wages farmers must use labor more efficiently, and they should try to get more of the high cost of distributing farm products by retailing and trucking products, and by selling their products at roadside stands," he said.

"It is highly important that the farmer produce the things that he has an advantage in producing," said Dr. Warren. "The crops that paid best on farms in New York State on which cost accounts were kept during 1922 to 1926 were apples, potatoes, and alfalfa."

HAY UNPOPULAR

"Corn for grain has rapidly declined in the state and should decline faster. The demand for timothy hay has fallen off because gasoline engines don't eat hay. Its acreage should be reduced. Alfalfa is increasing rapidly and the return on it will justify further increase. Farmers must see that their soil is suitable for their crops. This is especially true of apples and potatoes."

"There is now a shortage of beef cattle and two and three-year old dairy cows in the United States. The purchasing power of cattle will continue to rise until about 1930. At this time the purchasing power of cattle and dairy cows will be higher than it has ever been before, because each cycle is more violent than the preceding," he declared.

"The low price of milk is over ten times more important in causing a short-

age of dairy cows than the tuberculin test. In the past five years, 257,860 animals have been condemned in New York. In the same period about 2,000,000 heifer calves were killed or sold for slaughter. Farmers could have raised any number of heifers if prices had encouraged them to do so.

RAISE MORE HEIFERS

"The number of yearling heifers was lowest two years ago. Probably the number of heifers now being raised is sufficient to maintain the industry."

"The prices of hogs is now declining, and may be expected to decline until 1929 or 1930. They may be expected to be high about 1932 or 1933. When this shortage of hogs occurs there will probably still be some shortage of cattle."

"The purchasing power of the price of sheep in the United States on January 1, 1928 was the highest ever known. The increase in number of sheep is likely to continue, and a decline in price may occur."—*Dairymen's League Notes.*

FEWER AND BETTER COWS MAKE BETTER USE OF LAND

According to the records of cow testing associations in Wisconsin, our dairymen must depend upon the use of only high producing cows and herds to put dairying on a more profitable basis. The average Wisconsin cow testing association cow produces more than 7,000 lb. milk and 279 lb. butterfat annually. The average cow produces about 5,000 lb. milk and less than 200 lb. butterfat annually.

The records of 40,000 Wisconsin asso-

ciation cows show that the average association cow yields a return over feed cost of \$81.72. A 200-lb. butterfat cow yields a return over feed cost of \$51.40. Her feed cost is \$50.14. If the feed cost is half of the cost of producing milk, then the average Wisconsin cow just about breaks even, while the average cow test association cow yields a net profit of about thirty dollars (\$30). On the above basis the 76,000 cows under test during the year just closed returned approximately a quarter of a million dollars more to their 4,330 owners than did an equal number of average Wisconsin cows.

Cow testing association figures also show that it requires 16 average cows to yield a return over feed cost equal to that which can be obtained from a single cow producing 500 lb. fat annually.—*University of Wisconsin Bulletin 219.*

WANTED

A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD



BUILDINGS AT SPRING BROOK FARM

WRITE FOR PRICES ON MILCH COWS AND BREEDING STOCK

S. T. WITMER, Owner

UNION DEPOSIT

PENNA.

If Your Dealer does not handle
LE ROY SPRING AND DISC HARROWS
 Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a \$1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to **Hondo, Texas**

Send \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a \$1 box of stationery free.

If you prefer, send *The Forum* \$1.00 and get both this paper and *Farming* one year at the price of either paper alone. Send your \$1.00 today to *The Forum*, Temple, Texas.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

PASTURE CROPS FOR YEARLING DAIRY HEIFERS

Second season's growth of sweet clover was compared with a mixture of timothy, red clover, and alsike clover grown in rotation for pasturing yearling dairy heifers in the summers of 1926 and 1927 by I. W. Rupel (Animal Husbandry), and Geo. B. Mortimer (Agronomy). Three-acre plots similar in soil condition were available and pastured at the rate of two animals to the acre. A good growth of pasture was secured in both years, and an equal number of well-grown, high-grade Guernsey and Holstein heifers constituted the two lots.

In 1926, the cattle were turned on the respective pastures on May 13th. They had free range and access to salt and water. Due, apparently, to the change from stable to field conditions, both lots lost weight during the first few weeks. The mixed grass pasture was more palatable and more readily consumed and became exhausted at the end of 63 days to the extent that the cattle had to be removed. At this time these cattle had made an average daily gain a head of 1.07 pounds, and the lot on sweet clover had lost an average of .03 pound a head daily. The sweet clover pasture at this time, however, was abundant, and not until the end of a period of 90 days were the six head of cattle receiving this pasture removed from it. At the end of this period the cattle showed an average daily gain a head of .15 pound, indicating that sweet clover had served only a little more than for maintenance.

In 1927, the heifers were turned on to the pasture on May 27th. To overcome the loss incurred by changing cattle from stable to pasture conditions, both lots were fed 1 pound of grain a head daily consisting of 2 parts of ground corn and 1 part of ground oats. Grain feeding was continued until the cattle reached a weight slightly above their initial weight. Grain feeding was thus continued for 33 days for the cattle on mixed grass pasture and 61 days for the cattle on sweet

clover pasture. The mixed grass pasture became exhausted at the end of 78 days, when the cattle were removed and had gained an average of .64 pounds a head daily. Shortly after the trial began the lot on sweet clover pasture was reduced to five head due to a case of foot rot which could not be attributed to the pasture. The five remaining head at the end of 78 days had lost an average of .06 pound a head daily. The sweet clover pasture was good until the end of a period of 100 days, when the cattle were removed, and at which time their weight showed an average daily gain a head for the season of .40 pound.

The results of the two years' study with a total of 24 dairy heifers indicate that sweet clover will furnish feed over a more extended period of time than will mixed timothy and clover pasture grown in rotation. The results would further indicate that with yearling dairy heifers sweet clover is less palatable than mixed grass pasture, and even when supplemented with grain at the rate of one pound a day during the early part of the season, serves little more than feed for maintenance.—*University of Wisconsin Bulletin 396.*

RESEARCH

A tramp stopped at a farmyard gate and asked the farmer's wife to give him something to eat.

"Come into the yard," said she cordially. The tramp eyed the bulldog that was roving around the yard.

The bulldog eyed him.

"Come in!" repeated the farmer's wife.

"I dunno about that," answered the tramp. "How about the dog? Will he bite?"

"I don't know," said the lady. "I only got him today, and that's what I want to find out."

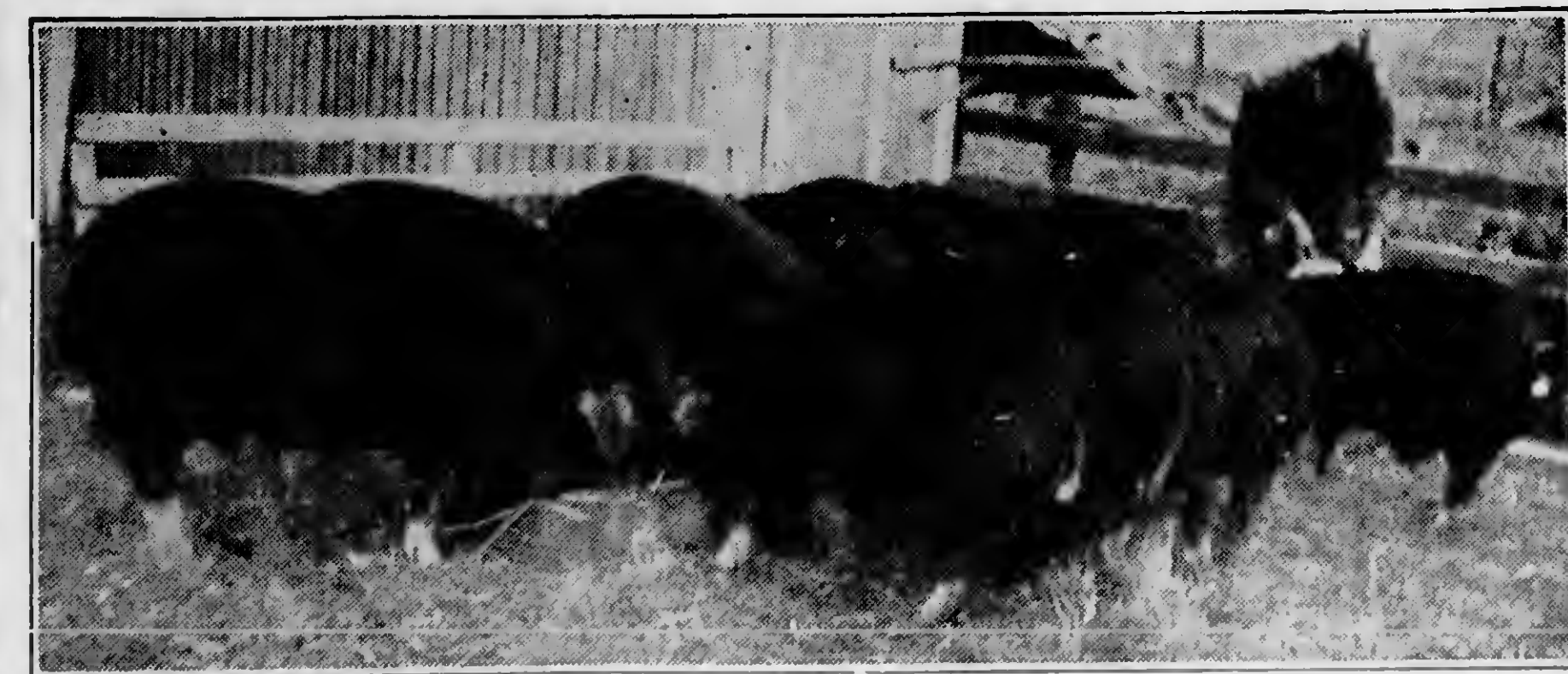
Teacher—"What is the 'Order of the Bath?'"

Kid.—Pa first, then Ma, then us kids and then the hired girl.—*Life.*

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horsesheds, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

LOOK!—306 Strain Barron White Leghorn Chicks. Hatching my own eggs. Low prices. RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

LARGE SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Puritas, Ferris and Tancred. Bred-to-lay large chalk white eggs. Chicks 12 cents; eggs, 6 cents. STRODE HATCHERY, Amesville, Ohio.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BABY CHICKS—From the best laying strains of Rocks, Reds, \$14.00; White and Brown Leghorns, \$12.00; Minorcas, \$15.00; Mixed, \$10.00, prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. SUNNY-SIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. L. Certified Cockerels, \$4.00 or 10 for \$30.00; Sire's record 250 to 300 eggs, dam's certified stock for 6 years. Also chicks from same stock. 5,400 egg Candee Incubator \$200.00, F. O. B. Automatic turning trays for 3,000 eggs. DAY'S POULTRY FARM, New Berlin, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS from one of Michigan's old reliable hatcheries. Twenty-six years in business. Every chick from proven blood lines and from rugged free range breeders. Send for our big free catalog. 100% live delivery. MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY, Box E, Holland, Michigan.

RIVERVIEW STRAIN LEGHORNS have made Big Profits for our Customers. Many years breeding for Size, Type, Vigor and Egg Production made it possible. Free 1928 Catalog tells why you want these chicks from a Genuine Breeder. RIVERVIEW POULTRY FARM, Route 2, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

DUCKS, TURKEYS & BUTTERCUP CHICKENS

GIANT-BIG-TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c each; 100, \$45; 100 Baby Turkeys, \$100. Big-type Pekin Ducks, 22 eggs \$2; 100, \$8; 500, \$35; 100 ducklings, \$25; 500, \$120. Buttercup eggs, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill., Box HBD.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

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FOULS KILLER, cures fowls or money back. One writes: "Cures cases where I thought there wasn't any help." Send check now, 60c or \$1.25. Ref. Farmers Bank. B. HAVAGOLD CHEMICAL CO., West Valley, N. Y.

MANLEY'S HEAVY FRUITER, the original short jointed cotton. Sure Crop, the new early cotton. Both 40% lint, 40 bolls to pound, staple 1½, over 3 bales to acre. Get proofs, and special seed prices. E. S. MANLEY, Carnesville, Ga.



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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, Bred Gilt \$20 up, pigs \$8 up, good type and prize winning stock. FRED HILNER, Millville, Pa.

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WANTED—A six month or Yearling Herd Sire whose dam and sire's dam have official yearly records of 20,000 to 25,000 lb. milk testing 3.8% to 4% fat. M. V. BRUBAKER, New Holland, Pa.

FOR SALE—A son of King Piche of York 33rd, who is a son of King Piche of York, the famous show bull. Dam—Maple Lane Korn-dyke Fayne, one of the highest fat producing cows in the Lehigh Co. C. T. A. Straight top, good rump and well marked. Born February 2, 1927. Herd fully accredited. Pedigree and price on application. DR. R. L. SCHAEFER, Allentown, Pa.



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WHITE COLLIE, Scotch Collie, Beagle Hound pups, three to four months old. PERRY, N. Chichester, N. H.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—COON Dog Pups, Airedale and Red Bone Hound. Bred from best hunting stock. Seven months old. MAPLE GROVE KENNELS, West Woodstock, Conn. JOHN SPAULDING, Putnam, Star Route, Conn.

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"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. Dak.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., INC., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. JAMES A. BENSON CO., 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. MARION DAV, Georgetown, Ohio.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastodons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.**AN OPPORTUNITY**

to buy a real bull. To avoid inbreeding I must sell my present herdsire. Johanna Korndyke Changling Boy 403871. He was sired by Pauline Korndyke Changling Boy and is out of Lady Alcartra Pontiac Johanna, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. He is a fine specimen.

My herd is accredited

PINEHURST POULTRY FARM
William S. Hurst, Owner
Port Royal Penna.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

IMPORTED T. B. TESTED, REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS FOR QUICK SALE

Grades—25 large heavy springer cows \$165 each, choice 10 or more \$175.

Registered—14 2-year-old springers \$175 each, well grown, perfect individuals.

Registered—32 3-4-5-year-old close springers registered and transferred to American Herd Books, \$200 each for the lot or choice of 10 or more \$225 each.

Bulls from dams up to 28,000 lb. milk and over 1200 butter in a year. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Chambersburg, Penna.

PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE

To avoid inbreeding I am offering my herdsire, Marekor Radium Artis It Mercedes 443482, a son of Radium, who before his name was changed was Sir Riverdale May Echo Lyons 29136 Canadian Herd Book, representing a very popular line of breeding.

"Marekor's" many good daughters that are now in my herd stand as proof of his breeding qualities. He is vigorous yet easy to handle and is fit to head any herd.

Write for price and further particulars.

B. C. ROBERTS
Meshoppen Penna.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY SECOND DIVISION C. T. A.

Twenty-six herds comprise the Cumberland County, Penna., Second Division Cow Testing Association with 222 cows in milk, and 41 dry cows being enrolled. One unprofitable cow was sold.

Sixty cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk, and of these thirty-four exceeded the 1,200 lb. milk mark. Thirty-four cows produced over 40 lb. fat, with fifteen reaching 50 lb. and eight passing the 60 lb. mark for the month.

All of these cows were Registered Holsteins but one which is a high grade Holstein, the result of using a good Purebred sire in a Grade herd.

J. P. SHUGHART, Tester.

DAIRY EFFICIENCY

The present leaning of the farmers throughout the country toward the Cow Testing Association as a means of increasing the efficiency of their dairy herds, is an example of the trend of modern agriculture toward more scientific methods in the farming business. The day of hit and miss farming will soon be a thing of the past for the law of economics dealing with the survival of the fittest as applied to this phrase of our national life will gradually eliminate the farmer who persists in old-fashioned, unsound practices, even as it has practically eliminated the unfit from other forms of business throughout the country. The result of the working out of this law has been seen for the past fifty years in the migration from farm to city. The fallacy of the argument that this migration means ruin to the farming industry is shown by the present condition of agriculture in general and the ever-increasing market and demand for farm products in all parts of the country. This increased demand is shown in the continued high price of milk and other dairy products in our own section of the country.

This demand for efficiency affects the dairy farmer as it does all the others and in the working out of this principle the farmers have found the Cow Testing Association invaluable as it has proven to be the quickest, surest, and cheapest means of eliminating the cow that is failing to return a substantial profit. The Association work is especially valuable at the present time as the high price being paid for dairy cattle of all kinds makes

it imperative that we know just which ones it will pay us better to keep for the present milking herd and a foundation for the herd of the future. Again, when the swing comes in the other direction as it undoubtedly will in a few years it can be met in a much better way by the farmer who has brought his herd to a high state of production by sound business methods. This result is best gained by cooperation with State College and the other extension agencies. When this cooperation has taken the form of membership in a Cow Testing Association the farmer finds himself best able to meet and withstand a period of depression.

TOM C. DAVIS.

COW TESTING HELPS BOOST PRODUCTION

Sound evidence of the higher efficiency which can be built up in dairy herds through the continued weeding out of the poor milkers and the feeding of balanced rations to the good cows that are left is to be found in the case of the Peoria County Dairy Herd Improvement Association of Illinois. Cows tested for production during the past year in the association averaged 47 lb. more of butterfat than did the cows which were tested in the association during 1925, the first year it was in operation. This was an improvement of 18 per cent. Even the records for the past two years show striking increases in efficiency. For instance, the average production of all cows in the association this past year was higher by 662 lb. of milk and 27.7 lb. butterfat than it was in 1926.

Professor (after lengthy explanation of philosophical theory)—"And now, are there any questions?"

Voice in Rear—"What time is it?"

Old Hen—I'll give you a piece of good advice.

Young Hen—What is it?

Old Hen—An egg a day keeps the ax away.

"Will a dollar pay for your hen that I just ran over?"

"You'd better make it two; I have a rooster that thought a lot of that hen, and the shock might kill him too."

"Look, Mary, we have an auto! I bought a used car." "Oh, goody! Now all we have to do is to move to another community so people will think we're the ones that used it!"

A negro went fishing. He hooked a catfish which pulled him overboard. As he crawled back into the boat, he said, philosophically: "What I wanna know is dis: is dis niggah fishin' or is dis fish niggern'?"

"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?"

"Not I."

"I cannot understand how you can have faith in such silly superstition."

"No superstition about it. Saturday is my pay day."



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

To My Patrons

If you are in the market for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle I would be glad to have you keep in mind the following list of sales.

Number of Animals

Mar. 17—F. L. Heilman & Son, Cleona, Pa.	75
Mar. 22—J. B. & F. R. Keller, Chambersburg, Pa.	50
Mar. 24—C. D. Fleming, Middleburg, Md.	65
Mar. 26—Curtis Roop, Taneytown, Md.	20
Mar. 29—J. A. Bard, Shippensburg, Pa.	40
May —C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Pa.	50

Write for catalogs and further particulars.

S. R. MILLER
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

OLDENBURG FARM

MEMBERS OF MY HERD



JUNIOR CHAMPION
(Indiana State Fair 1924)



COLANTHA ORMSBY FORBES
Grand Champion (Indiana State Fair 1923)

125 Registered Females 125

I am always in a position to offer

COWS — BRED OR OPEN HEIFERS — BULLS

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed To Be As Represented

All Animals Will Be Transferred Through the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.
If you do not want them that way, do not answer this advertisement.

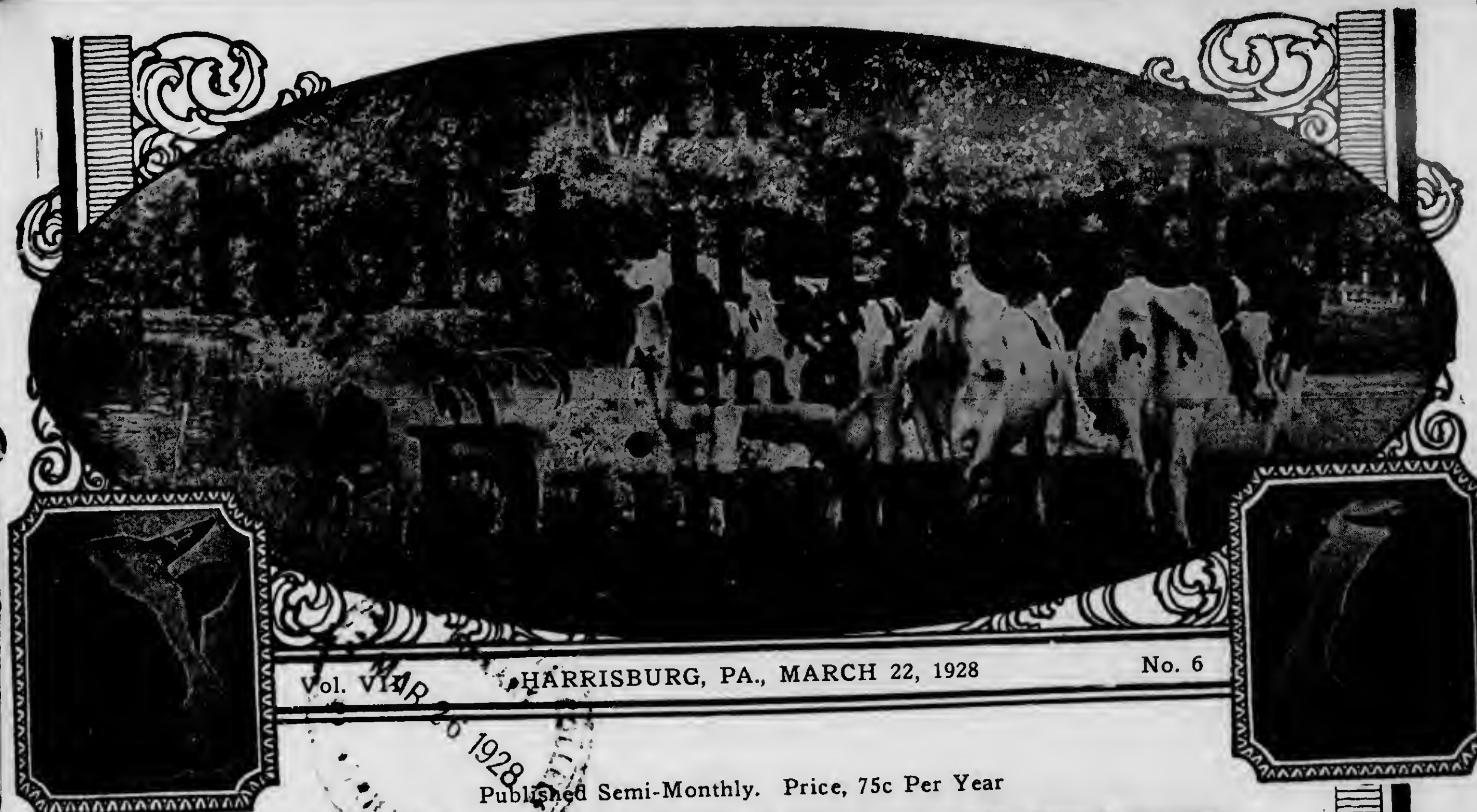
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INDIANA



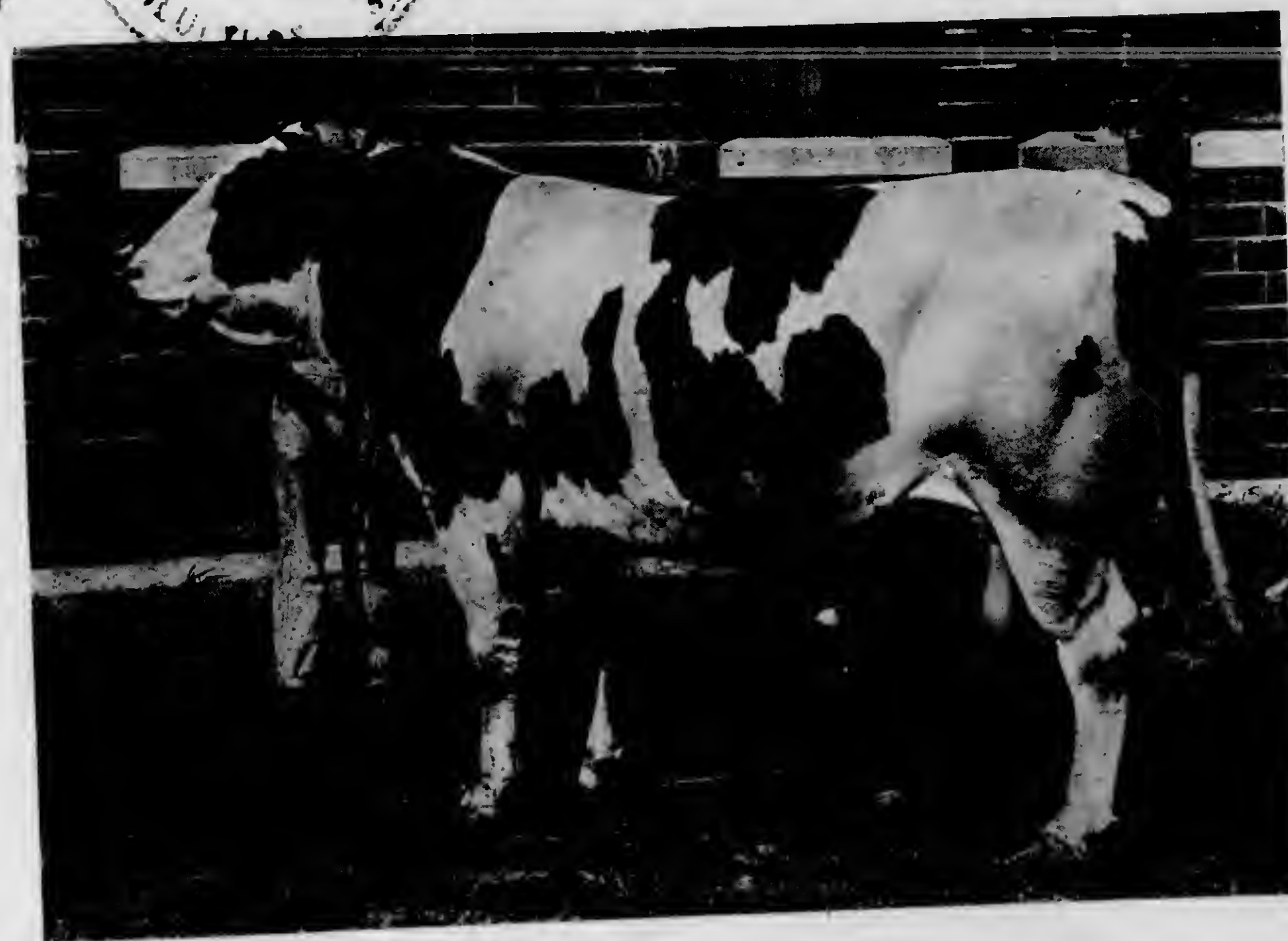
OLDENBURG FARM BARN. SOUTH BEND. INDIANA



Vol. VI HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1928

No. 6

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



DUKE ORMSBY AAGGIE CANARY
Indiana's famous sire and show bull. Former head of the Oldenburg Herd, South Bend, Ind.



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Two for \$160

No. 1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY LUNDE GLISTA, born May 16, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27-lb. sire.

No. 2. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY RETTA GLISTA, born May 19, 1927. By our 27-lb. sire Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, milk 349.2 lb., butter 15.05 lb. in 7 days.

*A very good pair, well grown and nicely marked
—the pair for \$160.*

Herd Accredited

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. 4, Centerville

Penna.

Crawford County



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Sunny Lawn

Stock Farm



SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited



MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON

PENNSYLVANIA

—The—

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1928

No. 6

A Cumberland Valley Accredited Herd

FOR seven years the purebred Holstein herd owned by J. H. Lear, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been enrolled in Cow Testing Association work and has for several years been right up among the leaders in such work in the Keystone State. The Lear herd is locally noted not only for production but also for uniform individuality of a high order. In fact, Mr. Lear is a hardworking true breeder and dairyman, just the kind the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN likes to feature.

For fourteen years Mr. Lear has been a Holstein breeder and for twelve years has been upon his present

own dam averaged 3.98% butterfat in her yearly test so that his daughters have the right to produce milk of high quality.

The younger members of the herd were sired by Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d, whose dam and sire have each won high honors at some of the leading shows. His sire, as a calf, won first prize in his class and was Junior Champion at the 1920 Minnesota State Fair and the same year won similar honors at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. Among the awards won by this young bull as a yearling was second place at the National Dairy Show and he won similar honors at the same show the next year as a two-year-old. Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d was from King Piebe of York Silver Bell. This young show cow was tested for ten months as a two-year-old and is credited with 465.55 lb. butter, 10,638 lb. milk, while as a three-year-old she made a seven-day record of 20.81 lb. butter, 433.6 lb. milk. The sisters and brothers of this cow have won high honors in many show rings during recent years.

The Lear herd contains five daughters of Ormsby Clothilde Lad a former herdsire whose daughters have made a remarkable showing in Cow Testing Association work and who was by Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a 29.73-lb. three-year-old granddaughter of Hengerveld DeKol.

When Mr. Lear started his present herd he purchased two young females, Thornwood Johanna Girl



WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE DONSASKIA
Former Head of the Lear Herd

farm which consists of 111½ acres of limestone soil, situated about two miles south of Carlisle upon the state road running from that town to Gettysburg. This country is rich in historic associations, and is part of the Cumberland Valley, one of the most fertile regions in the state.

The present Lear herd consists of 40 head of purebreds including fifteen daughters of the former herdsire Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, a bull backed by some of the best known sires of the Holstein breed. His own sire, Winterthur Bess Burke Best, was a son of King of the Ormsbys from the noted record maker Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. Donsaskia's dam has a seven-day official record made as a junior four year old of 30.61 lb. butter with nearly 600 lb. milk in seven days and a yearly record of 905.43 lb. butter, 18,221.3 lb. milk. Her sire was Spring Farm King Pontiac, while her dam was a 28-lb. daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince. The seven-day records of Donsaskia's nine nearest dams average 33.37 lb. butter, but what is better, his offspring possess high class individuality and although young, are real producers. His



GROUP OF MR. LEAR'S STOCK

and Lady White Springs 2d. The former born January 1, 1915, was purchased from the veteran Holstein breeder S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is still in the herd together with six of her daughters. She is a natural 4% cow and as two-thirds of the present herd are descended from her, it may be expected that the milk produced by the Lear dairy is of high quality.

Lady White Springs 2d was also a 4% cow. However, a large proportion of her calves were males so she does not have so many female descendants in this dairy.

Last year the Lear dairy averaged 10,442 lb. milk, 440 lb. butter in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and the previous year the average was 12,034 lb. milk and 513.73 lb. butter, one of the cows being credited with 15,035 lb. milk and 661.1 lb. butter.

The herd has been regularly tuberculin tested and for several years has been on the state and federal accredited list.

The Lears are firm believers in purebred stock for their poultry consists of purebred White Leghorns and they keep purebred Spotted Poland China Hogs although they do not register the latter but believe they are rapid growers and give the best return for the feed received.

Usually there are twelve to fifteen acres of alfalfa growing on this farm. In fact, Mr. Lear said that without alfalfa he would not keep dairy cattle. Although the soil was in poor shape when the farm was purchased by the present owner it is now in a high state of fertility and good crops are obtained, a condition which the present owner attributes to the cattle but which in our judgment can in part be attributed to careful farming. From 18 acres, 42 loads of hay have been secured, while 13 acres of lower land has yielded 27 loads of hay—alfalfa, alsike and timothy.

Wheat and corn are grown. Part of the corn is put into the silo which is 42 feet high and 12 feet across and is built of hollow tile. We noticed that Mr. Lear is a believer in improved farm machinery and we attach some of his success in the building up of his land to a well used manure spreader which was housed in a convenient building near the main barn.

Although the house and barn face upon the main state road, the electric light and power is derived from a Genco system and not from a power line. The Lears believe in being up to date in all respects and the house is equipped with running water and has a good radio in the living room. Mr. and Mrs. Lear have no children



VIGOR, GROWTH AND INDIVIDUALITY

and so the extra help is hired but we are informed that should business call Mr. Lear from the farm, Mrs. Lear attends to feeding and taking care of the stock, is a good and careful feeder and thoroughly understands the animals and their needs.

Our story would be incomplete without a mention of the splendid cooperation between Mr. Lear and his next door neighbor, Elmer C. Ludt. These men not only borrow one another's farm machinery when needed but have owned herd sires in common, thus lessening the investment of each and at the same time giving the herd bulls more opportunity to prove their worth. Mr. Ludt has also had his herd enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association for years and when Mr. Lear first decided to place his herd

under State and Federal supervision and have it tuberculin tested, Mr. Ludt also decided to have his herd tested and so these two neighboring herds became two of the first accredited herds in their locality. As might be expected, under such circumstances, Mr. Lear and Mr. Ludt are great friends and the two of them together with Sam Lear are generally found together at gatherings of dairymen and Holstein breeders. Mr. Sam Lear, who is twin brother to "Jake", is also a breeder of Purebred Holsteins and has a very fine herd



A LEAR HEIFER—IN THE ROUGH

and in future issues of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN we plan to tell our readers something about the Ludt and Sam Lear herds.

It is well worth the while of anyone interested in purebred Holsteins to inspect the Lear herd. With only one or two exceptions, all the females have been bred and raised on the premises; the herd has been accredited for years; it consists of animals locally noted for individuality as well as production, and the milk produced ranks far above the state requirements.

Concentration

THIS is the day of specializing, the time has long passed when slipshod methods could answer and make your business anything like success.

Big concerns all over the country have men who concentrate all their energies and thought into one channel and that is why they are successful. When a breeder does have an ambition to make good and does not concentrate his best thought and energy to that end—he is very liable to fail. Any business is a jealous business, you can't divide and try to carry several different lines unless you have able help.

Register the Name of Your Farm

REGISTRATION of farm names is increasing in Wisconsin and approximately five per cent of the farms in the state have their names registered under the state law sponsored by former Senator Charles H. Everett. This provides that a farmer may, upon payment of 25c to the Register of Deeds in his county, record any farm name which has not already been registered in that county and, upon so doing, he obtains the exclusive rights to this name within the county.

A good lecture helps farmers in more ways than one. Some rise from it possessed of more knowledge. Others wake from it refreshed.

Another Victory for the New Association

CHAGRINED by the initial success of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association and in an endeavor to hinder its progress as much as possible, representatives of the Old Association attempted to use their influence with members of the board of some agricultural fairs in an endeavor to have such authorities refuse to pay premiums won by cattle registered in the New Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The officials of your Association promptly protested wherever such a happening was called to their notice



HON. C. G. JORDAN

Pennsylvania's State Secretary of Agriculture decides that fair boards must pay show premiums won by animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association.

and on two occasions in Pennsylvania took legal action to prevent any other cattle premiums being paid unless the cattle of its members were given an equal standing. So far no such action has been argued before the courts and in Pennsylvania it will not be necessary for under date of March 9th, Secretary of Agriculture Jordan notified the proper authorities that no unfair discrimination will be permitted for, if any county fair officials refuse to pay premiums earned by cattle enrolled in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, no state grants to such fairs will be paid by the authorities of the Commonwealth. We are reproducing Secretary Jordan's letter in full:

March 9, 1928.

Your attention is called to the Act of July 1, 1917, P. L. 1195, and the supplements thereto, authorizing payment of a sum not exceeding \$1,000.00 by the Commonwealth to County Agriculture Associations for the purpose of paying premiums for exhibits at the Annual Exhibitions of said County Agricultural Associations.

Certain County Fair Associations have, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, discriminated in the payment of premiums by restricting competition to animals registered in the Herd Book of the Holstein-

Friesian Association of America. In the opinion of this Department State moneys should not be paid for premiums when premiums are so limited. If such restriction or limitation should hereafter be made by any association, payments of the annual sum as premiums for exhibits, by the Commonwealth, will not be approved by the Department of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,

C. G. JORDAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Agriculture in the Netherlands

THE American farmer's conception of farming in Holland is as erroneous as the Dutch farmer's knowledge of agriculture in United States. The Dutchman pictures the American farmer as a rough sort of a man wearing a big hat, carrying a gun, and owning a large amount of land. We in this country know little about the agriculturist in the Netherlands except that he wears wooden shoes and lives near to a dike or a peculiar windmill. Each has his conceptions of the other. Still, the real problems and life of the one are obscure to the other.

The Dutch farmer is that kind of a man who, after visiting a large city, has a headache. His manner of living is simple. The meals consist of plain food, such as black rye bread, milk and vegetables in abundance. It would be a mistake, however, to consider him as a peasant. This Dutch farmer is a business man appreciating the value of cooperation and education. It is his pride and earnest desire to give his children the benefit of an education.

The farmer's wife is boss in her territory. Even her husband, except during house cleaning time, knows very little about what is going on in the household. Although only the simplest foods are cooked, the Dutch housewives prepare very appetizing and wholesome meals. The houses are kept almost spotlessly clean as cleanliness is considered next to Godliness in Holland.

The government is making both farmers and farm. Agriculture courses are supported entirely by the state, and the vast majority of farmers' sons take advantage of this. Most farmers' sons take agricultural courses, which are at the state's expense. After this training the boys want to farm with the result that there are about a hundred candidates when a farm is offered for rent. Urban migration and emigration are not sufficient to solve the problem of a surplus of farmers. Thus the government finds it necessary to increase the "Netherlands" territory by war? Yes, for years this war has been going on. Lately the Guidersea has been attacked. Soon its bottom will be a prosperous province which will give the young farmers work, and the cities food.

Both the government and the farmers are fighting a battle not accompanied by death and destruction. Let it be an example for other nations.—*Iowa Agriculturist*.

Thou must be like a promontory of the sea, against which though the waves beat continually, yet it both itself stands, and about it are those swelling waves stilled and quieted.—*Marcus Aurelius*.

Standardized Milk

THE following article on the standardization of milk appeared in the *Rural New Yorker*. We are reprinting the article because it is a question that is vital to every breeder and owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.—*Editor*.

"Dairying, so important to rural and urban people alike, is today threatened with the most sinister enemy that has ever appeared. Fluid milk is the fundamental in the economics of dairying. Whole, unchanged, natural milk as it comes from the cow is one of the most valuable food products available to the people. Upon the maintenance of the integrity of milk as it comes from the cow depends not only the success of dairying but, what is more important, the health and prosperity of countless children and adults. It would be a bold man indeed who would seek to legalize the adulteration of a product so healthful, so necessary, so long standing as the food of infants and growing children and adults alike, and so vitally bound up with the development and prosperity of the American people. But greedy men are bold. They are ruthless. What does it matter to them if pure, whole, natural milk is the greatest of foods under many circumstances? What does it matter if this natural blend of food elements is as God planned it? What does it matter to them if when a mother's milk fails for her infants, cow's milk, the only recognized substitute, is corrupted so that the babe is starved or weakened and develops into a distorted specimen of humanity? What does history and tradition and science, showing as they do

that natural cow's milk will best supply the food elements needed to rear strong, robust children, mean to men who are seeking profit?

"A bill was recently introduced in Congress to permit the standardization of milk. It was sent to a committee where, thank God, it will die. At this present moment in New York State there seems to be a well-organized and financed group who are working incessantly to break down the laws surrounding and protecting the integrity of milk as it comes from the cow. Like every previous group that has sought to break down the laws protecting natural food products, plausible words and seemingly harmless objects are first presented. Certain professors are quoted and their endorsement secured. Such men sitting in their laboratories, dealing with ideal conditions, are unable to see beyond the pure science of the matter. Then, too, there are so-called scientists who seem to like the publicity which comes to them from advocating radical things. Without full comprehension apparently, they are willing to lend themselves to undermining confidence in milk and destroying one of New York State's most important agricultural enterprises at the same time.

"Slowly but surely, year by year, little by little, while the true friends of milk have been silent because they believed such a thing impossible, the propaganda to create a public demand for high fat content milk has been going on. This is the entering wedge to change the natural milk; beyond the first breaking down of legal protection is plainly seen the passing of natural milk, and with it the passing of the dairy industry in this State. Strange to say (or is it so strange when we consider that there has been no trouble taken to inform truly?), this insidious program to emphasize one constituent of milk to the detriment of milk itself has gained ground. Short-sighted members of associations of certain dairy breeds have been aiding, probably unintentionally, by calling attention to the fat in milk drawn from cows of their breed. They do not see that unless the integrity of milk is maintained—the integrity of all milk as it comes from healthy cows, well fed and cared for, of whatever breed—that soon there will be no such thing as milk; that it will be an emasculated thing, man-handled and man-changed in a hundred different ways by thousands of different human beings, each interested in competing to serve the spirit of greed, the spirit that would set up in place of true, whole milk this perverted thing with the misunderstood name—a standardized milk.

"Under the present law efficient men are working day and night, in season and out, in the performance of their duties to see to it that there is no breaking down of the statute that describes milk as 'the whole, fresh, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept.' These men are connected with the Federal government, with the State government, and with countless municipalities, to whom this definition of milk is the only honest one and the only one that will preserve to the people a natural food product of inestimable value in its natural, unadulterated form. These men deserve the full support of all citizens, and particularly of the agricultural press.

"The duty of every man and woman who is inter-

Willing to Make a Trade

THE practice of having a fixed price set upon surplus animals is a growing one among breeders.

But years ago the price seemed to be fixed only by the prospective customer's apparent ability to pay, and the actual price paid was largely contingent upon said customer's bargaining power. In fact some of the transactions at some of the so-called big breeding establishments reminds one of the following story:

One time on the Texas frontier a man came into camp leading an old dog.

"How much for the dog?" asked a bystander.

"Just fifty dollars," answered the leader.

"I'll give you five dollars," said the other.

The leader stopped short, as if in amazement, then slowly replied:

"Stranger," said he, "I ain't a-goin' to let a little matter of forty-five dollars stand between me and a dog trade. The dog's yours."

Teacher—"Robert, give me a sentence using the word pasture."

Robert—"I went past your house last night."

Absolute Dispersal Sale

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32 Highly Bred Registered Holsteins **32**
Cows Fresh and Near Fresh

Two-Year-Olds, Yearling Heifers
and Calves

HERDSIRE: Berks Pontiac Korndyke, son of the famous King Tweede Spring Farm and an 1100-lb. year record cow.

JUNIOR SIRE: Son of Canadian Milk Record Champion.

Herd Fully Accredited

A 60-day retest privilege given if cattle go into an Accredited Herd. Also Fifty (50) Shoats and Brood Sows, mostly Chester Whites—a few Berkshires.

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THE HOME FARM

Center Valley

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Eight miles below Allentown, or Bethlehem Pa. Good auto road to farm

FOR SALE!

Three Bull Calves

ALL SIRED BY



Rolo the World's Record Bull

No. 1. Out of a Dam that made over eleven tons of milk in one year.

No. 2. Out of Suella of Grayfields. The two nearest dams made over 39 lb. of butter in seven days. Suella made 106 lb. of fat in 30 days on two milkings a day.

No. 3. His two nearest dams average over 38 lb. of butter in seven days. The dam is closely related to Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

These young Bulls are not only bred in the purple, but are individually right.

Your choice for quick sale, \$150.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Md.

ested in maintaining the integrity of natural food products and in halting those who would make something "just as good" as God-made natural foods should hasten to inform their fellows as to the fact that milk as it comes from the cow is full of healthful constituents of which fat is only one. If economists find fat to be the constituent which forms the basis for money estimates, let the user of milk not forget that the infant in arms and the sturdy man find the proteins and the ash and the ideal balancing of the whole in milk in its natural form the basis for growth and energy and strength. Let all interested tell the truth about milk. The cow is helpless to defend her inimitable product; it is possible to deceive some of the people some of the time by clever propaganda, therefore the duty of those who have the truth in them is plain. Stop this poisoning of the public mind about milk. It is not more fat in milk that is needed by the infant in search of healthful food, it is more milk. Even skim milk is an excellent food. Cream is always available to those who are rich enough to pay for a luxury, for cream is a luxury. Milk with a low or high fat content—that is, as it comes from the cow—is an ideal food. Like every other natural food product, it is best in its natural form. Let no one legalize the breaking down or changing of any natural product. The challenge to those who love to maintain the purity of all food, to mothers and fathers, to doctors, to teachers, to editors, is here, and now it is real."

The Editor of the *Rural New Yorker* in dealing with the subject of standardizing milk, makes the following editorial comment:

"New York farmers produce more milk for liquid consumption than any other State in America. It has come to regard the cow as the foster-mother of the child. Realizing the importance of milk to city children, dairy farmers long since met in conference, and established rules to safeguard the quality and purity of milk sold for urban consumption. From the very beginning down to the present time they have been particularly insistent that the milk must be delivered to their customers in the natural, whole, fresh, clean state with nothing added to it and nothing taken from it. These provisions were enacted into State law, and while sometimes violated, have generally been observed. But now without consultation or warning some invisible interest has caused a bill to be introduced in the Legislature to permit fat to be added to the milk or taken from it at will. This bill takes the disguise off the face of those who pretend an interest in city children, and yet demand this opportunity to cheat them in the milk bottle. They would deny the child natural whole milk as it comes from the cow. It would mean a bigger profit at the expense of the farmer and the child. They would have a wide choice between cheap foreign stale fat, and skim milk. Avarice could go no further. Surely dairy farmers will be united against this bill."

"The man who named me a cowcatcher made a bull," reflected that part of the locomotive, just after having tossed aside the eighth fliver of the day. "He should have called me a can-opener."

The Dairy Outlook

THE position of the dairy industry appears on the whole to be fully as strong as it was a year ago. There are as yet no indications of any material expansion in dairy production in the near future. In comparison with a year ago there has been no increase in the number of cows being milked, no significant increase in the number of heifer calves being reared and no material change in the disposal of old cows.

The relatively higher prices of feed grains and other concentrates this year as compared with last year will tend to decrease milk production during the present feeding season, but this may be offset in a measure by the abundance and cheapness of legume hays. Probabilities are that during the coming grass season, the record pasture conditions of last summer and fall will not be repeated.

Domestic demand is likely to be fully maintained during the coming year. The foreign situation on the other hand is such that price depression abroad is resulting in increasing imports into our markets, with the prospect that the increasing foreign supplies will be further drawn upon to supplement domestic production.

The estimated number of yearling heifers being kept for milk on farms January 1, 1928, was 4,173,000, an increase of 127,000 head or 3.1 per cent over the number on hand a year ago. The estimated number of heifer calves saved for milk shows an increase of 217,000 head, or 4.6 per cent. Although these changes indicate a slight tendency toward increasing the size of dairy herds, the increases are small in comparison with the

total number of milch cows on farms, estimated at about 22,000,000. On the whole it seems probable that the increased number of heifer calves saved in 1927, is only sufficient to cause an increase of about one or two per cent in the number of milch cows in 1930. It is possible, however, to increase the herd by retaining old cows beyond the usual age although this tends to be prevented by the present favorable prices of beef.

Although the numbers of dairy cows slaughtered in 1927, as a result of tuberculosis eradication campaigns may have had some significance locally in certain districts, the numbers were not sufficiently great to be regarded as of particular importance from the standpoint of total milk production, being only about one per cent of the total estimated milk cow population.

As a whole, milk production in 1927 was but a little higher than in 1926, but a larger proportion was devoted to the more valuable uses.

In addition to domestic production, dairy products equivalent to almost a billion pounds of milk were imported in spite of the prevailing tariffs.

SHIFTS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

With growing population and with increased consumption of dairy products, significant changes are taking place in dairy regions. In Wisconsin, enlarged demands for fluid milk and sweet cream explain much of the recent decline in cheese production in that state. Increased demand for sweet cream in many eastern consuming centers has led to the growing long distance shipment of this commodity, cutting into production of manufactured products. In eastern producing regions the upward trend in the proportion used in fluid form is likely to continue during 1928. In addition to these shifts, butter and cheese production is being expanded in some of the newer dairy regions, particularly in certain inter-mountain States. In the South, several new condenseries have been established in regions where there is a growing realization of the possibilities in dairying. The general tendency toward higher valued products in the older dairy regions and the opening up of new territories reflect the inability of dairy product manufacturers to compete in price with the users of fluid milk. This has resulted in the forcing backward of the "milk frontier."

With respect to probable imports of cheese, fresh cream, and milk, it may be said that conditions appear favorable for further increase in the imports from Canada.

During recent years the total domestic consumption of fluid milk, butter, cheese, and concentrated milk has been increasing. In 1927, however, there was apparently not the usual increase. The purchasing power of urban consumers declined during 1927, until at the end of the year it was materially below the early part of the year; which partially explains the slowing up of the increase in consumption of butter and cheese; consumption of fluid milk, however, continued its previous increase. The difference in price between high grade and lower grades of creamery butter has been greater this year than for several years previous. This undoubtedly reflects in some measure the increased demand for the better grades of creamery butter.

As predicted in the 1927 Outlook Report, the number

of dairy cows has not been materially increased and a rather favorable spread between the cost of food stuffs and the price of dairy products prevailed through 1927. Present indications are that similar conditions will continue for another year or two and perhaps even longer. Ronghages, especially legume hays, are unusually abundant this winter in the great butter-producing area of the Midwest, and silage and feed grains are as plentiful as they were a year ago. The increased supply of legume hays will tend to increase production during the winter feeding season offsetting the usual tendency of higher prices of concentrates to reduce production. In the fluid milk areas where the dairymen purchase a considerable portion of their concentrated feeds, the spread between feed costs and the price of milk may not be so favorable because of the relatively high cost of concentrates.

The supplies of beef cattle are low and there is good reason to expect rather favorable prices to continue for some time. This will afford dairymen an exceptionally favorable opportunity to dispose of their old cows and low producers at prices high enough to contribute largely toward covering the cost of raising young animals to replace them. Dairymen who have cows of good productive ability, therefore, will probably find it profitable to raise more than the usual number of calves in 1928. This is particularly true of those farmers who have good reserves of hay. Prices of milk cows on January 1, averaged about 24 per cent higher than a year ago. Expansion of production should take place only at about the rate of the increase in the demand for dairy products in the United States. It should be borne in mind that the tendency to increase dairy production evidenced by last year's increase in number of heifer calves kept will not be realized in increased production until these calves have begun to produce, and if, in the meantime, the herds are increased too rapidly the result in about 5 years will be overproduction and depressed prices.

The generally favorable outlook for dairying seems to be shared by practically all sections of the country, and all sections show moderate increases in the numbers of heifers and calves being raised for milch cows.

Increasing consumption of dairy products and development of more efficient methods of production are aiding in the development of the dairy industry in the South. Indications are that there will be a fairly steady expansion, with satisfactory returns to areas which are growing into dairying. Some evidence of the expansion which has already taken place is to be found in the establishment of several condenseries in southern states.

Dairy production on the Pacific Coast is not keeping pace with demand, with the result that the Coast is reaching back into the mountain country for its supplies. The upward trend in demand and rapid development of the industry in this region seem likely to continue for some time.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Superintendent: It is our custom to let a prisoner work at the same trade in here as he did outside. Now, what is your trade—shoemaker, blacksmith, or—

Prisoner: Please, sir, I was a traveling salesman.

McCollum on Nutrition Fads

"ENTHUSIASTIC Americans who are interested in ultra-violet rays are irradiating hens to make them lay more eggs; they are irradiating cows to make them produce a substitute for cod liver oil; and they are irradiating people for almost anything," said Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, in surveying new developments in the field of nutrition at a lecture given recently in Philadelphia.

Anemia has been receiving much attention lately from students in research. Experiments along this line have been conducted at the University of Wisconsin. A study has been made of iron assimilation in rabbits made anemic by being fed on an iron free diet. Recovery was rapid when these rabbits were given iron oxide and lettuce leaves. Cabbage and yellow corn proved less effective. More recently ash of liver has been found important in producing recoveries.

The public is now keenly awake to the unquestioned soundness of the modern nutritional program. In the future we are going to hear more about the quality of food and little about counting calories.

Americans are eating more sugar than anyone in the world ever ate before. We are eating more cereal products than our ancestors ate in the past except perhaps the Egyptians. It is, therefore, particularly necessary that the remainder of the diet should be rich in the important things which sugar and cereals do not supply.

Milk and leafy vegetables are protective foods and more of these in our diet would greatly improve it.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

PUBLIC SALE

Wednesday, March 28, 1928, at 1 P. M.

Carlisle, Pa., R. 5

DAIRY HERD

Tested for Tuberculosis

20 Purebred 4 Grade

10 PRODUCERS, nearly all of which are bred to freshen in the fall. My herd has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Dairy Herd Improvement Association for five years and the records of these cows will prove their merit. We invite your inspection at milking time. SEVEN HEIFERS, six months to a year old. SEVEN BULLS, four yearlings, two six months. Most of these are grandsons of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, now at the head of State College herd. My herdsire is Greider King Lyons Korndyke No. 431241, whose four nearest dams average 4% butterfat. His dam produced 103 pounds in a day and 16,250 pounds in 305 days. He has sired all the young females and my cows are all bred to him. Weight 2,000 pounds. Sixty-day retest privilege.

Send for Catalogue

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.

L. D. WEARY

CARLISLE, PA.

Full of Quality

RECENT visitors to the offices of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN include Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Emlet, of Loysville, Penna. The Emlets have a nice little herd of purebred Holsteins selected for producing ability. Six of the females are daughters of Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline, the handsome sire heading the producing dairy of Murray Miller, of Milton, Penna. Two more are daughters of Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde. Another is by the well-known show sire Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, and yet another by Plum King Johanna, a close relative to the former world's champion Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna.

To head their herd the Emlets searched quite a while until they found a bull that suited them in every particular. They finally purchased Prince Tillie Alicine from J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, Md., who owns the first Washington County herd to be placed on the accredited list. The sire of this young bull is King Tillie Echo, a son of Carnation King Tillie Denver from Dot Alicine Princess a cow that has won high honors at Hagerstown and other fairs in this locality. Carnation King Tillie Denver was a son of Carnation King Sylvia, while King Tillie Echo was from Echo Segis Korndyke Copia, a twenty pound daughter of Korndyke Segis Copia.

As both the Roulette and Miller herds are accredited it will be seen that the Emlet herd is entitled also to be placed on the accredited list. The foundation stock was carefully selected, both from the standpoint of in-

dividuality and producing ability and we might also add that it is light in color as its owners have a liking for light colored stock. Mr. and Mrs. Emlet live in the town of Loysville, and have a farmer look after their establishment who is keenly interested, not only in the products raised but also in the growth and development of the livestock. The Emlets themselves operate a large produce business in Loysville and ship farm produce to a number of large cities so that they are in a position to know the requirements both of the consumer as well as the producer.

The Mask Is Lifted

IN A PUBLISHED statement last week Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of the New York City Board of Health, corroborated all that we have said about the worked-up scare about the danger of western milk. Dr. Harris said in effect that the limit has been reached in the area from which milk could be shipped with safety to public health in the city, and that the time is coming when the State would have to step in to provide a supply from the present milk shed, and protect its quality. Dr. Harris continued: "We have gone as far as we dare go. We dare not take in a wider territory under present conditions for reasons affecting public health. The question of refrigeration enters in and the time required in shipping milk here multiplies the possible germs in the product. If we were situated as Chicago is for instance, with wide areas easily accessible, the problem would be less difficult."

No one has taken the "western scare" seriously except those who have had some personal object in making an issue of it, and those who did not have correct information but naturally accepted the propaganda that has been so industriously and cunningly handed out to them. The real object has been to keep farmers producing milk here in the milk shed at a starvation price, and to supplement the supply in cream and manufactured products from a distance at a higher price. The facts are, first, that there is no western milk available at prices paid here; second, as Dr. Harris says, western milk cannot be delivered here in good condition, and third, we can produce double the volume of milk now required if the price is made reasonable and fair.

Dairy farmers of the New York milk shed have the greatest farm opportunity in the world for coöperation in the sale of milk. They went at it in the right way once, and succeeded. When they were surrendered through an unholy alliance to the buyer they lost their functions and their powers. There is encouragement and hope now in the fact that they have largely come to realize the extent of the calamity. The experience has discouraged organization, which is the only salvation of the industry short of the doubtful and humiliating State dictation. Clearly the remedy is not in destroying organization, but in a rededication of the functions of coöperation and a unity of organization that will save the dignity of the dairy farms and homes and preserve the operations of the farms as a paying business.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Things are not always what they scream.

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown, R. D.

Pennsylvania

Danish Farmers and Co-operation

By W. F. JENSEN

AMERICA'S coöperative ideas are copied mainly from Denmark, a country that is about one-half the size of Illinois, with something over three million inhabitants. There is no question that Denmark has reached a high state in its agricultural development, and can teach a good many lessons in farming. Coöperation started in Denmark about forty years ago, and since then most of the Danish farmers, not all, have associated themselves in many enterprises. They have coöperative creameries, egg-packing and meat-packing plants, feed stores, merchandise stores, and many other branches, including banks, insurance societies, etc. The result of the farmer's entrance into business in Denmark was, of course, the almost complete elimination of commercial life as carried on by individuals, especially in the smaller towns and villages throughout Denmark.

Whether the Danish farmer is receiving more for his product by reason of coöperation than he would otherwise receive, I cannot say. He is, of course, governed by the world's market; but, he has improved the quality of his product and he has established a high standard of efficiency in his dairy herds and other livestock.

The farmers in Denmark, with political control, assumed a rather independent attitude toward the people living in the larger cities. They found markets for their products in foreign countries, and apparently did not encourage the commercial and industrial life of their country. The workers in the Danish towns became largely socialists, and between Socialism and Coöperation, Denmark has not prospered. There is no real incentive in Denmark for the individual to start enterprises in order to give employment. The taxes are very high—that is, for those who pay taxes. It is not possible for a Danish farmer to succeed if he is in debt, and there are a great many unemployed, who are kept on the Dole system. The young people of Denmark are leaving and would like to come to America, but the immigration quota is filled, and there is a waiting list for five years in the future. I will venture to say that if our gates were thrown open, we could have ten per cent of the entire population of Denmark within one year.

I do not think that Denmark can be compared with other small countries such as Holland or Switzerland in point of general prosperity. The effects of coöperation and socialism have been such as to create a narrow outlook, with corresponding neglect of commercial and industrial opportunity. In comparison with our country, there is that distinct difference which, in America, has found its expression in the work of the individual, and the opportunity given him to prosper and contribute toward the building of our payrolls.

Real benefactors of the human race are those who have the vision, the energy and the brain to build payrolls. The first necessity for the head of a family is to have a job. Most other things are of a secondary importance. We are blessed in our American payrolls. In Great Britain, men who excel in literature, in arts, in politics or in industry and the creation of payrolls, are knighted and thus singled out for special honor.

I hope that this wider view will always prevail in America, and that a temporary depression in any one industry will not furnish an excuse for tearing down some other industry. We are all dependent upon each other, and to grow and build is one of our best American traditions.

The Proposed New York Indemnity Bill

THE new bill introduced by Assemblyman Lidzy to amend the agricultural law in reference to indemnities for condemned and slaughtered cattle, provides that appraisals shall be made by three appraisers, one designated by the Commission of Agriculture, one by the owner of the cattle, and the other by these two, the cost of the appraisal to be paid by the State. Two of the appraisers must sign a certificate of the appraisal. Within 30 days the Commissioner must issue a certificate for the payment of the claim, and this certificate shall bear interest after 60 days from its date, and be negotiable. The indemnity paid must be 100 per cent of value, but not exceeding \$150 for registered cattle or \$125 for other cattle. The total indemnity from State and Federal government and salvage is not to exceed appraised value. The bill repeals the laws on the same subject enacted during the present session. It is more favorable to owners of cattle than the new law, especially in the means of appraisal, and provisions for payment.—*The Rural New Yorker*.

DISPERSAL SALE

28 Head of Good Producers 28
to Select from

Both Grades and Purebreds

Tuesday, March 27, 1928

We are going out of the dairy business and will offer our entire herd for sale. They are first and second calf heifers and excellent producers. The herd is headed by Count Alcartra De Kol 486548. He was sired by Count Beauty Lothian De Kol and out of Bonnymeads Lady Alcartra.

Cattle will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

A. A. Raudabaugh, Salesmanager, Carlisle, Pa.
Write for Catalogue and further particulars.

S. E. RAUDABAUGH & SON

R. 6, Mechanicsburg

Penna.

Rations for Dairy Calves

CONTINUING the series of experiments to determine the most efficient rations for dairy calves, Messrs. Morrison and Rupel (Animal Husbandry) have studied the value of two calf meals, fed in a gruel form, as substitutes for milk. During the past two years the Grange League Federation calf meal has been compared with other feeds. The formula of this calf meal, based upon investigations by Dr. Maynard at Cornell University, is as follows:

	Pounds
Linseed oil meal	300
Ground malt barley	200
Red Dog flour	440
Oat flour	300
Blood flour	200
Yellow corn meal	500
Salt	20
Precipitated calcium carbonate	20
Precipitated bonemeal	20

In the first trial calves fed this calf meal in the form of a gruel, legume hay, and a dry concentrate mixture of 30 parts corn, 30 parts oats, 30 parts wheat bran, 10 parts linseed oilmeal, with not to exceed 400 pounds of milk from birth, gained 1.57 pounds a head daily to six months of age. During the past season the average gain has been 1.41 pounds a day. These gains, together with the appearance of the calves, show that very satisfactory growth is made by calves fed this calf-meal, with a limited amount of whole milk fed only during the first 8 to 10 weeks.

In comparison with these results, calves fed a limited

amount of whole milk (not over 400 pounds from birth) in six experiments with the simple mixture, fed dry, of equal parts ground corn, ground oats, wheat bran, and linseed, have gained 1.30 pounds daily on the average. The gruel feeding produced somewhat better gains than the more simple ration. However, it did not equal the ration which has been used as the standard in these trials—consisting of a fairly liberal amount of skim milk (not over 14 pounds a head daily), legume hay, and a mixture of corn, oats, wheat bran, and linseed meal. On this ideal ration calves have averaged 1.77 pounds gain daily to six months throughout the series of experiments.

During the past season a home-mixed calf meal has been compared with the Grange League Federation meal, being fed as a gruel. The formula of this calf meal is as follows: Corn, finely ground, 250 pounds; flour wheat middlings, 250 pounds; ground oats, hulls sifted out, 250 pounds; linseed meal, 120 pounds; soluble blood flour, 100 pounds; salt, 10 pounds; steam bone meal, 10 pounds; and Wisconsin ground limestone, 10 pounds. Calves fed this calf meal as a gruel, alfalfa hay, and a dry concentrate mixture of 30 parts corn, 30 parts oats, 30 parts bran, 10 parts linseed meal, with only 400 pounds of whole milk from birth, have gained 1.54 pounds a head daily. These results indicate that this formula, which consists of feeds readily available to the Wisconsin farmer, can probably be used with about as good results as the Grange League Federation meal.

Gruel feeding has the disadvantage of requiring warm water and careful mixing with the gruel meal at each feeding. Caution is also necessary in changing the young calf from milk to gruel.

Do calves need sunlight? The recent developments in the field of nutrition have raised the question as to the value of sunlight to the growing calf.

Two trials with different lots of calves fed exactly alike, but one of which was exposed to sunlight, showed no difference in favor of sunlight-exposure. In these trials the calves were placed in the sunlight pens with open sheds for shelter. At the beginning of the trial, near the middle of May, inclement weather may have caused some setbacks that would overshadow any beneficial results of exposure to the sun. However, in a trial now in progress the calves were kept indoors during the first six weeks when the weather (July 1st) was very mild and the calves were considerably older. This trial has shown no advantage in favor of the sunlight exposure. It should be borne in mind in this connection that both lots of calves were started on whole milk and were fed a ration containing a good quality legume hay which may have supplied amply all nutritive factors.

Other attempts to improve the standard limited whole milk ration have yielded little success. Tankage and blood meal when fed to the extent of 10 per cent of the dry concentrates failed to improve the gains appreciably. In one trial the level of protein was raised by increasing the proportion of linseed and cottonseed meals to 50 per cent of the total concentrate mixture. The gains in this lot and also in another lot fed the same concentrates with 5 pounds of steam bonemeal added to each one hundred pounds, were no better than

for the standard limited whole milk ration used in these trials. With this ration, the calf is started on whole milk and continued 7 to 9 weeks when the milk is gradually removed, using a total of not to exceed 400 pounds milk per calf.

Many statements have been made to the effect that good legume hay, especially alfalfa, is too laxative for the young calf. In the trials previous to 1927, clover hay was used throughout the experiments. It was offered to the calf as soon as it would eat. In the trials now in progress alfalfa hay of good quality is being used with good success. Perhaps many cases of scour, to which the young calf is subject, may have been attributed to the laxative properties of legume hay when some other factor has been responsible for the digestive disturbance.—*Bulletin 396, University of Wisconsin.*

Grasses from Africa

L. W. KEPHART and R. L. Piemeisel, plant explorers of the United States Department of Agriculture, have just returned from Africa after a nine months trip for grass seeds and forage plant specimens.

New grasses to lengthen the season of green pastures and meadows, both in the South and the North, would be a big factor in reducing the cost of raising livestock in the United States. With this objective in mind the two grass hunters tramped more than 300 miles through the highlands of Kenya and Tanganyika, formerly known as British East Africa and German East Africa, collecting seed of every promising plant. Their collection amounts to perhaps 75 per cent of the forage grasses of the region and consists of 160 lots of grass and forage plant seeds and 400 specimens. These will be tested under United States conditions of soil and climate.

The struggle for grass is an age-old drama. The primitive animal husbandman, when a shortage of grass threatened his herds and flocks, was forced to move his starved animals from the region of drought, often over mountains covered with ice and snow and through swollen streams to distant green valleys in his yearly "quest for grass." Modern agronomic practice has reversed the order by attempting to move the grass to the herds and flocks. The struggle for grass still has its drama even in the most civilized countries.

In the highlands of Kenya and Tanganyika, although the area lies on the Equator, Kephart and Piemeisel suffered more inconvenience from cold than from heat. Mt. Kenya, 17,000 feet high, on whose lofty slopes the explorers gathered many promising seeds, is the only snow-covered spot on the Equator. The equal lengths of day and night, together with the cold climate made this region one of peculiar interest. Length of day has a profound influence on the seeding and fruiting of plants, and in no other place in the world are there grasses growing naturally under such conditions of low temperature and 12 hour days and nights. Seeds were gathered within sight of glaciers 200 feet thick.

Gathering seeds on the mountain tops was often difficult because of the nature of the grasses. Most of them shed their seed as soon as it is ripe, and the ex-

plorers were forced either to take green seed from the plants or gather ripe seed from the ground.

Curiously enough one of the greatest obstacles encountered by these grass hunters was bamboo, the greatest of all grasses. Giant stalks of bamboo, as thick as a man's arm grew on the sides of the mountains in such thickets that the explorers were forced to follow the trails made up the mountain by elephants and other wild animals. Crawling laboriously over broken stalks in a trail the explorers one day came face to face with an elephant. They could not step aside so waited. Soon the elephant decided to do an "about face" himself, when the party proceeded, following in his tracks.

Traversing much of the country on foot, the explorers were constantly attended by native hunters to protect them from wild animals. The country is attractive to hunters and many go there to kill big game.

Not all of British and German East Africa is wild. In fact, this comparatively small area is as varied in climate, soil, and natural vegetation perhaps as the entire continent. It abounds in wild game, such as buffalo, antelope, native cattle, and other herbivorous animals that have grazed the grassy plateaus for centuries. From this fact alone, the plant explorers feel certain the grasses growing there are rich in pasture qualities.

More than 10,000 Europeans are now farming in this area. In parts of Kenya where the Equator crosses, Europeans are raising a high quality of hard wheat. It is one of the few places in the tropics where wheat is grown. It is not uncommon to see in the gardens of these settlers a geographical mixture of vegetation—beans growing beside bananas, pineapples along with potatoes, and cotton with cucumbers.

An honest man will receive neither money nor praise that is not his due.

A Practical Breeder's Herd



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

When we bought him he looked good to us. Today he looks a whole lot better.

His sons and daughters are fine individuals and his daughters are heavy producers.

Let us price you a son of "Idyllwilde" from one of the daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

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This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

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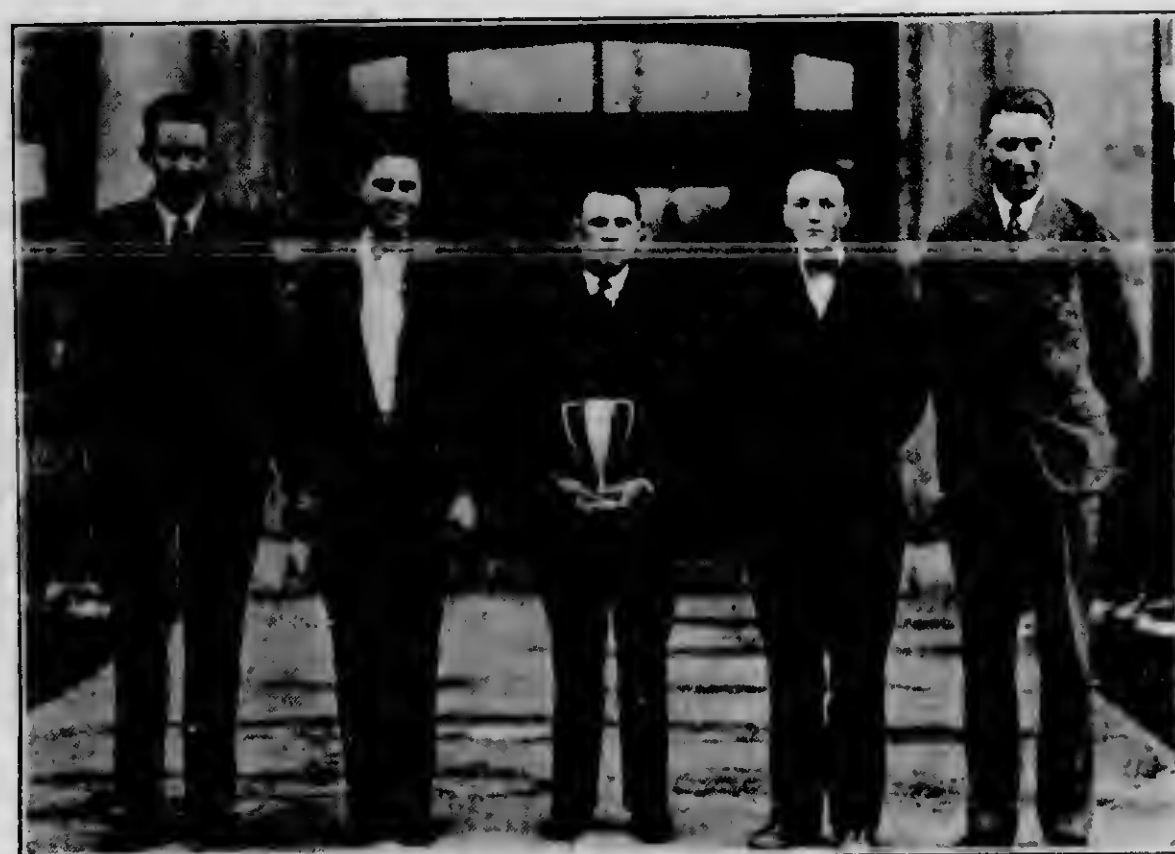
If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

High Schools Train Live Stock Judges

By J. H. LEWIS

FOR the past fourteen years the State Teacher's College at Platteville, Wisconsin, has each spring had a Farmer's Institute or Short Course. With the advancing years business men, Kiwanis Clubs and others have begun to realize that cooperation with the farmer folks and institutions wherein farmers have a direct interest is prudent business policy and this year all elements worked hand in hand with the Teacher's College to make a success out of the annual undertaking. In spite of stormy weather over 5,000 persons filed into the sessions on the four days of the course, March 6th to 9th.

An interesting feature of the Short Course is a livestock judging contest for four-men teams sent in by



PLATTEVILLE'S HIGH SCHOOL JUDGING TEAM
Reading from left to right: Leroy Horn, Guy Rawson, Robert Hefferman, Coach, Richard Rawson, Robert Horn.

the high schools of this section of the state. This year eight schools entered teams as follows: Belmont, Bloomington, Fennimore, Hazel Green, Lancaster, Mount Hope, Livingston and Platteville.

Livingston has entered teams in 1926 and 1927 and it was felt the team from that school would again be the successful contenders for place and awards. Six classes of livestock were judged, three of dairy cattle, one of beef cattle, sheep and hogs. A perfect score comprised 2,400 points.

Platteville scored 1,838.1 points, one hundred points higher than its next nearest competitor, Mt. Hope, and received a fine silver cup donated by Kiwanis and gold medals contributed by the State Teacher's College. The team was composed of Richard Rawson, Guy Rawson, Leroy Horn and Robert Horn. Coach, Robert Hefferman.

Mt. Hope scored 1,738 points. The team was composed of Kent Wilkinson, Clarke Abrams, Goodesell McKichan and Frank Walsh. Coach, Leonard Beadle. The boys received silver medals.

Lancaster was third with 1,702.7 points. The team was made up of Clyde Walker, Lloyd Walker, Don Brandemuehl and Lyal Atkinson. Coach, Frank Cochran. The boys received bronze medals.

Archie Mucks, who had in his college days at the University of Wisconsin been one of its greatest athletes, a big hulk of a man, county agent for Barron County, Wis., for eight years and now secretary of the

Wisconsin Livestock Association, was the judge of awards. He had a time of it on the high individual scores when Don Brandemuehl of the Lancaster team scored 498.6 points out a possible 600. But Guy Rawson, the handsome young farmer of the Platteville team, was a hot second with 497.3 points. Brandemuehl received a silver cup that becomes his personal property.

Assisting Mr. Mucks were five prominent livestock breeders of this section all very competent so that the schools have no chance to claim they failed to receive fair treatment.

What these contests do for boys in a way of practical value to them in the future is shown in the instance of Guy Rawson of the Platteville team. This boy owns outright his own fine herd of fourteen registered cows and at the fall fairs in 1927 this kid, only 17 years of age, carried off most of the ribbons and cash premiums where the herd was shown. Also Guy owns a fine flock of 250 purebred Brown Leghorn chickens. His next venture will be hogs and he is inclined to favor the Duroc-Jerseys.

At any rate the boy is immensely popular at school, among his farmer friends and neighbors and his parents almost worship the lad because of his gentle manners and proficiency in raising high grade livestock.

In addition to the Farmer's Institute in the main auditorium there was a Woman's Institute in the Domestic Science quarters of the college. In the ladies' gymnasium there was an exhibit of farm implements of all kinds manufactured locally, an automobile show on the main floor of the school and an art exhibit on the third floor, the work of the students of the school.

Band and orchestra music, farm films, vaudeville, all contributed to the interest and amusement of the public. Merchants gave away 400 prizes, one hundred each day. No doubt this helped stimulate the attendance but the merchants feel it was a very good investment.

Importance of a Balanced Ration

IT IS probably well at this point to refer briefly to the composition of feedstuffs as it relates to economical feeding of the dairy cow. The cow takes into her digestive system feeds which she utilizes for the production of body tissues, heating the body, performing bodily functions, such as digesting feed, moving from place to place, and for milk production. For the purposes of the present discussion, it is sufficient to say that the constituents of compounds and the relative quantities necessary for these operations have been determined; that is, we know that milk contains proteins and energy or heat-producing constituents, the protein being represented by the casein and albumin, and the energy and heat-producing constituents by the fat and sugar. In addition to the constituents or compounds necessary for the production of milk, she also must have the constituents necessary for performing the other functions mentioned. These, for convenience, have been classified into proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. Fats perform much the same functions as carbohydrates and are worth for production practically two and one-fourth times as much per pound as carbo-

hydrates, and in the balancing of a ration are usually classed with them. This brings us to a definition of a "balanced ration" which is a ration containing these various nutrients in the proportion the cow needs them.

The economical importance of a balanced ration is evident. The cow can use only certain elements or compounds in certain proportions; consequently, if the ration supplies an excessive amount of any one, the excess is liable to be wasted. Not only is this true, but as the cow has to assimilate it even though she can not use it, her capacity for production is reduced.

Cost

In making a ration, cost is one of the important factors. The best practice is to compound a grain mixture so that it will balance with the home-grown roughage. With this in mind, the separate grains should be selected to supply the necessary nutrients at the lowest possible cost. For this, not only the price per hundred pounds but also the relative cost of each constituent, especially protein, must be considered. For example, to determine the cost of a pound of digestible protein in a given feed divide the price of 100 pounds by the per cent of digestible protein in the feed. If this calculation is made for several feeds, the relative cost of protein in each will be apparent. Then the feeds that furnish protein at the least cost can be selected. The same can be done to determine the cost of the carbohydrates and fat, which are the heat-making or energy-producing part of the feed.—*Farmers' Bulletin No. 743.*

How to Do Without a Tester

WHEN dairymen are determined to improve their herds it is not always necessary to hire a tester, for three Vermont dairymen, C. K. Field, Ernest DeVine, and C. H. Dean, all living around Ferrisburg get together regularly once a month and test samples of milk from the cows of their respective herds. They keep records of production on the regular herd improvement association blanks. January, 1928, completed a year's work in this unique association and the men report that the time spent is not only profitable but also enjoyable as they have a good time socially and an opportunity to obtain not only intimate knowledge of their own herds but also a chance to discuss methods and results with their interested neighbors. One result has been getting together as a unit to purchase bulls to be used cooperatively.

You can't build a modern bridge without steel, nor the bones and teeth of a modern healthy body without minerals—of which milk is an ideal source. In *Foods That Give Health*, Rich and Rumsey put it this way: "Milk always remains as our important source of lime for the building and maintaining of bone and tooth structure . . . we may safely get the milk in ordinary form or in the evaporated or dried form." No lime, no teeth.

Jerry—Your wife is gone? Rather lonesome, eh?
Fred—Not at all. I've placed the loud speaker in her chair, and it's lots cheaper in the way of nourishment.

February League Price

A NET pool price of \$2.80 per 100 lb. for 3.5% milk at the 201-210 mile zone was announced by the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., as the basis upon which return will be made to its members for February deliveries.

This price although 10c below the January return is 13c above that of February, 1927, and 49c above the price of February, 1926.

The League reports that 1,531 active members exercised their privilege of withdrawal during the annual withdrawal period which ended February 28. This is an increase of about 400 over the last year's withdrawal and is effective April 1. The official report is that 630 new membership contracts were received during February, an increase of 142 over the same month a year ago.

Auction Sale!

Saturday, March 24

60 Head Cows and Heifers

All T-B Tested

30 Head Accredited—14 Purebreds

Fresh or Close Springers

Pontiac, Lyons and Segis Breeding

The two-year-old herdsire CHIEF SUNNYSIDE CORNUCOPIA, a choice individual from big producing strains.

50 Purebred Durocs

SHOTES, BRED SOWS & FALL BOARS

ready for service.

Farm Implements, etc.

Place of Sale:—1½ miles south of Hershey, Pa., on road between Hockersville and Elizabethtown near Fishburn's U. B. church.

For further information write

A. B. SHENK & SON,
HERSHEY, PENNA.

FOR THE HOUSE HOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Letter Writing

IN THESE days of hustle and bustle, of telephones and telegrams, the art of letter writing seems to be in danger of falling into complete disuse, although there are yet many people who are delighted with the sight of a familiar handwriting or post mark. Now it must be remembered that just as she who would have friends must show herself friendly so she, who would receive a large number of letters, must be interested enough to send a prompt reply. Nor is this a difficult thing to do, after all. Many people simply content themselves by saying, "Oh, I'm no letter writer," and think that excuses them. It should be no harder to write an interesting letter than to carry on an interesting conversation, a community of interests being the basis for both. The letters people love to receive are those that the writer enjoyed writing. The trouble with many people is that as soon as they begin to write a letter, they fall into a certain stilted style such as they would never use in conversation. There is no better motto to adopt in letter writing than the slang phrase so often used, "Be yourself." And that is what a letter should be, a little bit of "yourself."

It is a good idea, just before beginning to write, to read over the letter that is to be answered. This will recall any remarks or questions that should be noticed and puts one in spiritual contact with the correspondent. Many times, just as soon as the letter is mailed one recalls the things one intended saying but forgot.

If there has been undue delay in writing—and so frequently there has—apologies should be made in as brief and as humorous a fashion as possible. Most people have their own troubles and do not care to endure the recital of a tale of woe or hard work. Nowadays everybody is busy, but most people find time to do the things they want to do, and the letters that most people want to write, get written. It is rather a back-handed compliment to plead lack of time.

It is not a good idea to write a vindictive letter, and mail it while one is angry. If there must be an outlet for the steam, let the letter be written and laid away for several days, then read aloud. If there are still things in it that must be said, it should be rewritten in as friendly a manner as possible. It is astonishing what a difference a few days' calm reflection will do. There is nothing to relieve the sting of the unkind written word, and for years, such a letter may exist as the evidence of unkindly feelings.

All letters should be answered as soon as possible, business letters especially, and business letters include all correspondence which has to do with grange, club or church work. Many times the work of such organizations is greatly hindered by the failure to answer inquiries promptly or entirely. Wherever the heads of organized work meet, one hears voiced the complaint of the failure of women in this respect. Social correspondence falls naturally into certain intervals, according to the

intimacy of the writers, but the greatest interest is kept up if the letters are not too far apart, just as frequent calls from close friends are more enjoyable than the casual or formal call of mere acquaintances. The intimate details of daily life, the news of mutual friends and relatives, the doings in the home town all form a basis for the bright, newsy, letter that every one loves to receive. Where the bond is closer, the subject matter will naturally suggest itself, but even then the news of old friends is always welcome.

For the Spring Sewing

FOR tracing on silk or wool, it is best to use a tailor's crayon. For tracing on cotton, a tracing wheel should be used.

Pressing is a most important part of sewing, not only during the process, but at its conclusion. Much is detracted from the looks of a dress when a fold of the material has come in the wrong place and has never been pressed out, that is the crease that comes from being folded while in the shop. If patterns on material are wrinkled, it is very necessary that they be pressed carefully before being used, in order that the garment may be accurately cut out. The second turn of a French seam, and the first and second turns of a hem should always be pressed, and in plain sewing, one can often avoid basting by pressing the hem before stitching. Nowadays one can buy buttons and button holes in strips, which can readily be sewed on the garment, thereby saving one from the most disliked jobs in sewing. Hooks and eyes and snappers may be bought fastened on a tape, and the collar bands for men's shirts are on sale at most dry goods stores. These aids and the simple lines of the present-day dresses have done much to lighten the burdens of the home dressmaker.

Sponge Cake Pudding

FOR this the ingredients are one cup stale sponge cake crumbs, two cups of milk, one half cup banana pulp (which has been run through a sieve), one quarter cup of sugar, one quarter teaspoon salt, one half tablespoon lemon juice, one teaspoonful vanilla and three eggs. Scald the milk and pour over the cake crumbs; allow it to stand one-half hour and rub through a sieve. Add banana pulp, and the other ingredients, including the eggs beaten light. Turn into buttered individual molds, set in a pan of hot water and bake till firm. Remove from the oven, let stand five minutes, turn out and serve with a rich cream or whipped cream.

Smile at a peach and make it a pair.

THIS PAGE IN THE NEXT ISSUE WILL
BE FOR MEN ONLY.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere

The Answer Is Simple!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee to members for this service is 25 cents per animal. Fifty cents to non-members.

In filling out the application for registry of your unregistered animals use the name and number of the sires and dams as they appear on the registry certificates.

If the sire or dam is registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned by registered mail with the registry certificate of their offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year old, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males.

Fifty Cent Transfer Fee to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred to new owners through the New Association at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SIX STATES NOW REPRESENTED

\$10.00 for a Life Membership

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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MARCH 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Second Largest Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association

THE new registry association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., with offices at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is now the second largest Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association in America. This wonderful growth has been accomplished in a little over two years, and has been made possible through the adoption of a revised and up-to-date method of recording pedigrees and maintaining a herd registry.

The rapid growth and extension of the new Association is positive proof that the Purebred Holstein industry has reached a point when breeders demand an up-to-date and business system of recording Herd Book records and prompt service at reasonable fees.

The Purebred Holstein industry has grown so large and the cattle have become so widely distributed that the question of advertising and extending the breed is an individual or local problem.

For example, Holstein breeders on the Pacific Coast could not hope to receive results in an advertising way by paying increased fees to the Registry Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont, and that Association in turn could not direct advertising on the Pacific Coast to the same advantage that the breeders on the Coast could look after their own interests. Therefore it is very plain to see that the matter of advertising is a local and not a national proposition.

Again the expense of advertising milk should not fall upon a few dairymen who own purebred dairy cattle, but rather upon all producers of milk who are supplying the territory in which the advertising is to be done. Some Holstein breeders market their milk in the raw state, others sell their milk to the cheese factory, the butter factory or the condensary and therefore the matter of advertising their products through the Registry Association is entirely out of the question.

To tax the Holstein breeders living in Wisconsin and selling his milk to the cheese factory, and to use the money to advertise special milk on the Chicago market that is produced by a few wealthy breeders who happen to be connected with the Association's management, is unfair, unjust and unwarranted.

If we argue the question from all sides there is nothing to justify a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association taxing its members through increased fees to advertise milk or advertise cattle, and we might add—to promote national politics.

The wonderful good which the new Association has accomplished in restoring public confidence and bringing prosperity to the Holstein industry should encourage every breeder who is identified with the new Association to go out and get other breeders to join and not to cease in their efforts until every real breeder has joined in the movement.

True Everywhere

BRITISH advocates of high record making have been advertising that the more milk a cow gave, i. e., the larger her record, the lower the cost of production, that is—the lower the cost per gallon of milk. At a recent dairymen's meeting in the Midlands, Principal W. A. Stewart of the Moulton Farm Institute stated that in his judgment "this claim is an economic fallacy because it is only true if the cows last and go on breeding regularly."

Problems of the Purebred Industry

THE question, "What is the matter with the purebred business," is being asked on every hand.

It is one that every fair-minded, thinking individual can and must solve himself. The faults that have crept into the business can be remedied in a large measure by sane thinking and sane conduct. How long are breeders going to shut their eyes to a lot of things that have been pulled off in the last few years. How long are breeders going to patronize sales in which fictitious prices run up averages and are made to promote public estimation of certain breed individuals? Safety lies in buying upon merit alone, a willingness to pay sane prices, allowing for individual worth plus the added value of judicious publicity, and no more. Refuse to buy from herds simply because the bull heading it is said to have cost twenty-five or fifty thousand dollars. Fictitious values can not go on from sire to get. Those who bite at this game are too often beginners, whose losses are bound to be great; they engender disgust and end in failure. Such experiences prove harmful to the business. The average breeder, the man who carries the milk, must sell on merit alone. The addition of a new herd bull, or a female or two, at reasonable figures, is always a sound investment. This is a progressive program. But to advertise the purchase of a twenty-five or fifty thousand dollar bull will not bring average breeders, farmers and dairymen to your farm. There is a happy medium to follow in buying, in advertising and in the manner of selling. Sane thinking and sane conduct will solve many of the problems of the purebred business.

The above article is an editorial copied verbatim from the *Poland China Advocate* except that words like boar, etc., have been changed to bull, etc., in order to make it apply to Holsteins instead of hogs. However, the business of breeding purebred cattle and hogs is really sound at heart. The only thing the matter with it is upon the surface and can and will be removed when the rank and file of the breeders awake to the situation and take the necessary steps to remove the fungous growth and again place their industry upon a sound and secure basis.

Why This Silence?

ONCE more should a stentorian yell be sent up for Farmer Lowden to belch forth encomiums upon the wonderful efficiency and prosperity of the Danish farmer. It is not to exceed two years ago that patriots of the Lowden stripe were loping up and down the land quoting Denmark as the ideal farm efficiency country of all the earth. It was said by sundry of these American citizenry that if Lowden and his kind want to adopt the Danish system, well then Denmark might be a pretty good place for them to move into and join the Danish farmers' union. Furthermore it is not fair to Denmark for these fellows to forget that country and its "ideal" farm conditions.—*Sioux City Daily Live Stock Record*.

The British Friesian Controversy

LATEST reports from England indicate that the split among the breeders of Friesian cattle may result in the formation of two distinct registry societies. At a meeting held at Crewe early in March a club to protect their interests was formed by buyers of the Friesian cattle imported from South Africa together with a few others interested in such importations, but the question of separate registration was deferred to a meeting which will be held at the time of the Royal show at Nottingham. An English lady, Mrs. Wolseley, is "chairman" or president of the new club and a Scotchman, Mr. C. Christison is secretary pro tem.

The new club is promised the assistance and coöperation of the South African Breed Society and will be called "The Friesland Club."

It will be remembered that a year or two ago a shipment of Friesian cattle was brought from South Africa to England and sold at high prices. Recently it was proposed to bring another shipment, but the majority of the members of the British Friesian Society at a general meeting were not favorably disposed toward bringing more cattle from South Africa and, in case animals were imported, favored importation from Holland. Nevertheless the friends of the South African cattle brought the shipment to England but the prices at the sale at Reading fell far short of the prices obtained at the first sale. Officials of the British Friesian Cattle Society then refused to register the recently imported cattle, hence the split. Although the present president of the British Friesian Cattle Society is strongly against registering the cattle in question, at least two former presidents of the Society side with

the "insurgents" and one of them intimates that the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association would also like to send cattle to Great Britain if permission could be obtained from the British Government.

Milk Drinking

ONCE upon a time milk was supposed to be food solely for babies. What the human babies couldn't use, might go to the young of other species, but as a beverage for adults, milk hardly was mentioned.

Then began an era of public education sponsored by dairymen, nutrition experts, health officials and physicians. If anyone doubts the power of propaganda when making known the merits of a good article, let him watch the milk statistics.

Everybody learned that there is an intimate relationship between milk consumption and health. Milk is better than tea or coffee. Milk makes strong bodies and clear minds. Milk steadies the nerves. Milk keeps the teeth from failing. Milk is a fine bracer for the laboring man. Milk is cheaper than meat and compares favorably with eggs and many other staple foods.

And when the people came to understand and to believe these things, they began to buy more milk. Figures representing the increased demand are hard to comprehend. The production of milk in this country in 1926 was greater than that of 1925 by 4,000,000,000 pounds. The statistics are those of the United States Department of Agriculture. The greater part of this increased consumption was in the homes of city people.—*Detroit News*.

Lone Pine Farm

LONE PINE FARM is situated half mile from Plymouth, Wis., and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Witt Swart. Mrs. Swart runs the poultry which consists of a large flock of Barred Rocks and she obtains good prices for a number of the birds raised for breeding purposes.

Mr. Swart is an expert judge of cattle and a careful breeder and dairyman. The twenty-four purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in the herd have averaged well over 300 lb. butterfat in the herd improvement test during the past two years.

The herd is headed by Jerry Homestead DeKol Segis a grandson of Matador Segis Walker, and is from the noted record maker Aurora Homestead Badger.

Farm Living More Healthful

LIVING on the farm in Ohio is more healthy than living in the city, according to I. C. Plummer, chief of the division of vital statistics, Ohio department of health. Eleven persons over 100 years of age died in the state last year and all of them, he says, were farm residents.

"The surest way to be happy, is to be so gol-darned busy that you have no time to be unhappy."

Subscribe for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Letters to the Editor

CHARTER MEMBERS

Cameron, Wis.,
March 7, 1928.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Penna.

I am enclosing my check for \$1.00 for two years renewal. We like the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN because you seem to be trying to do for the Holstein breeders just what *LaFollette's Magazine* and *The Capital Times* are trying to do for the public in general in Wisconsin. We have read with much interest the article under the heading of Another Bubble "Busted" in the February 22d issue.

The facts that you are digging up and giving to the public must of necessity result in putting the Holstein industry on a safer sounder basis. We are trying in Wisconsin to expose questionable methods in politics and, being as we were aware of the fact that the speculative element that had gotten control of the old Association was so to speak, feathering their own nest at the expense of the real breeders of Holsteins, we were, as will be shown by the records, one of the first to take Membership in the New Association. In fact we were charter members. We believe that publicity is a great destroyer of every evil in politics or anywhere.

The corrupt element in control of our Government laughed at Senator LaFollette. Many times when he stood practically alone raising his voice in protest against corruption in politics many honest well-meaning people believed him altogether wrong. But as time went on man after man was won over and the public became aware of the fact that many things advocated by LaFollette, though turned down at the time, were being written into law. The results have been that protests from the late Senator that would once have been laughed at and hissed at, have saved the people an oil reserve worth more than four hundred million dollars. We believe that God intended that the door of opportunity should be opened to every man and woman alike no matter what their station in life.

We have been slow to realize the power of the press and unfortunately we have few papers nowadays that are really free and being published in the interest of the masses. Therefore the efforts of any Publisher who is not afraid to raise his or her voice in protest against wrong and oppression can't fail to prove a blessing to the world. The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN ought to be read in every farm home in the land.—*Wisconsin Holsteiner*.

AS TO "T. B." TESTING

EDITOR: HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

A recent booklet on testing for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis has come to my notice. This small volume is the result of a conference of Veterinarians at Atlantic City and reports rather favorable results from the work of testing and what is most encouraging, is a changed state of mind on the part of breeders and dairymen in regard to the test. It states that most dairymen and breeders of purebred cattle are in favor of the test today. I am delighted that this is so. I feel, however, that the test is bringing along with its good effects many severe problems. Many reactors are slaughtered and as a result the price of dairy cattle is going up. Any good dairy cow is worth at least \$150, today and just ordinary good grade cows are bringing as much as \$175. If cattle go up in price a milk producer must have more for his milk and the consumer should see that this is reasonable and be willing to pay accordingly. The test is not the most satisfactory thing in the world but it is the best thing of its kind we have. We, therefore, as humanitarians, should all put our herds under federal and state supervision and should take the view that in doing this we are doing something for the benefit of humanity as well as doing what we can to free our herds of this terrible disease.

A recent number of *The Rural New Yorker* contains some interesting letters on the subject of the test. A consumer

writes that he has no use for the test as it is raising the price of milk. It unquestionably is raising the price of milk and the man who puts his herd under federal and state supervision deserves more for his milk. The consumer should be willing to pay more for his milk when he is inured against drinking disease germs. The consumer who takes the attitude of the one writing this letter is a hard person to understand. Another letter comes from a farmer who likes the test. This gentleman is a humanitarian and a credit to his profession. A third letter comes from a New York farmer who is having his herd tested and is annoyed by many reactors, small indemnities that do not pay him for his losses, and having to wait a long while for his indemnity. He has all my sympathy. The test is hard to understand. It is surprising how apparently perfectly healthy cattle react and it does seem as if what we get does not indemnify us for the loss of cattle slaughtered as reactors, and then we have to wait while some one in a government office unwinds red tape a long while before we get any indemnity at all.

But in spite of all this the test is the best thing we have so we had better go on with it. It is better to have a herd under state and government supervision than one that is not. But a dairyman should raise his cattle and not buy them and if he can afford it build a dairy barn largely of cement and steel with as little wood as possible. The consumer should be willing to pay what milk free of disease is worth. The state should pay fair indemnities and pay them promptly.

Finally, as a matter of patriotism, let's rid our cattle of this disease. The Dutch have done it without a government indemnity; surely we can do it with one.—*Eugene B. Bennett*.

The booklet to which Mr. Bennett refers to is Circular No. 131 issued by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. It is entitled Bovine Tuberculosis: Progress in its Eradication, and consists of a number of selected papers read in Atlantic City when the Eastern State Tuberculosis Conference was held in conjunction with the semiannual meeting of the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association. Leading veterinarians of a number of states spoke on various angles of this great problem and reported progress in their own jurisdictions. We plan to reproduce some articles from these papers from time to time.—*Editor*.

NO MORE DAIRYING FOR THEM

We have sold all of our Holsteins. We would not take as a gift the best herd of Dairy Cows on earth if we had to stay with them as most owners do—none of it for us. We keep two and that is one too many.

We have a good herd of purebred Poland-China hogs—100 purebred ewes, a few Percheron mares—we raise five or six thousand bushels of corn each year, also 125 tons Alfalfa, and make more real money than any Dairy herd in Kansas. We have the money to pay for anything we want, while most of the Dairymen are on the rocks, and there are no Fords on this farm. We also have 500 purebred White Leghorns—had one shipment of fourteen in January from Tom Barron of England. No dairy work for us.—*Former Kansas Dairymen*.

Our Kansas friends must have purchased their Holstein stock from some of the so-called big breeding establishments where the animals are fed everything that they can consume, pampered and handled like bovine babies and induced to make large records without consideration as to cost or the influence upon the animal and its progeny. No other explanation comes to our mind.—*Editor*.

Blushing, she hid her face on her father's shoulder. "He loves me," she said.

"Then I suppose he wants to marry you?" the old man grunted.

"Yes, dad."

"What's his income?"

She started. "I don't know," she murmured, "but the coincidence is very strange."

"What coincidence?" asked her father.

"Why," she answered, "Algernon asked the very same question about you."

GOVERNMENT POSITION OPEN

United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for the position of Associate Physiologist.

Applications must be on file with the Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than April 24.

The examination is to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty at Beltsville, Md., and vacancies occurring throughout the United States in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The salary range for this position is \$3,000 to \$3,600 a year, the entrance salary depending upon conditions obtaining at the headquarters where the vacancy exists. A probationary period of six months is required; advancement after that depends upon individual efficiency, increased usefulness, and the occurrence of vacancies in higher positions.

The duties, under general direction, are to perform research in (1) the physiology and histology of the reproductive organs; (2) the physiology and histology of the mammary gland in relation to its producing capacity; and (3) other studies of physiology in relation to conformation, anatomy, growth, reproduction and milk secretion.

Competitors will be rated on their education, training, and experience; and a thesis or publication to be filed with the application.

Full information may be obtained from the Commission at Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the United States civil service board of examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

WHAT SOUTH DAKOTA FOUND IN HER STOCKING

By LOUIS N. CRILL

Secretary of Agriculture, Pierre, South Dakota

Five hundred million dollars in round numbers is the value of South Dakota products for the year 1927. And this in a state that has only commenced to develop its great resources. Only one-third of its 49,000,000 acres of land has been turned over by the plow. Its great mineral resources lying hidden through the cons of time are just on the eve of great development.

Its great industrial and power possibilities are still rocking in the cradle of opportunity. And yet in the year 1927 South Dakota produced \$3,670 for each family or \$734 for each man, woman and child in the state. \$480,000,000 was produced from our farms alone. We had 76,000 farmers in 1927—and this shows a production of \$6,315 for each farm.

To put it in another form. South Dakota produced over \$10 per acre for every acre of land in the state with only one-third of this land in actual cultivation.

PRODUCTION 1927	
Grain and Cereals	\$271,336,500
Grass, Seed and Hay	70,932,775
Live Stock Production 1927	61,688,680
Wool and Hides	2,605,000
Cream, Milk, Butter and Cheese	38,000,000
Commercial and Garden Vegetables	17,318,440
Fruits and Fruit Production	763,575
Pottery, Crystals and Indian Novelties	55,000
Honey and Bees	336,300
Poultry and Pet Animals	20,304,000
Nursery and Greenhouse Production	462,000
Lumber and Forest Products	1,638,000
Mineral and Quarry Products	10,594,955
Game and Furs	2,281,000
Water Power and Ice	2,025,000
	\$500,341,225

South Dakota has started a campaign for 10 million acres of alfalfa and 10 million dairy cows in the next 10 years. It produced 142 million bushels of corn in 1927 and is feeding nearly 2½ million pigs. The mighty Missouri that courses through the state carries on the breast of its tide 254 feet head that will deliver 500,000 horse power. It has the raw products that will deliver a thousand factories and manufacturing to operate to capacity a thousand factories and manufacturing industries of different kinds. One hundred eighty different

products in the year 1927 contribute to its new-made wealth of one-half billion dollars.

Its mineral resources comprise all the precious metals and nearly all of these used for commercial purposes. Its lakes, its valleys, its picturesque bad lands, its wonderful Black Hills, make its scenic beauties the marvel of the world.

South Dakota, situated in the center of the continent, is destined to become the center of agricultural production, industrial activity, mineral wealth and the Arcadia of the tourist. It only awaits the coming of a million more people to join in its great development.

South Dakota, rich, if not the richest in developed and undeveloped agricultural opportunities, great, if not the greatest in industrial and power possibilities, wealthy, if not the wealthiest in mining resources, and with scenic and recreational advantages that appeal to the wanderlust of the world, her future is just in the making.

The trek of thousands who are longing for a farm and home which can now be obtained cheaper than ever again is started toward South Dakota. In another ten years its millions of acres of raw prairie, with soil as fertile as any area of the earth, will be turned into a landscape of happy and prosperous homes.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN COLD STORAGE

The monthly report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows the following cold storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on March 1, 1928:

Creamery butter, 14,410,000 lb. compared with 7,952,000 lb. March 1, 1927 and a five-year average of 16,362,000 lb.

American cheese, 36,719,000 lb. compared with 39,382,000 lb. March 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 34,494,000 lb.

Swiss including block cheese, 5,344,000 lb. compared with 7,444,000 lb. March 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 7,268,000 lb.

Brick and munster cheese, 1,247,000 lb. compared with 1,548,000 lb. March 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 1,218,000 lb.

Limburger cheese, 1,158,000 lb. compared with 1,469,000 lb. March 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 969,000 lb.

All other varieties of cheese, 4,327,000 lb. compared with 4,229,000 lb. March 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 4,504,000 lb.—*Lloyd S. Tenney, Chief of Bureau*.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK

The 25th anniversary of the inauguration of farm demonstration work by the United States Department of Agriculture will be observed in February, 1929, at College Station, Texas, where the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College has already begun preparations for a celebration. The first farm demonstrations of improved practices under the direction of the department were undertaken in 1904 in Texas and the activities in commemoration of the beginning of this movement will be centered in that State.

Representatives of the department and State extension workers will meet in Houston, Texas, the week of February 4th. A number of similar associations will meet in that city during the same week.

The plan of extending knowledge of improved methods by supervised demonstrations carried on by farmers on their own farms originated in the effort of the Federal Department to combat the cotton boll weevil.

The first field representatives of the department in coöperative farm demonstration, J. A. Evans and W. F. Proctor, were appointed in February, 1904, to serve a territory in southern Texas. Mr. Evans is now assistant chief of the office of Coöperative Extension Work and is in charge of such work in the Southern States.

Demonstration work rapidly grew and in 1906 the first agent was employed to work exclusively in one county, Smith County, Texas. Other States became interested, and in 1914 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act which provided for coöperation between all of the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture in carrying on extension work in agriculture and home economics. More than 2,000 counties now employ one or more extension agents and there are altogether more than 5,000 technically trained persons engaged in this work.

240 Head of DAIRY CATTLE 240 FOR SALE

161 Purebreds—79 Grades



A. A. RAUDABAUGH

Included in the 10 sales listed below are some of the best Purebreds and Grades, both milch cows and young cattle, to be found anywhere.

This is my ninth consecutive year as Tester for the Cumberland County C. T. A., in which all of these herds, except Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel's, are entered—some of the herds have been in the Association during the entire eight years. The table below shows the average yearly milk and butter production for each of these herds together with a detailed list of the kind of animals to be sold.

These are all complete dispersal sales—the men are selling out—excepting Mr. Lear, who is overstocked and is reducing his herd.

	No. to be Sold		Bulls, 3 Years and Over		Bulls, 7 Mo. to 3 Years		Bull Calves		Cows, 4 Years and Over		Cows, 3 to 4 Years		Heifers, 2 to 3 Years, Fresh		Bred Heifers		Heifers, 1 to 2 Yrs., Not Bred		Calves Under 1 Year		Cow Testing Association Record—Average 1927	
	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	G.	P.	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter
March 8—WALTER RUPP, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	17	...	2	1	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,410	504
March 13—G. R. SHAULL, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 5	28	1	...	4	...	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	8,721	400
March 15—JOHN L. BASEHORE, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	25	...	2	2	1	1	2	5	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	3	1	9,184	390*	...	...	...
March 19—GEORGE L. SNYDER, Carlisle, Pa., R. 6	20	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,983	462†
March 22—J. B. MEIXEL, Boiling Springs, Pa., R. D.	27	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,193	382*
March 23—MRS. J. L. BERNHEISEL, Loysville, Pa.	28	...	1	...	1	2	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,626	412*
March 24—W. W. PEPPER, Newville, Pa., R. 1	26	...	...	2	1	4	5	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	12,651	502*	...	...	...
March 27—S. E. RAUDABAUGH & SON, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	28	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	5	9,323	400†	...	...	...	...
March 28—L. D. WEARY, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	19	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	2	9,502	392†	...	...	...	...
April 21—J. H. LEAR, Carlisle, Pa., R. 5	23	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	5	10,442	440*	...	...	...	...
Totals	240	1	5	8	10	6	29	39	15	20	4	21	4	17	6	6	12	37	...	...	...	...

*Accredited. †Clean, 60 day retest privilege. ‡60 day retest guarantee.

LOOK FOR INDIVIDUAL SALES ADVERTISEMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE

WRITE ME FOR CATALOGS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS **A. A. RAUDABAUGH, SALESMANAGER**
CARLISLE, PA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 23, 1928—Loysville, Pa., Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel, Admrs.
March 24—Newville, Pa., W. W. Pepper, 26 head, A. A. Raudabaugh, Sales Mgr.
March 24—A. B. Shenk & Sons, Hershey, Pa.
March 27, 1928—Mechanicsburg, Pa., S. E. Raudabaugh.
March 28—Grayslake, Ill., Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association Spring Sale, C. W. Wray, Secretary.
March 28—Lake Odessa, Michigan, Absolute Dispersal of Lake Side Dairy Herd, W. A. Schantz, Prop.
March 28—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, L. D. Weary Sale.
March 29—Shippensburg, Pa., R. 3, J. A. Bard, S. R. Miller, Sales Mgr.
March 29—Big Flats, New York, Oscar Kahler & Son Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 30—Center Valley, Pa., The Home Farm herd dispersal.
April 2—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Spaulding Farm Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Company, Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
April 21—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, J. A. Lear Sale.
May 8-9-10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Commercial Classic, Address inquiries to James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.
June 7—Milwaukee, Wis., Ninth Cooperative National Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Wis., Mgr.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.
July 18-19—Hamline, Minn., National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 306 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

RALPH ADAMS' DISPERSAL

The Ralph Adams dispersal took place at Newport, Penna., Monday, March 12. The herd has been regularly tuberculin tested and was recently placed upon the State and Federal accredited list. There was a good attendance. Thirteen females above two years old averaged \$181.23 and two good grade cows averaged \$146.50. Nearly all of the herd had not yet come to maturity, and there were a number of young bull calves in the sale.

The top price was \$230 for the cow Beauty DeKol Tehee Korndyke, purchased by George Sheesley, of Millin, Penna., who also secured Wynga Pel Vernon Korndyke 2d, a six year old for \$225. Both of these cows were recently fresh. Lady Tehee Walker Korndyke a granddaughter of King Walker went to N. B. Gable, of Newport, for \$200. She had just dropped a heifer calf which also fell to Mr. Gable's bid. Jonathan Black, of Millerstown, Penna., obtained the cow Jewel Pietertje Clothilde for \$225 and F. W. Swartz, of Path, Penna., paid \$220 for her daughter Jewel Clothilde Yerkes Segis.

BASHORE DISPERSAL

Orpha Korndyke Yula, a seven-year-old cow with a Cow Testing Association record of 492.50 lb. butter, 15,091 lb. milk, topped the dispersal sale of John L. Bashore which was held at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, March 15th. She was purchased by B. J. Forney, of Millersburg, Pennsylvania, R. 2. She was a very handsome animal and is a granddaughter of Duke Korndyke Sarcastic. A son of this cow, just a year old, was purchased by George Wrightstone for \$101 and her very young heifer calf went to E. S. Hess, Mechanicsburg, for \$53. Vasco Aaggie Snow went to Mark Bashore for \$225 and the same bidder secured Annie Bell White Oak for \$252.50. A grade cow with a good Cow Testing Association record brought \$247 and another one \$236, both being struck off to Albert Jordan. In all there were fourteen purebred females, ten grades and five very young calves. The entire twenty-nine brought \$3,729.50. The herd was accredited.

HEILMAN SALE A SUCCESS

A big crowd of farmers and dairymen from Lebanon and surrounding counties attended the sixth annual sale staged by F. L. Heilman and Son at Cleona, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, March 17. This annual sale partakes of the nature of a farmer's outing and people come to it from a long distance.

The prices realized were very satisfactory. The forty purebreds brought \$7,482 an average of \$186.05. The top price was \$375 for a big handsome cow, a substitute for number three in the catalogue. She was purchased by W. H. Treaster of Millerstown, Penna. J. Shirk Stoner of Lawn secured several good ones as did David Bomberger of Annville, H. A. Benes of Oley, and J. H. Lefever of Lancaster. There were twenty-nine animals in milk and they averaged \$226.07. Four very young calves averaged \$41.75 and seven bulls averaged \$759, the top price for a male being \$160 which Jacob H. Miller of Annville, Penna., paid for Ormsby Sensation Sarcastic Lad, a son of Ormsby Sensation 36th.

Eighteen grade milk cows, a number of them showing indications of being real producers, averaged \$157, the top price being \$200 for a high grade Holstein.

Mr. Heilman and his son Russell were as busy as bees keeping things going and attending to the comfort of their visitors. The sale manager was S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Penna., while the auctioneers were L. J. Gilbert and S. S. Bomberger of Lebanon, Penna.

(Concluded on page 184.)

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

FIRST---

First established Holstein Herd in Washington County.

First Accredited Herd in the County.

First prize winners at Hagerstown and other high class fairs.

Come here First and you can secure just what you want.

J. FRED ROULETTE
Sharpsburg, Maryland

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Big Returns

from a

Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 183.)

RUPP HERD DISPERSAL

March 9th the herd of Walter Rupp was dispersed at Mechanicsburg, Pa. This herd has made a creditable showing in the Cumberland County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. During 1926 the herd averaged 9,832 lb. milk, 414 lb. butter with an average fat percentage of 3.5. In 1926 the average was 11,001 lb. milk, 480 lb. butter, while the average fat production was 3.6. In 1927 there was an increase to 11,410 lb. milk, 504 lb. butter while the fat percentage had increased to 3.7.

As the animals were led into the ring their records were announced. Two of the cows each brought \$188, one brought \$187, and another \$186. Four purebred cows averaged \$168.13. The thirteen purebred and grade females, averaged \$161, while a grade bull brought \$101 and another one \$80. The only purebred male was a bull calf that sold for \$66, Harvey Albright being the purchaser. Harold Trimmer and C. Hopple purchased the two highest priced females. A. A. Raudabaugh, tester of the Association, managed the sale.

HOME FARM HERD TO BE DISPERSED

News that the splendid Holstein herd owned by the M. B. C. Orphanage and Home at Center Valley, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania is to be absolutely dispersed will be received with regret by many interested in Holstein breeding in the eastern states. This fully accredited herd has been built upon a carefully selected foundation purchased a number of years ago at some of the greatest Holstein sales held in the East and those in charge of the sale were always glad to see among the audience the Reverend W. G. Gehman and his fellow directors, for it was almost certain that a few good animals would be taken to the Home Farm. Of late years the annual increase has been enough to not only maintain the herd but also to furnish surplus animals which have gone into the herds of many good Pennsylvania dairymen. The Home Farm herd is headed by Berks Pontiac Korndyke a handsome son of the noted sire King Tweede Spring Farm and from a cow that made a year's record of 1,100 lb. butter. Sisters and brothers of Berks Pontiac Korndyke have brought big prices both at public and private sales.

Included in this sale, which will be held March 30, are cows recently fresh and very close to freshening. There are also two-year-old heifers, yearling heifers and several young calves.

Besides the cattle there will be sold at least fifty purebred Chester White and Berkshire Shoats and Brood Sows and anyone who has visited the Home Farm knows that the stock is not only of excellent quality but also in good condition. The sale will be staged on Friday, March 30, and will begin sharp at one o'clock. Center Valley is about eight miles south of Allentown and Bethlehem, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania and Mr. Gehman informs us that there is a good road right from both of these cities to the farm.

POSITION WANTED

as Farm Manager or Herdsman of high-class dairy. Best of references. Disengaged April 15th. Address DAIRYMAN

c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Dept. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

SHE DIDN'T PET

The Holstein cow is one of the most docile animals found on the farm but it is always well for strangers to keep away from animals unless it is in the nature of business. August Blank, a man of 70 years, allowed his love for animals to overcome his discretion and attempted to pet a Holstein heifer in the herd of John Thurman of Mount Clemens, Michigan. Mr. Blank who is the father-in-law of Mr. Thurman went into the barnyard and attempted to pet the heifer who not only knocked him down but added insult to injury by stepping on him afterwards. At last reports Mr. Blank was under a doctor's care who reported that he was suffering from internal injuries but is expected to recover.

Harry Bush, 104 years old, was fined in California for reckless driving. Well, boys will be boys.

Valencia Johanna Veeman, an attractively marked big producing cow was recently sold by C. Luther Crider, Shippenburg, Pa., to H. S. Lehman of Chambersburg, Pa. This cow is a daughter of Veeman Corbin Clothilde and Johanna Aaggie De Kol Colantha 4th. She was bred to King Pontiac Posch Pietertje De Kol.

Professor George Humphreys, head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, will judge livestock at the annual Hawaiian Exposition which will be staged in Honolulu, April 30th to May 5th.

H. E. Nusbaum of Echo Dale Farm, Glen Elder, Kansas, recently sold to A. F. Clauser of Cawker City, Kansas, the fine yearling bull Jumbo King Sylvia. He is a nicely marked bull, mostly white and was sired by Black Hawk King Sylvia, while his dam is Corydale Alcartra Zurah.

Carl E. Anderson of Grantsburg, Wis., has sold the well bred young bull King Ormsby Inka Wit to Mrs. Hoff of the same address. Mrs. Hoff's new herd sire is a son of King Ormsby Korndyke Homestead and Inka Wit Pietertje 3d.

HARRY L. LEWIS

Our readers will regret to learn of the death of Harry L. Lewis, on February 23, 1928, at the City Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Lewis was born November 24, 1863 near Montrose, Pa. He went west at the age of 19, returning in 1908, then established a herd of Holstein-Friesians which he maintained for a number of years. He is survived by his wife, Hattie, whom he married in 1909, four brothers and three sisters.

KILLED BY SHOW BULL

John Hecker, of Postville, Iowa, was killed recently by his Holstein bull for which he paid \$600 and which was exhibited last fall at the Iowa State Fair. Mr. Hecker and his hired man had been looking at the bull Sunday morning and the man went to the house to shave before dinner leaving the owner alone with the animal. When dinner was ready, Mrs. Hecker went to call her husband but found his mangled corpse instead. Practically all of his clothes had been torn from his body. Mr. Hecker, who was 52 years of age, moved on to the farm only three months ago. He was a member of the implement and garage firm of I. F. Hecker and Sons.

CANADIAN CATTLE IMPORTED

During the past three or four years a large number of Canadian-bred cattle have been brought across the border into New York State. This state formerly had a Holstein surplus and many western herds were founded with animals raised in the Empire state but owing to economic conditions and to heavy losses during test work there has been a material change.

A short time ago, C. O. Gallett of Warsaw brought several car loads of Canadian-bred cattle into New York State. Among these were daughters of Prince Fayne Sarcastic, Pontiac Champion Wayne, Emperor Korndyke Colanthus, Nial Talman DeKol, Ridge View Banostine Boy, Pontiac King Oyama and Sir Echo Hartog.

FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

Paul E. McKeehan is a young man who has been a farmer for five years near Blair, Perry County, Penna., and during that short time has accomplished a great deal. He has remodelled his barn which is ceiled and whitewashed and so, easily kept clean as well as more sanitary. In addition to a milking house, he has built a place to house an electric light plant which not only provides light for all the buildings but also power to operate a water system, a mechanical milker and several other labor saving appliances in the house and in the barn.

Although the McKeehan dairy is small and is only part purchased, the owner has set a standard of production which the animals must reach or "out they go." Roughage of high quality is grown and abundant yields obtained and as the farm crops include several grains only a small

quantity of feed is purchased. The point to which Mr. McKeehan has been able to cut his purchases of concentrates would be a revelation to most eastern dairymen and the result is a substantial addition to the net profit.

Mr. McKeehan is a mechanic of no small ability. In addition he owns such machinery as a threshing machine, husker, shredder and blower which is used on neighbors' farms as well as on the home establishment.

PRODUCTION IS INCREASING

During the past year there were eight cow testing associations operating in Maryland. The Alleghany County Association started in 1920 and for the first year the 279 cows enrolled averaged 5,450 lb. milk and 221 lb. butterfat. Last year the 358 cows enrolled were credited with 6,449 lb. milk, while the butterfat production had increased to 274 lb.

The Baltimore County Association started in 1911 with 282 cows that averaged 4,490 lb. milk and 204 lb. butterfat. Last year there were only 247 cows enrolled but the average production had jumped to 6,902 lb. milk and 301 lb. butterfat.

In Hartford County an association started in 1912 when 478 cows made a yearly production record of 4,780 lb. milk and 235 lb. butterfat. In 1926 the Hartford County Associations contained 722 cows that averaged 6,197 lb. milk and 281 lb. butterfat.

TRADE ACTIVE

One hundred thousand dollars worth of cattle, mainly grade Holsteins, were sold from Newago County, Mich., during 1927. The purchasers lived in six different states. One car load went to Wisconsin, a state from which Michigan dairymen have purchased quite a number of animals during the past year.

SUGGESTED RATIONS

The New York February news letter recommends the following feeding mixture where home supplies are getting low: 200 hominy, 200 bran, 200 oats, 100 middlings, 200 cottonseed meal, 100 linseed oil meal. A thousand pounds of this mixture will contain 176.0 lb. digestible protein, and 735.4 lb. digestible nutrients.

400,000 ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

America's Finest Strains, from heavy laying, free ranged matings. Buy March and April chicks for heavy profits. Heavies, 14c.; Lightbreeds, 12c. Interesting catalogue on request. 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

Milton Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Milton, Pa.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD



BUILDINGS AT SPRING BROOK FARM

WRITE FOR PRICES ON MILCH COWS AND BREEDING STOCK

S. T. WITMER, Owner

UNION DEPOSIT

PENNA.

BULLS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD

J. Fred Roulette, Sharpsburg, Md., who established the first Holstein-Friesian herd in Washington County, Maryland, which became the first accredited herd in the county writes that he is sold out of heifers but is offering for sale four bulls, three of which are ready for service, the fourth being a five months' old son of



THE KIND ROULETTE OFFERS

King Tillie Echo from Alicine Glista Pontiac. King Tillie Echo, the present herd sire in the Roulette herd, is by a son of Carnation King Sylvia, from a good producing two-year-old daughter of Korndyke Segis Copia whose dam was Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th. The second dam, Princess Echo De Kol 2d, has two records with 678.7 and 708.9 lb. of milk in seven days. King Tillie Echo has developed into a fine bull and is siring some exceptionally fine individuals.

Alicine Glista Pontiac, dam of the calf referred to, is a daughter of a former herdsire, Model Glista Edith Pontiac, whose daughters all show a remarkably high percentage of butterfat. She is now milking over 60 lb. of 4% milk daily on two milkings a day.

One of the serviceable bulls which was a year old in February is a three quarters brother to the one described, being by the Echo bull from a Glista dam. He is light in color, as are nearly all the animals in the Roulette herd, and is very stylish.

The other two are sired by Kookee Mayflower, a son of Kookee Combination whose dam Kookee De Kol 3d made several records showing exceptional milk production. Mayflower Pietje, the dam of Kookee Mayflower, has two records above 700 lb. of milk in seven days and is a daughter of Pietje 22d's Son from K. P. Mayflower, one of the best daughters of the premier sire, King of the Pontiacs. The dams of these two bulls are fine individuals with popular breeding and an idea of the individuality of the bulls themselves may be gained from the accompanying photograph which shows an animal with a good top, a splendid barrel and lots of masculinity.

As said before the Roulette herd is accredited, has been a consistent winner whenever shown at fairs and is noted for producing milk which tests 4 to 4.4 per cent butterfat. The breeder in need of a serviceable bull would do well to get in touch with Mr. Roulette and secure information regarding the animals he offers.

MAPLE GROVE NEWS

Crawford County was one of the first counties in Pennsylvania to be made a modified accredited area and some of the credit for this present state of affairs is attributed to the influence of the Jones herd on the Maple Grove Stock Farm at Centerville. This herd has always been noted for the health of the animals, and for a number of years has been under State and Federal supervision and on the accredited list. Maple Grove Stock Farm has been a consistent advertiser in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and in the current issue are advertising a couple of well grown, nicely marked heifers nearly a year old. One of these is a daughter of Clever Model Glista whose dam, Glista Coreva, is one of the highest record cows in the famous Cornell University herd. The other heifer is by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, whose dam, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, tested under working dairy conditions at Maple Grove is credited with an official record of 641.3 lb. milk and over 27 lb. of butter made in seven days as a nine year old, the highest record ever made on the farm.

WERTHEIMER OFFERINGS

Mr. Charles Wertheimer of the Elmwood Dairy Farm, Frederick, Maryland, writes us that he is consigning ten head of cattle to the Frederick County Breeder's sale, which will be held at the Frederick Fair Grounds, May 22. These will consist of sons and daughters of the Wertheimer herdsire Rolo Pontiac Fayne whose dam, Rolo Mercena DeKol, is world famous for her tremendous records made in seven- and thirty-day official tests. These animals, Mr. Wertheimer assures us, will all be in prime condition, all well developed and as good as can be grown.

The cattle in this sale will consist of animals selected from the best herds in Frederick and Montgomery counties.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown. R. D. 1.

DISPERSAL SALE

On Account of Ill Health I Am Offering
My Entire Herd of

40 Purebred **40**
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Thursday, March 29, 1928

At Twelve O'clock Sharp.

The Herd includes: 14 milch cows; 2 two-year-old heifers; 2 yearlings; 15 calves from 4 to 10 months old; 7 males—one a son of a 32-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs.

Also my herdsire, Alcartra Paul Pontiac 1299 HB, a great-grand-son of King of the Pontiacs.

They are all young cows—a number of Fall milkers.

Herd is under State and Federal supervision and will be sold subject to 60-day retest.

I will also sell: 40 hogs—7 sows due at sale time; 11 head sheep—some due to lamb; 6 head of good work horses and colts.

Farm is located one mile east of State Highway on road from Carlisle to Chambersburg, Pa.

S. R. Miller, Salesmanager, Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalogue.

J. A. BARD

R. 3. Shippensburg, Penna.

A WELCOMED VISITOR

W. L. Martin of Manheim, Penna., is third vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and is an enthusiastic worker for the Association and all it represents. He recently visited the Association offices on business and brought along with him a number of new



W. L. MARTIN
Well-known Holstein breeder of Manheim, Pa.

members and applications for membership. Of course, while here he paid a visit to the offices of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Mr. Martin is an energetic, hard working Holstein breeder and dairyman and owns a good producing herd. A little later we plan to pay him a visit, look over his farms and herd and tell our readers something about them.

IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Nine of the ten leading herds in the Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, Cow Testing Association, during the month of February consist of Black and White cattle. The top herd were registered Holsteins and was owned by Marvin Miller of Batavia. The herd, half of which were in their first lactation period, averaged 1,295 lb. milk, 45.4 lb. fat, their average test being 3.53%.

This herd was fed a 17.3% protein ration consisting of the following: 400 lb. oats at \$32.00 per ton, 300 lb. hominy at \$38.00 per ton, 200 lb. bran at \$36.00 per ton, 200 lb. oilmeal at \$55.00 per ton, and 200 lb. cottonseed at \$53.00 per ton. The cost per ton amounts to \$40.80. Feeding this ration at the rate of from 8 to 16 lbs. per cow per day, the grain cost per cow was \$7.44, and by feeding a supplement of 30 lb. silage per cow per day and 12 lb. of mixed hay the roughage cost per cow was \$5.67, which makes a total feed cost of \$13.92 per cow. The average value of the product, figuring fat at 70c per lb. amounts to \$31.11 per

cow, which leaves an average profit above cost of feed of \$18.81.

High cow this month is owned by George Liebenstein of Adell. She is a registered Holstein, aged, weighing about 1,500 lb., and freshened January 15. She produced 2,421 lb. milk testing 3.4% making 82.6 lb. fat. This was done on three times a day milking.

FREDERICK COUNTY NEWS

The executive committee of the Frederick County Holstein Association met recently in the office of the county agent at Frederick, Md., and set May 22 as the date for the annual Holstein consignment sale, the place of holding to be at the fair grounds. It is expected to offer sixty head of choice animals selected from Frederick and Montgomery County herds.

A committee consisting of Charles Wertheimer, J. Homer Remsburg, and County Agent H. R. Shoemaker will arrange that cows owned by members of local Holstein Calf Clubs will be shown at the county fair this fall and prizes will be given by the Frederick County Association as well as by the Fair Board.

Exhibitors of cattle at the Frederick Fair during past years found considerable fault because they had to exhibit their stock in the open, so a committee from the Frederick County Holstein Association together with representatives of the county Jersey and Guernsey Associations will appear before the fair board in order to ask that the judging of dairy cattle at the fair hereafter be done under cover so as to eliminate objectionable conditions in the event of bad weather.

Recently P. S. Fitzgeralds of Piffard, New York, purchased the young cow Tolsti Fayne Mercedes from C. O. Gallett of Warsaw, New York. This cow is a daughter of Prince Fayne Sarcastic and Flora Wayne Mercedes. She was bred to Abberkerk Pietertje Colanhus a well bred young bull of Canadian ancestry.

Two daughters of Pontiac King Oyama have been added to the herd owned by Banker Bros., of Danville, N. Y. They are both yearlings and from producing dams of high class ancestry. Banker Bros. obtained them from C. O. Gallett, well-known dairyman of Warsaw.

Saturday, April 21, 1928

at 1 o'clock P. M.

2 miles south of Carlisle on the Gettysburg highway

ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD

30 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 30

10 PRODUCERS

which will suit your needs with regard to freshening. My herd has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Dairy Herd Improvement Association seven years and the records of these cows should prove their merits. Average production per cow 12,034 lb. milk, 411.6 lb. fat, test 3.4%. I have developed the entire herd by the use of the best bulls I could buy and by raising their calves and these should interest anyone making additions to their herd or the beginner who is looking for a foundation to start a herd. We invite your inspection.

16--HEIFERS--16

6 are bred. 10, six to eighteen months old.

The sire of all my young stock is a grandson of King of the Ormsbys. His dam produced on official test 18,221 lb. of milk and 905 lb. butter in one year, average test 4%.

4--BULLS--4

One yearling. 3, six to nine months old.

Several of these bulls' dams average 4% for the year.

Write for catalog

George Dietch,
Auctioneer

J. H. LEAR,
R. 5, CARLISLE, PA.

If Your Dealer does not handle

**LE ROY ROLLERS
AND PULVERIZERS**
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a \$1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay to **Hondo, Texas**

Send \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a \$1 box of stationery free.

If you prefer, send *The Forum* \$1.00 and get both this paper and *Farming* one year at the price of either paper alone. Send your \$1.00 today to *The Forum*, Temple, Texas.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

ELMWOOD DAIRY FARM

Elmwood Dairy Farm, Frederick, Maryland, is the name of the high class Holstein breeding establishment owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer. It houses a herd of high quality. This herd contains many high class individuals. At least once during each season when the Maryland Boys Judging Teams are receiving their training they visit the Elmwood Dairy and you know that Maryland is internationally famous for its Cattle Judges.

The Elmwood herd is headed by Rolo Pontiac Fayne whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol, has a seven-day record of 51.93 lb. butter, 738.9 lb. milk and a 30-day record of 201.17 lb. butter and 2,930.6 lb. milk. Rolo Pontiac Fayne was sired by King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, a son of King of the Pontiacs from the noted producer and show cow Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, the best known daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna.

In the advertising columns Mr. Wertheimer offers three sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, all from big producing dams. The Wertheimer cattle are noted for production as well as individuality and the prices quoted are, in our opinion, low for the quality offered.

SILVIS HERD WINS HONORS

Although Holsteins lost first place in the Westmoreland, Pa., Cow Testing Association, for the month of February to a Jersey, the black and whites carried off practically all the honors for they occupied the next fourteen places. J. H. Silvis & Sons, of Greensburg, owned the first seven cows, their Jersey being credited with 109.2 lb. fat, a registered Holstein with 106.6 lb. and another with 100.5 lb.

After the Jersey came twelve registered Holsteins, then a grade Holstein then another registered black and white. Silvis and Sons not only had the highest seven but had nine in the first ten and eleven in the leading thirteen.

In the entire association there were 284 milch cows of which 47 exceeded 40 lb. fat while 21 were over 50 lb. and ten produced 1,200 or more lb. milk during the month.

VERMONT COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Thirty Holsteins owned by A. C. Plue averaged 1,261 lb. milk and 45.3 lb. butterfat in the Addison, Vermont, Cow Testing Association for the month of January. Ten owned by D. N. Safford headed the Cambridge Association with an average of 1,241 lb. milk and 45 lb. fat. Seventeen cows owned by J. K. Howe averaged 1,230 lb. milk and 44.0 lb. fat in the Central Orange Association and twenty-nine owned by A. B. Bigelow topped the Washington Association with an average of 1,213 lb. milk and 42.2 lb. fat.

One of the cows in the Bigelow herd was the leading cow of the state with 2,202 lb. milk, 79.3 lb. fat and Helen, a member of the Plue herd, was second with 76 lb. fat and 2,303 lb. milk.

BACK TO THE OLD NAME

Acid phosphate is no longer the correct fertilizer term, the name now being "superphosphate." The change has already received the general approval of the fertilizer industry, editors, agronomists, experiment station directors, and others.

For many years the term "acid phosphate" has been applied to a fertilizing material which is neither acid in reaction or does it impart an acid reaction to the soil on which it is used. The only excuse for the word "acid" is that the sulphuric acid is used on phosphate rock to make the phosphorus available for plants, but the acid does not remain as such in the finished fertilizer. Use of this fertilizer does not nor can not make the soil sour.

Poverty has one compensation—it prevents a man from going into debt.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$6.00 per one hundred. **BESSIE HUDDLESTON**, Greenv, Ill.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. **THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM**, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. **MRS. J. O. STEPHENS**, Gretna, Va.

LOOK!—306 Strain Barron White Leghorn Chicks. Hatching my own eggs. Low prices. **RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM**, Tiffin, Ohio.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. **BRENNAN POULTRY FARM**, Arthurs, Pa.

"IT'S OUR HOBBY—SO HAVE THE BEST."—Partridge Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. **ALLPORT POULTRY FARM**, Asheville, N. C.

LARGE SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Puritas, Ferris and Tancred. Bred-to-lay large chalk white eggs. Chicks 12 cents; eggs, 6 cents. **STRODE HATCHERY**, Amesville, Ohio.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. **EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY**, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BABY CHICKS—From the best laying strains of Rocks, Reds, \$14.00; White and Brown Leghorns, \$12.00; Minorcas, \$15.00; Mixed, \$10.00, prepaid. Member 1. B. C. A. **SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY**, Liverpool, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from one of Michigan's old reliable hatcheries. Twenty-six years in business. Every chick from proven blood lines and from rugged free range breeders. Send for our big free catalog. 100% live delivery. **MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY**, Box E, Holland, Michigan.

RIVERVIEW STRAIN LEGHORNS have made Big Profits for our Customers. Many years breeding for Size, Type, Vigor and Egg Production made it possible. Free 1928 Catalog tells why you want these chicks from a Genuine Breeder. **RIVERVIEW POULTRY FARM**, Route 2, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

DUCKS, TURKEYS & BUTTERCUP CHICKENS

GIANT-BIG-TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c each; 100, \$45; 100 Baby Turkeys, \$100. Big-type Pekin Ducks, 22 eggs \$2; 100, \$8; 500, \$35; 100 ducklings, \$25; 500, \$120. Buttercup eggs, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. **ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM**, Hudson, Ill., Box 111D.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. **J. S. GREENLEAF**, Anson, Maine.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. **DAKOTA HONEY CO.**, Scotland, So. Dakota.

FOULS KILLER, cures fowls or money back. One writes: "Cures cases where I thought there wasn't any help." Send check now, 60c or \$1.25. Ref. Farmers Bank. **B. HAVAGOLD CHEMICAL CO.**, West Valley, N. Y.

MANLEY'S HEAVY FRUITER, the original short jointed cotton. Sure Crop, the new early cotton. Both 40% lint, 40 bolls to pound, staple 1½, over 3 bales to acre. Get proofs, and special seed prices. **E. S. MANLEY**, Carnesville, Ga.



LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. **R. M. HARGROVE**, Paraloma, Ark.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, Bred Gilts \$20 up, pigs \$8 up, good type and prize winning stock. **FRED HILNER**, Millville, Pa.

FOR SALE, my Imported Spanish Jack, Blocky Bill. Gets heavy Colts. Sound, Kind and Gentle. **GEORGE ENDRESS**, Ashbury, New Jersey.

WANTED June first, thirty Springing Heifers, Purebred or Grades. Any milking breed. Shipping Point Optional. **RAYMOND BUTTERWICK**, Ashbury, New Jersey.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA and Duroc Jerseys. Open and bred gilts. Service males, fall pigs. Prices reasonable. Registered free. **HOMER R. KLINE**, Broadway, Va.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. **J. E. WATKINS**, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. **W. B. BULLOCK**, Manassas, Va.

WANTED—A six month or Yearling Herd Sire whose dam and sire's dam have official yearly records of 20,000 to 25,000 lb. milk testing 3.8% to 4% fat. **M. V. BRUBAKER**, New Holland, Pa.



DOGS

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. **E. C. BURK**, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

WHITE COLLIE, Scotch Collie, Beagle Hound pups, three to four months old. **PERRY**, N. Chichester, N. H.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. **LUKE BEADLES**, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—Coon Dog Pups, Airedale and Red Bone Hound. Bred from best hunting stock. Seven months old. **MAPLE GROVE KENNELS**, West Woodstock, Conn. **JOHN SPAULDING**, Putnam, Star Route, Conn.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. **GEORGE BOWMAN**, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH**, Cottonwood, S. Dak.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. **JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., INC.**, 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. **JAMES A. BENSON CO.**, 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. **MARION DAV**, Georgetown, Ohio.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastodons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. **CLOVERLEAF NURSERY**, Three Oaks, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO.**, 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.**AN OPPORTUNITY**

to buy a real bull. To avoid inbreeding I must sell my present herdsire.

Johanna Korndyke Changling Boy 403871. He was sired by Pauline Korndyke Changling Boy and is out of Lady Alcartra Pontiac Johanna, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. He is a fine specimen.

My herd is accredited

PINEHURST POULTRY FARM

William S. Hurst, Owner

Port Royal

Penna.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

IMPORTED T. B. TESTED, REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS FOR QUICK SALE

Grades—25 large heavy springer cows \$165 each, choice 10 or more \$175.

Registered—14 2-year-old springers \$175 each, well grown, perfect individuals.

Registered—32 3-4-5-year-old close springers registered and transferred to American Herd Books, \$200 each for the lot or choice of 10 or more \$225 each.

Bulls from dams up to 28,000 lb. milk and over 1200 butter in a year. Must be seen to be appreciated.

JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop., SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

ANOTHER DAIRY SHOW

A charter has been granted by the Texas Secretary of State to the Southwest Dairy Association which plans to hold a dairy show in Dallas next fall. It is expected that the exhibits will consist not only of dairy cattle but also dairy equipment, dairy feeds and other things connected with the dairy industry.

The dairy people are bragging a lot over the fact that Charles Lindbergh and Gene Tunney drink milk. Now if they could only show that Chicago gun-men scorn milk and eat oleomargarine!—*Farm Life*.

BARNHART'S COW LEADS

Be Be, a registered Holstein owned by C. Barnhart led the Washington and Quincy (Franklin County, Pa.) C. T. A. for the month of February. She was a four-year-old and is credited with 74.6 lb. butterfat, 2,016 lb. milk, with an average test of 3.7 per cent fat. Another registered Holstein owned by J. A. Gsell was second with 72.2 lb. butterfat, 1,943 lb. milk, and she also averaged 3.7 per cent fat. Mr. Barnhart had two other cows in the first ten, a seven-year-old being third with 68.1 lb. butterfat, 2,004 lb. milk and a four-year-old Edith in eighth place with 57.3 lb. butterfat. R. G. Miller, the tester, reports that nine of the ten leading cows were registered Holsteins. J. A. Gsell and R. Small each owned two, J. Martin one and F. Keller one.

There are twenty herds in this Association containing 249 cows milking and 27 dry. Of this number 18 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 13 produced 500 lb., while no less than 20 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk in a month, 18 being credited with more than 1,200 lb.

A RUN OF BAD LUCK

That misfortune runs in streaks is the belief of the former well-known Holstein breeder J. G. Voss of Elkhorn, Wis. Mr. Voss, who for several years has been clerk of the local Circuit Court, was ill the first week of March with influenza complicated with an infected hand. The same week Mrs. Voss and a friend drove to South Bend, Ind., to see a basketball game and upon coming out of the building found their car had been stolen.

COLONEL MEADE

Auctioneers are generally called "Colonels" by those who are well acquainted with them. A short time ago, the well known Holstein auctioneer Glenn Meade of East Aurora, New York, attended court as a witness. The lawyer for the defense was inclined to be "smart" and asked Glenn of which regiment he was "Colonel." "Well," Meade answered, "Colonel" before my name is just like 'Honorable' in the front of yours. It don't mean a darn thing."

RESULTS OF H. B. & D. ADS

That energetic dairyman Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pa., writes us that his ad in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been so successful that it has sold all of his surplus stock with the exception of some very young calves. Mr. Miller's herd is noted for its production under working dairy conditions. His establishment, Sunny Lawn Stock Farm, is located between Sunbury and Milton, Pa., on the picturesque Susquehanna Trail where every day hundreds pass the farmstead. Mr. Miller is very proud of the fact that Sunny Lawn Stock Farm has "Never housed a Reactor," and of course is on the State and Federal Accredited List.

EXPLAINED

"Oh, what a strange looking cow!" exclaimed a sweet young thing from Detroit. "But why hasn't it any horns?"

"Well, you see," explained the farmer, "some cows is born without horns and never has any, and others shed theirs, and some we de-horn, and some breeds ain't supposed to have horns at all. There's lots of reasons why some cows ain't got horns, but the big reasons why that cow ain't got horns is because she ain't a cow—she's a horse."

HE MIGHT NOT CHOOSE TO

"I want you to sing for me in New York," said the American concert agent; "what are your terms?"

The great tenor named his fees for a series of 50 concerts, a colossal sum. The agent gasped.

"But that is just three times what we pay our president!" he exclaimed.

"Well, why don't you get your president to sing for you?" was the reply.

POSITION WANTED

as Farm Manager or Herdsman of high-class dairy. Best of references. Disengaged April 15th. Address

DAIRYMAN

c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Dept. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

RATICATOR

Beats them all for Killing Rats

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

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To My Patrons

If you are in the market for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle I would be glad to have you keep in mind the following list of sales.

	Number of Animals
Mar. 22—J. B. & F. R. Keller, Chambersburg, Pa.	50
Mar. 24—C. D. Fleming, Middleburg, Md.	65
Mar. 26—Curtis Roop, Taneytown, Md.	20
Mar. 29—J. A. Bard, Shippensburg, Pa.	40
May —C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Pa.	50

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ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926.
1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

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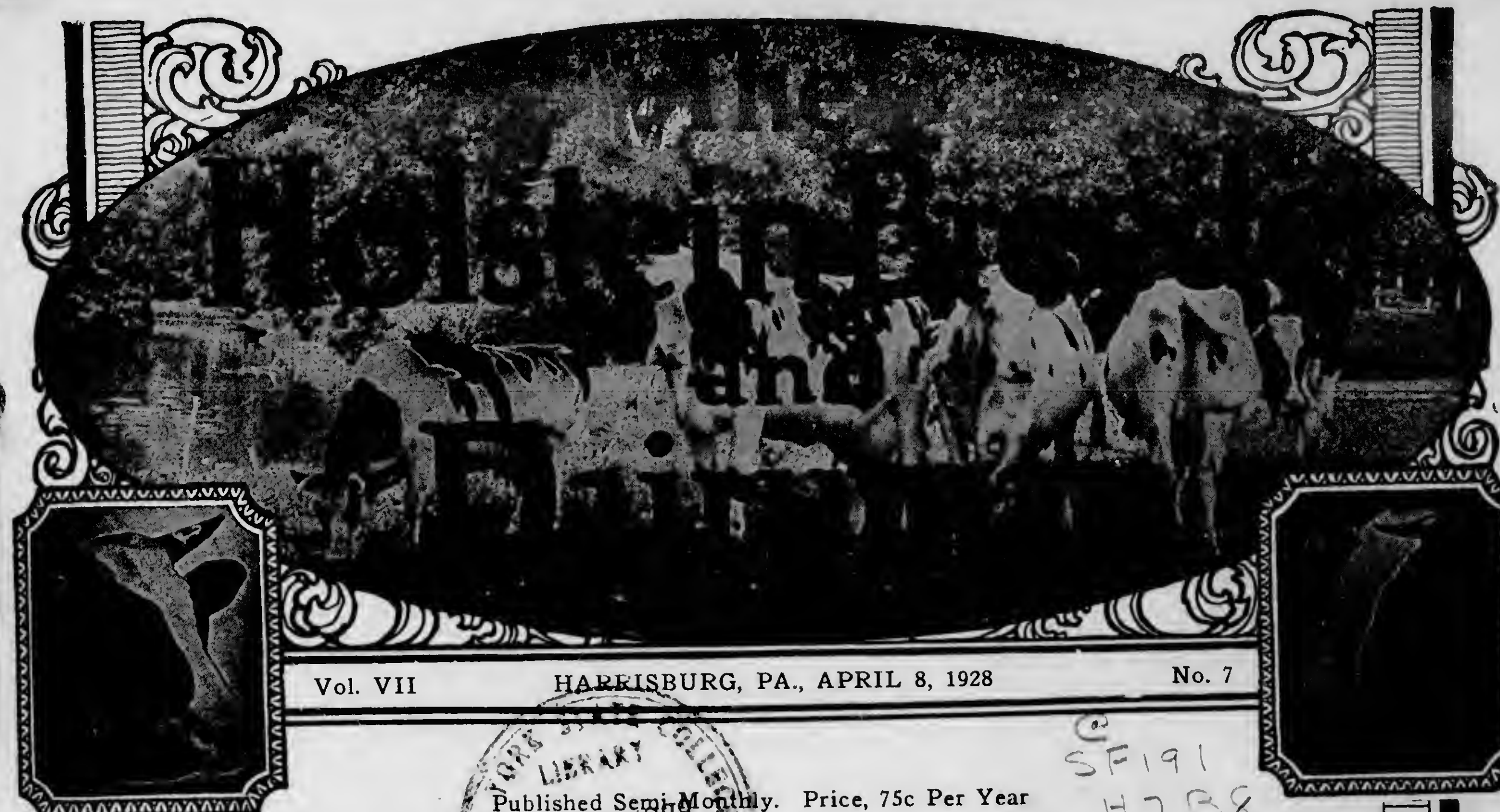
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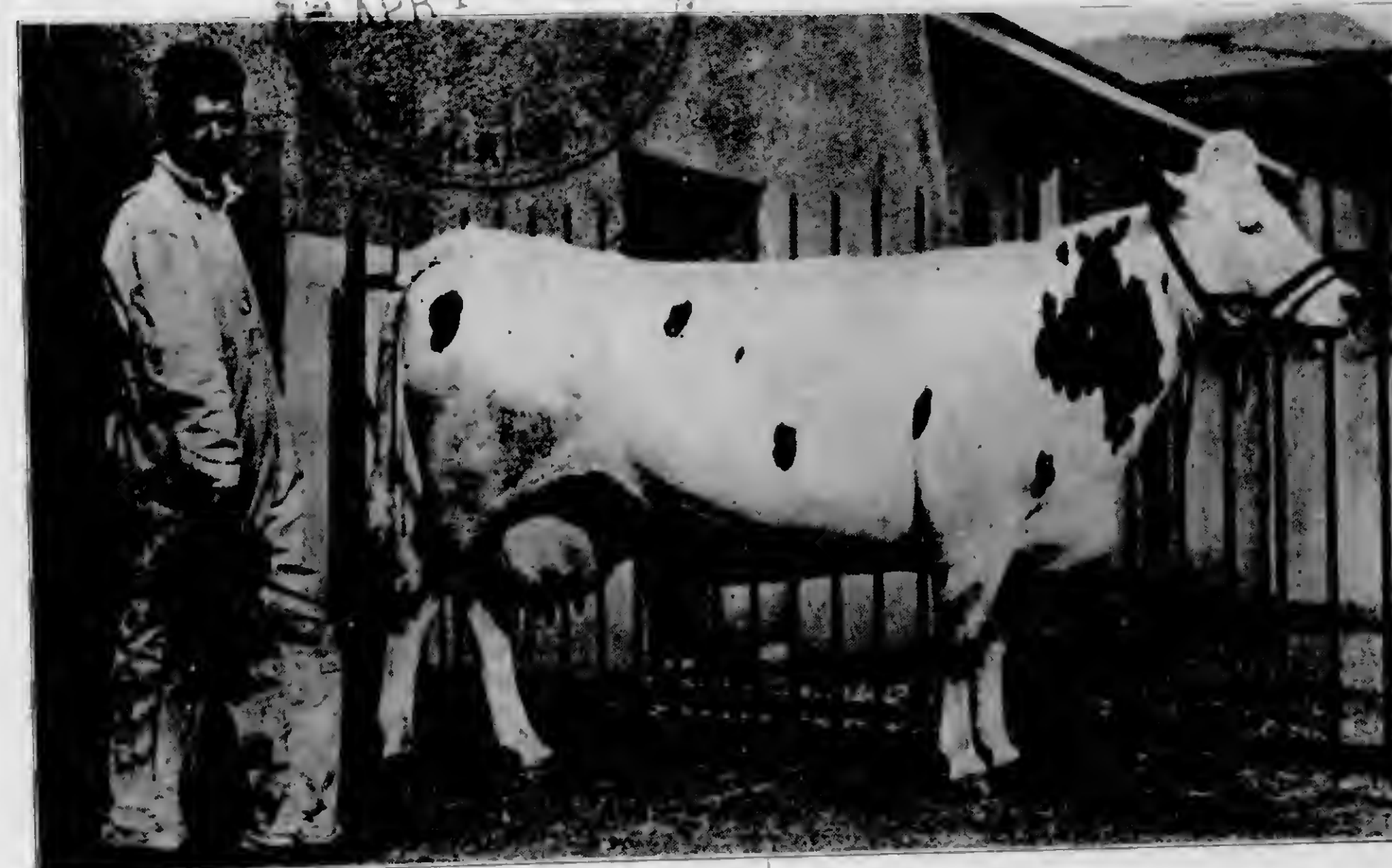


Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1928

No. 7

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



Photograph by Bennett.

U. S. S. H. PRUDENCE THOMAS DEKOL
Owned by the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.



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CHARLES WEIDLER

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"Please change our advertisement. We are sold down to 80 head of cattle and can spare no more. All of our transfers have been in the New Association and we will bring into our 'Farmers Registry' more than twenty-five new members.

"We are now booking orders for Young Bulls as some of our best cows will freshen soon."

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ALL ANIMALS WILL BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE
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OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1928

No. 7

Holsteins Lead Sauk County District

By J. H. Lewis

SCHWARTZ BROTHERS of Spring Green, Wis., own a Holstein herd that has been leaders for production in the Sauk County district, where exceptionally good dairy herds are the rule.

J. W. Schwartz, manager of the farm and herd, is active in a number of farm organizations and has promoted the development of cow testing associations, proving to many of the dairy farmers of his district that it pays to know what the herd and each member in it is capable of producing.

"In the spring of 1914" said Mr. Schwartz, "we purchased the old homestead which has been the property of the Schwartz family for over half a century. This farm consists of 240 acres of which 110 are under cultivation. We started with a purebred sire and just an ordinary scrub herd, a mixture of every color there was including a few Holsteins. We kept and raised all the heifer calves from what we considered our best cows.

"There was a well recognized demand in the spring of 1917 for a cow testing association and we joined the first such association organized at Spring Green. We remained in the first year and joined again for the second year but the work of testing was terminated after six months because we were unable to secure testers on account of the war. But we had been in long enough to learn how to determine our best cows. We disposed of the 'boarders,' used better feeding methods and completed the year 1917 with a herd of 26 cows with an average of 164.3 lb. butterfat for the year.

"It was not until March 1923 that we were again afforded an opportunity to join a well organized testing association and in that year our herd of 20 cows finished with a total production of 65,493 lb. milk running an average of 3.63 per cent test and butterfat return of 327.4 lb. per cow.

"By the beginning of the year 1924 we had weeded out all the scrubs and had built up our herd to all 'blacks and whites' and began production on a scale that was a revelation to us. We completed the year 1924 with 18 cows in the association membership with a production of 183,199 lb. milk, with an average test of 3.73 per cent and 385.1 lb. butterfat. Our herd was the highest average production herd in the Spring Green Cow Testing Association. Cow No. 8 was top cow with 11,700 lb. milk, average test 4.48 per cent, and total butterfat production of 524.9 lb.

"In March of 1924 the herd made an average of

46.8 lb. butterfat. In April the average was brought up to 49 lb. butterfat and in May we had the glorious satisfaction of having the highest average butterfat herd in the state with an average production of 51.7 lb.

"The year 1925 was not so good a year for the Schwartz Holsteins. We finished that year with fifteen cows producing a total of 155,140 lb. milk, 5,508 lb. butterfat, test 3.55 per cent and a butterfat average of 367.2 lb. per cow. In spite of the lowered production our herd was again the high herd of the Spring Green association. The next year with the same 15 cows proved very satisfactory and the 1926 record was 174,423 lb. milk, 6,289.3 lb. butterfat on a 3.5 per cent test and 419.3 lb. butterfat average per cow. Again ours was the highest average producing herd in the Spring Green associations, making three consecutive years in which our herd was the top herd. In the month of May in this year the herd hit on all six making an average of 52.2 lb. butterfat and we had some especially gratifying records of production from young cows: No. 18, a two-year-old grade heifer produced 416.8 lb. fat; No. 19, another two-year-old produced 452.1 lb. fat and No. 7, another two-year-old produced 402.8 lb. fat.

"The 1927-1928 records are not complete as yet but in spite of a season of dry weather in late summer of 1927 our herd performed nobly on good grain feeding and we are certain that the report for the year will compare favorably with that of the fat years. Our grain ration consists of 400 lb. corn and cob-meal, 400 lb. ground oats, 100 lb. oil meal, 100 lb. corn gluten feed, with plenty of alfalfa hay and silage.

"At the present time our herd consists of 35 head, 22 being cows in milk and the remainder being young stock. We have six good grade cows in the lot, the remainder are all purebreds of outstanding blood lines and good type and we are proud of the entire herd.

"We were the first in this locality to use crushed limestone as soil amendment, first purchasing eight tons of this with which we limed four acres and secured a splendid stand of alfalfa, the first to be grown in Sauk County. In 1919 we purchased an Allis-Chalmers limestone crusher and by 1924 we had our entire farm limed and we can grow alfalfa anywhere on the farm since 1923. We always have our barns full of good alfalfa hay, in fact we do not grow anything but alfalfa for hay. We use it for our horses, our swine herd, all livestock on the place and they thrive wonderfully well on it. For pasture we use a mixture of one-third alfalfa, one-third sweet clover and one-third red clover

with a little timothy and have had most gratifying success with this mixture."

It would appear from a careful study of the foregoing that the remarkable success of the Schwartz Bros. Holstein dairy herd lies in ample supply of alfalfa hay as shown by the high test reports and butterfat production for the herd in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 when the crop had become well established and the second and third year effects of limestone in the soil was making itself recognized.

The care of a farm consisting of 240 acres, its equipment, a fine herd of Holstein cattle would be ample occupation for one good manager but Mr. J. W. Schwartz is recognized as a successful leader in his section of Wisconsin and he is President of the Sauk County Farm Bureau; President of the Troy Township Farmer Bureau; President of the Spring Green Cow Testing Association; Manager and Secretary of the Spring Green Live Stock Shipping Association; Secretary of the Spring Green Farm Bureau Warehouse Company; vice president of the Spring Green Canning Company; vice president of the Hickory Hill Cheese Company and a few others as well as being a member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation. In spite of the demands made upon Mr. Schwartz by these manifold associations and organizations he finds time to tell the good points about the fine farm and fine herd and the writer is deeply appreciative of the splendid courtesy that makes it possible to give the story of this great herd to the readers of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman and to wish him the greatest possible success and prosperity as a reward for the goodness and usefulness of the man to the community.

Eleven Years for a College Degree

MANY students consider four years a long time in which to complete a college course and earn a degree but in the Iowa State College there is a student who has been taking work at the college for the past ten years and has not yet earned his degree. He is George H. Matthews, of Danville, Iowa, and he manages a 116-acre farm near Danville and only attends college during the winter quarters. Normally twelve quarters are required for graduation, but Mr. Matthews has taken so much work that he is expected to graduate next winter after attending only eleven quarters.

The marks earned by Mr. Matthews are enough to make any regular four-year man green with envy for they range between 92 and 98. He has been initiated into the Phi Kappa Phi, a senior honorary scholarship fraternity, to which only those students who are the highest four per cent in scholarship attain. Mr. Matthews, who graduated from high school in 1917 and who will be 28 years old when he graduates from college next winter, has found time to take in a number of college activities besides study. He has been a member of the concert band for seven quarters, a member of the orchestra for two quarters, and for eight scholastic quarters has been a member of the college choir.

Subscribe for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Sour Cream Subject to Import Milk Act

ALL sour cream including that brought into this country for butter making is subject to the Import Milk Act, so shippers and importers of milk and cream have been notified by W. G. Campbell director of Regulatory Work, United States Department of Agriculture. The full text of the test which is intended to clear up a point which has been vigorously debated is as follows:

"The question has been raised whether imported sour cream intended solely for butter making is subject to the provisions of the Federal Import Milk Act. After full consideration, the department has reached the conclusion that the provisions of the act apply alike to all raw or pasteurized milk or cream offered for importation into the continental United States, whether intended for use as such or whether intended for subsequent manufacture into any food or beverage product; and any former opinion to the contrary is modified accordingly.

"Shippers and importers are advised that all imported raw or pasteurized milk or cream must conform to all of the provisions of the act. These include not only the bacterial and temperature limitations imposed at the time of importation but also the requirements that such products must be produced by animals which are shown to be healthy, and that they must be handled in establishments showing a satisfactory sanitary score as provided in the act. Although intended for manufacture into butter or any other food or beverage after importation into the United States, such products can be entered legally only under adequate permit obtained previous to the time of importation."

New Argentine Breed

ADVICES from Argentina say that during the past four years a new breed of dairy cows, the Holland-Argentine, has been developed in that country. Holstein blood has been used in the making of the new breed which bids fair to supersede the present chief dairy cow of that country which is very similar to a grade Shorthorn.

It seems to us that four years is not long enough to tell the worth of a breed in a country. The press reports seem to resemble some of the propaganda we are getting in the United States and to be based rather on the wish than the reality.

Milk not only supplies the elements of food value which it contains but milk helps the body to assimilate more of the other food it consumes. Professor F. B. Morrison, co-author of *Feeds and Feeding*, wrote recently: "If a young pig is fed corn grain as the only kind of protein, it will retain or use only about 23% of the protein contained However, if corn and milk are mixed together in the right proportion, then the pigs will use for growth over 60% of the protein in the milk and corn combination." This partly explains why dry skim milk is such a valuable supplementary feed in mixed feeds for poultry, calves, and pigs.

Prices of Farm Produce

PRICES of farm products advanced during the period of February 15 to March 15 from 135 to 137% of the prewar level. Only three commodities listed declined during the months, eggs, hogs, and hay, the most significant decline being in eggs which was largely seasonal. Hog prices have followed a downward trend for several months, while the farm price of hay has had a general downward trend since the harvesting of last year's large hay crop. At 137 the index is 11 points higher than on March 15 a year ago.

The group indexes show increases in grain, fruits and vegetables and cotton and cottonseed, and declines, largely seasonal, in the dairy and poultry group, while the meat animals index remained unchanged due to the higher prices of beef cattle, veal calf, lambs and sheep being offset by the decline in hog prices, which are at the lowest since July 1924.

The farm price of corn advanced approximately 10% during the month, a result attributed to light receipts, a good foreign demand and probably better quality.

Cost of Milk Transportation

THE Ohio State University refers to figures showing the service in milk transportation compared with mail service. The figures are given by H. D. Eckert, a director in the Scioto Valley Milk Producers' Association:

In making this comparison Mr. Eckert used actual experience. He has relatives living on a farm 50 miles from Columbus. He found that if a can of milk were set on the farm platform ready for the milk truck, and a letter dropped into the rural mail box at the same time, the milk would be transported to Columbus, pasteurized, bottled and delivered to the doorstep of the consumer several hours before the letter would reach a city resident by carrier.

As for cost, figuring both milk and mail on the basis of weight in ounces, the milk handler can also beat Uncle Sam, Mr. Eckert said. Compared with the two cents an ounce for first-class mail, the marketing costs on milk would not exceed two mills an ounce, or approximately one-tenth the rate on mail.—*Exchange*.

Raising the Dairy Heifer

By J. B. SHEPHERD

Associate Dairy Husbandman, Bureau of Dairy Industry

AFTER the heifer calf has reached six months of age, feeding and caring for her are comparatively simple tasks. Even so, many heifers do not get the feed and the attention that they should have. Since the heifer does not yield an income until she has freshened, she should be fed liberally in order that she may develop rapidly and be bred for freshening at the normal age for the breed.

FEEDING FROM SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR OF AGE

If skim milk is plentiful and cheap it may be fed to advantage until the heifer is 8 to 10 months old. Us-

ally, however, skim milk and calf-meal gruel are discontinued at 6 months of age. These feeds should be discontinued gradually, a week or 10 days being taken for this purpose. The quantities of other feeds should be gradually increased at the same time so that the heifer will continue to gain normally.

Plenty of roughage should be supplied to the heifer at all times. This is furnished by pasture in summer and by hay and silage in winter. In addition, sufficient grain should be fed in order that the heifer may develop properly and gain in weight from 1 to 1½ pounds daily.

SUMMER FEEDING

Green pastures furnish well-balanced growing rations which are usually high in protein and assimilable minerals. During the spring and summer when pastures are good, heifers from 6 to 12 months of age will require little or no other feed. To insure steady growth, some hay or silage and some grain should be fed early in the spring when the heifers are first placed on pasture and late in the summer when pastures are short. Pastures composed of legumes are higher in protein and minerals than grass pastures.

WINTER FEEDING

During late fall, winter, and early spring, hay, silage, and grain should constitute the dairy heifer's ration. Well-cured legume hays, such as alfalfa, clover, vetch, cowpeas, field peas, and soy beans, are best, as they are high in both protein and lime. Corn silage is rich in carbohydrates and is a succulent laxative roughage, which aids in keeping the digestive system in good condition during the winter season when no pasture is available.

Heifers from six to twelve months of age should receive five to fifteen pounds of silage daily and all the good legume hay they will eat. The amount of grain to be fed will depend very largely upon the individual animal's growth and condition. She should be kept in fair flesh and a good growing condition. A safe rule to follow is to feed about one-half pound of grain daily for each hundred pounds live weight of the heifer. Heifers thin in flesh should be fed an increased amount of grain.

SUITABLE GRAIN RATIONS

When legume roughages are being fed, any one of the following grain mixtures will supply the required feed nutrients for the heifer:

1. Three parts by weight ground corn and one part wheat bran.
2. Three parts by weight ground corn, one part wheat bran, and one part ground oats.
3. Four parts by weight ground corn, one part wheat bran, two parts ground oats, and one part linseed-oil meal.
4. Two parts by weight ground oats and one part wheat bran.

On farms where the amount of legume hay is limited and where heifers receive part of their roughage in the form of nonlegumes such as corn stover, prairie hay, and timothy hay, the grain mixtures should contain more protein. In such cases, one of the following grain rations would prove suitable.

1. One part by weight ground corn, one part ground oats, and one part wheat bran.

2. Two parts by weight ground corn, two parts ground oats, one part wheat bran, and one part linseed-oil meal.

3. Equal parts by weight ground oats and wheat bran.

Other carbohydrate concentrates, such as ground or rolled barley, hominy feed, or kafir meal, may be fed in the grain ration in place of the ground corn.

Heifers 6 to 12 months of age should not be fed non-leguminous roughages exclusively because these feeds will result in a lime deficiency.

FEEDING HEIFERS FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS OF AGE

Heifers from 1 to 2 years old need the same feeds and about the same care as heifers 6 to 12 months old. Because of their larger size, however, they will consume more feed than the younger heifers. Hay should be fed liberally; the animals should be given all they will clean up. In addition, they should receive 15 to 25 pounds of silage and one-third pound of grain for each 100 pounds live weight. When the heifer is several months with calf she should be fed from 4 to 6 pounds of grain daily so that she will be in good flesh at calving time.

WATER AND SALT

An abundance of pure water should be available for the heifer. In cold climates provision should be made to keep it from freezing during the winter months if it is supplied in an outside tank.

Salt should be placed where the heifer will have access to it at all times.

QUARTERS FOR THE HEIFER

The heifer requires dry, well-bedded, and well-ventilated quarters when not on pasture. This may be a pen in the barn or an outside shed which is open to the south. Provide a lot large enough so that she will get plenty of exercise. Heifers of the same age should be grouped and kept separate from those older or younger.

The quarters for the heifer should be kept in a clean, sanitary condition and should be disinfected at regular intervals.

AGE TO BREED

The age of breeding will depend upon the growth and development of the individual heifer. The usual age for first calving is from 24 to 30 months. Since the calf is carried about 283 days, the heifer, therefore, should be bred when 15 to 18 months of age.

HANDLING THE YOUNG HEIFER

The young heifer should be handled occasionally in order that she may not be shy when she enters the milking herd. She should become accustomed to the halter and stanchion. A little care at this time often prevents considerable trouble after calving and usually helps to make a gentle cow.

Nurse (announcing the expected)—“Professor, it's a little boy.”

Professor (absent-mindedly)—“Well, ask him what he wants.”

Talk on Feeding Given Over Radio

PROFESSOR GUS BOHSTODT who recently joined the Animal Husbandry Staff at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and who will continue the Feeding Research work formerly conducted by Professor Morrison, spoke over the radio from Madison, February 27. The following are excerpts from the address:

The largest demand in the animal body is for lime and phosphorus. Bones are made up almost entirely of lime and phosphorus in their proper combination. Salt is also needed for proper digestion.

Cod liver oil is known to have an abundance of a certain vitamin, which helps with the assimilation of lime and phosphorus contained in a ration. Exposure to direct sunlight has the same effect as this vitamin.

Grass and forage crops as alfalfa or clover when growing trap sunlight and in a cured state as hay retain this vitamin. Alfalfa and clover hay are rich in lime and phosphorus.

Feeding liberal amounts of good alfalfa and clover hay or other legume hay with a balanced grain ration, there is little need for additional minerals except in the case of very rapidly growing young stock, or in the case of high producing dairy cows.

In legume hays, if grown on acid soil, the lime content will be low. If grown on phosphorus deficient soil, we often find less than one-half the normal amount of phosphorus in that hay. The solution is “Apply Phosphate and limestone fertilizers to the soil.”

A recommended livestock mineral mixture to cost at present prices about \$30 for a ton is 40 pounds steam bone meal, 40 pounds finely ground limestone and 20 pounds of table salt. Feed dairy cows three or four pounds of the above mixture to each 100 pounds of grain mixture. One or two pounds to each 100 pounds of grain for hogs.

Trend of Prices is Upward

PUREBRED Holstein-Friesian cattle prices were slightly higher in 1927 than in 1926, according to reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This statement is based on the sale of 11,531 purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, as reported by 1,070 breeders in various sections of the United States. These sales consisted of 3,891 bull calves, 1,542 heifer calves under one year of age, 797 bulls one and under three years of age, 182 bulls three years old and over, 2,147 heifers one and under three years of age and 2,972 cows three years old and over. There were 581 more animals reported sold in 1927 than were reported in 1926 by practically the same number of breeders.

Of the bull calves, 25% sold below \$50 per head, 36% sold between \$50 and \$100, and 30% between \$100 and \$200, and 9% above \$200, thirteen animals selling for more than \$1,000 per head. Thirty-eight per cent of the heifer calves sold below \$50 per head, 35% sold between \$50 and \$100, 22% between \$100 and \$200 and 5% above \$200.

Less than 2% of the bulls one year and under three years were sold below \$50, 20% sold between \$50 and

\$100, 57% brought between \$100 and \$200 per head, and 22% sold above \$200. Fifty-three per cent of the aged bulls brought prices ranging between \$100 and \$200, 12% sold below \$100 and 35% sold above \$200, two animals bringing above \$1,000 each.

Of the 2,147 heifers one and under three years of age, 18% sold for less than \$100 per head, 64% brought between \$100 and \$200 and 18% sold above \$200.

Less than 10% of the 2,972 cows three years old and over sold below \$100 per head, 58% sold between \$100 and \$200 and 32% sold above \$200. Of the higher priced animals, 50 sold at above \$500 per head.

In each group, there was a smaller percentage that sold below \$100 and a larger percentage of each total which sold above \$200 per head in 1927 than in 1926.

There was also a smaller percentage of the total number selling below \$50 and a larger percentage selling above \$250. These comparisons indicate that prices of Holstein-Friesian cattle were higher in 1927 than in 1926. In fact, the trend of prices has been upward since 1924.

This report shows that 61% of the purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle were sold in the North Central States, 23% were sold in the North Atlantic, 5% in the Southern and 11% were sold in the Mountain and Pacific States.

The same authority says that prices of purebred Jersey and purebred Brown Swiss were higher in 1927 than they were in 1926. Guernsey prices were steady and Ayrshire steady to slightly higher during the same period.

Tuberculin Testing and Abortion

AT A RECENT hearing before a Congressional committee, Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, declared that tuberculin testing of cattle cannot possibly cause either abortion or sterility. In answer to an inquiry of Congressman L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, Dr. Mohler said, “The bureau has the record of one cow which received over 1,100 cubic centimeters of tuberculin at one time and that cow lived to be 18 years old and was never known to abort. The cow produced many healthy calves during that time.”

“I have personally injected large numbers of pregnant cows with from 30 to 80 drops of tuberculin subcutaneously, which is the old method of injecting tuberculin, and have yet to see the first cow slink her calf as the result of the test. With the modern method of intradermic testing which is followed in over 95 per cent of our work, only two drops of tuberculin are injected into the fold of the tail. The claim that such a small amount of tuberculin will produce abortion or sterility is purely a figment of the imagination and without any foundation in fact.

“For instance, almost in the shadow of this Capitol Building, there are two Government-owned herds averaging from 150 to 250 cows each, which have been tuberculin tested annually and sometimes semi-annually for at least two decades, and they are free not only of tuberculosis but of abortion as well, despite the fact that the annual tuberculin test is still being applied.”

New Salem Holstein Circuit

CHARLES H. HOLLE owned the highest producing herd in the New Salem, North Dakota, Holstein circuit during 1927, his six purebred cows averaging 10,237.1 lb. milk and 368.4 lb. butterfat. A member of the herd, Kann Dakota Homstead, was high cow in the circuit with a credited production of 12,570.8 lb. milk and 454.2 lb. butterfat. The Holle herd were pastured on sweet clover during the summer and early fall and was the only herd in the circuit to be fed thus. They received no grain while on this pasture.

The circuit test association was increased from sixteen to twenty-four members. The circuit calf club was increased from twelve to twenty-one members and now consists of eleven boys and ten girls. The club staged a calf show at the annual picnic at New Salem, July 2, with a parade in the afternoon, headed by the circuit sire, Forum Don Ormsby.

This club exhibited thirteen calves at the North Dakota State Fair held at Fargo. There were only nine other calves in the class but the club took the first six places as well as the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth. The junior champion at Grand Forks and Minot Fairs the previous week was placed seventh in this class.

The club had a very successful year, paying all outstanding debts, declaring a dividend of \$2.00 for each member and leaving \$303 in the club treasury for operating expenses during the coming year. At the beginning of the past year, there was only \$5.00 in the treasury. All premiums won by animals belonging to members of the club were turned into the treasury.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that “Breeder and Dairyman” Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

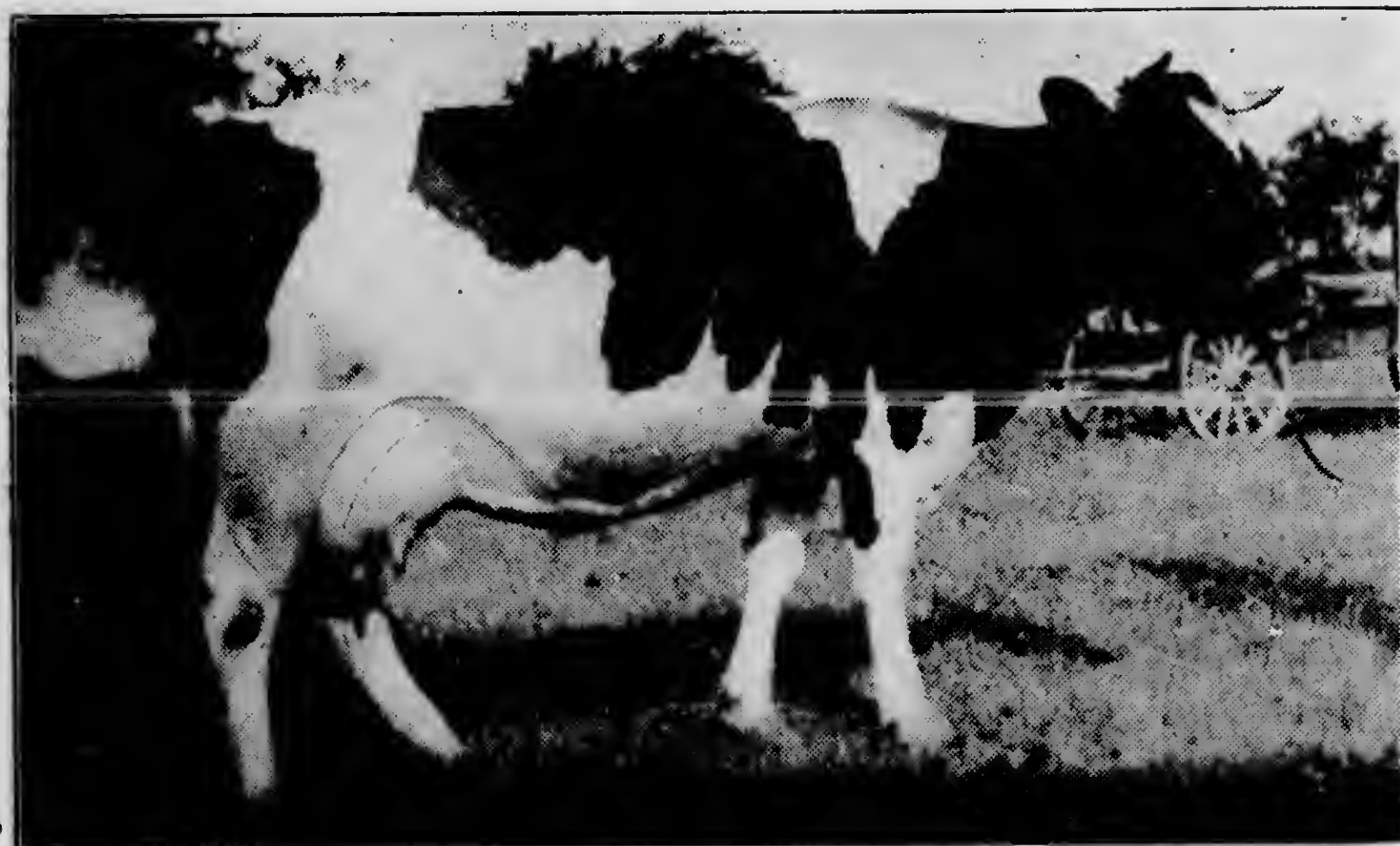
Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

A Grand Old Cow

MAPLE Grove Spofford Princess is one of the greatest cows in the Maple Grove herd. She has several claims to the title. For one thing a number of animals in the herd are her descendants for she has had thirteen calves and so her stable mates include some of her daughters, granddaughters, and even great-granddaughters. Then during the year 1927 she produced, under the care and feed given the rest of the Maple Grove animals, no less than 13,141 lb. milk, and 505.3 lb. butterfat. As she was born October 26, 1911, she is now in her seventeenth year. In fact she dropped her latest calf at sixteen years, two months,



MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS
Sixteen years old, thirteen living calves. Owned and bred at Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa.

and five days old. She has a number of large records. As an eight-year-old cow, she was credited with a seven-day official record of 542.3 lb. milk, with 25.04 lb. butter and a year later with 641.3 lb. milk and 27 lb. butter. Thus it will be seen that she averaged well over 90 lb. milk per day. Several years ago while enrolled in the Meadville Cow Testing Association, she was credited with a production of 17,616 lb. milk, 592.5 lb. fat equivalent to 740.62 lb. and she was milked twice a day nearly all the year.

Her picture indicates a great deal of capacity. Notice the wedge shape, the straight back and the large milk vein. Is it any wonder that her owners selected her son, Maple Grove Ylma Glista, as one of the sires to stand at the head of the Maple Grove herd? This bull is a son of the former herdsire, Model Daniel Glista, a son of Glista Dinah and Model King Segis Konigen, a show bull who, together with his sire and his dam, won high honors at the New York State Fair. Glista Dinah as an eleven year old made a seven-day record of 31.26 lb. butter and in the Cornell University herd as a nine year old, produced 16,138.5 lb. milk, and 745.93 lb. butter in a year. Her dam, Glista Coreva, also has a big yearly record as well as two seven-day records above the thirty pound mark, the highest being 34.08 lb. made as a six year old.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is owned by Mr. Charles Jones now of Chicago and is managed by his brother, Mr. Frank Jones, who, with his family, lives on the

farm. How Mr. Jones came to start this herd is best told in his own words.

"I attended the first dairy show held in Chicago and from that time until I bought the farm I studied the work of different dairy breeds and concluded that the Holsteins were the most profitable as they were good feeders and of large size or capacity, which goes with heavy production. They can turn almost any kind of roughage into profitable production—both in milk and calves. They are, as a general rule, easy to handle, always contented and gentle."

The Maple Grove Herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited list for several years. In fact this establishment was one of the pioneers in tuberculosis eradication work in Crawford County, one of the first counties in Pennsylvania to be deemed a modified accredited area. In such an area 99.5% of the cattle must pass a clean test or, to put it the other way around, less than one-half of one per cent must show any reaction to the test when administered by the State and Federal veterinarians in charge of the work.

Maple Grove Stock Farm contains 300 acres. The Jones family have erected all the barns, buildings, etc., now on the place with the exception of the house and personally did a considerable portion of the work connected with planning the buildings. The barn itself is 122 feet long with a width of 40 feet. The large silos form part of the building, being built in. The floors in the barn and mixing room, feed room and pens are concrete; the stanchions are metal; and there are plenty of pens for bulls and young stock.

Dry Skim Milk

DRY skim milk has been found by Doctor J. B. Lindsey and Professor G. G. Archibald of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to offer the best substitute for liquid skim milk in the rearing of young calves. The following is taken from their report.

"For several years the experiment station at Amherst has carried on extensive feeding trials on the value of different feeds for raising young calves. Experiments with calf meals and preliminary trials with skim milk powder were reported in Bulletin No. 223. The powdered skim milk offered the most fruitful field for further study and during the past three years, a large number of calves, mostly high grade Holsteins, have been raised on it. Although a little more expensive than liquid skim milk, the powder has the advantage of being in a form that will keep for a long period of time. It can usually be obtained when liquid skim milk cannot be, and is much cheaper than the whole milk. . . .

"In the early experiments the maximum amount of skim milk powder (31½ ounces of the dry powder—9 quarts of liquid) was fed daily until the calves were four months old. . . .

"During the past year calves have been reared on

Milk Powder for Calves

CALF raising experiments at Pennsylvania State College show excellent results using dry skim milk, remixed with water, from the second to fifth weeks, and fed dry with grains from then to the end of four months. The Experiment Station's 40th Annual Report summarizes the work by Professor Bechdel as follows:

"It has been known and appreciated for some time that skim milk powder of good quality, reconstituted with water to a total solids content of nine per cent, has a value equivalent to fresh liquid skim milk.

"An investigation was started during the past year to determine the advisability of feeding milk powder in the dry rather than in the liquid form. Thirty-five grade Holstein calves were fed experimentally in three groups. They were weaned to a dry ration when 34 days old.

"The oldest group of 12 calves, on which data are now available, made an average daily gain of 1.36 pounds up to 6 months and were 95.7 per cent normal in size. The milk powder was discontinued when they were 115 days old. These calves consumed a total of 105 lb. milk powder, on the average, in addition to 120 lb. whole milk. The feeding of milk powder in the dry rather than the liquid form affords many advantages in labor-saving. Less equipment is needed, also, and the precautionary measures for sanitation are reduced to the minimum. The results of this work to date prompt the advice that the calves should be changed to the dry ration at 6 weeks of age after feeding the powder in the reconstituted form up to that time. The

much smaller quantities of the powder, the object being to cut the cost.

"The procedure has been similar to what was followed in our earlier work except that when the calves were two months of age, their daily allowance of skim milk powder was cut to 21 ounces (6 quarts of liquid) and at three months was again cut to 10½ ounces (3 quarts of liquid), and a special effort was made all through the experiment to induce the calves to eat heartily of the dry grain mixture and rowen.

"The calves made an average daily gain of 1.4 pounds, at a cost of 18.2c a pound, about 125 pounds of the dry milk being fed to each calf. Growth was practically the same as when the larger quantity of powder was fed and the cost was lessened appreciably. It is probable that delicate calves will require rather more skim milk powder than the amount mentioned above.

"Under present conditions, dried skim milk fed as above suggested offers the best substitute for liquid skim milk in the rearing of young calves. Calf meals are fairly satisfactory but are apt to cause digestive disturbances and do not promote as rapid growth.

"The preparation of the skim milk powder for feeding, as well as the method employed was as follows:

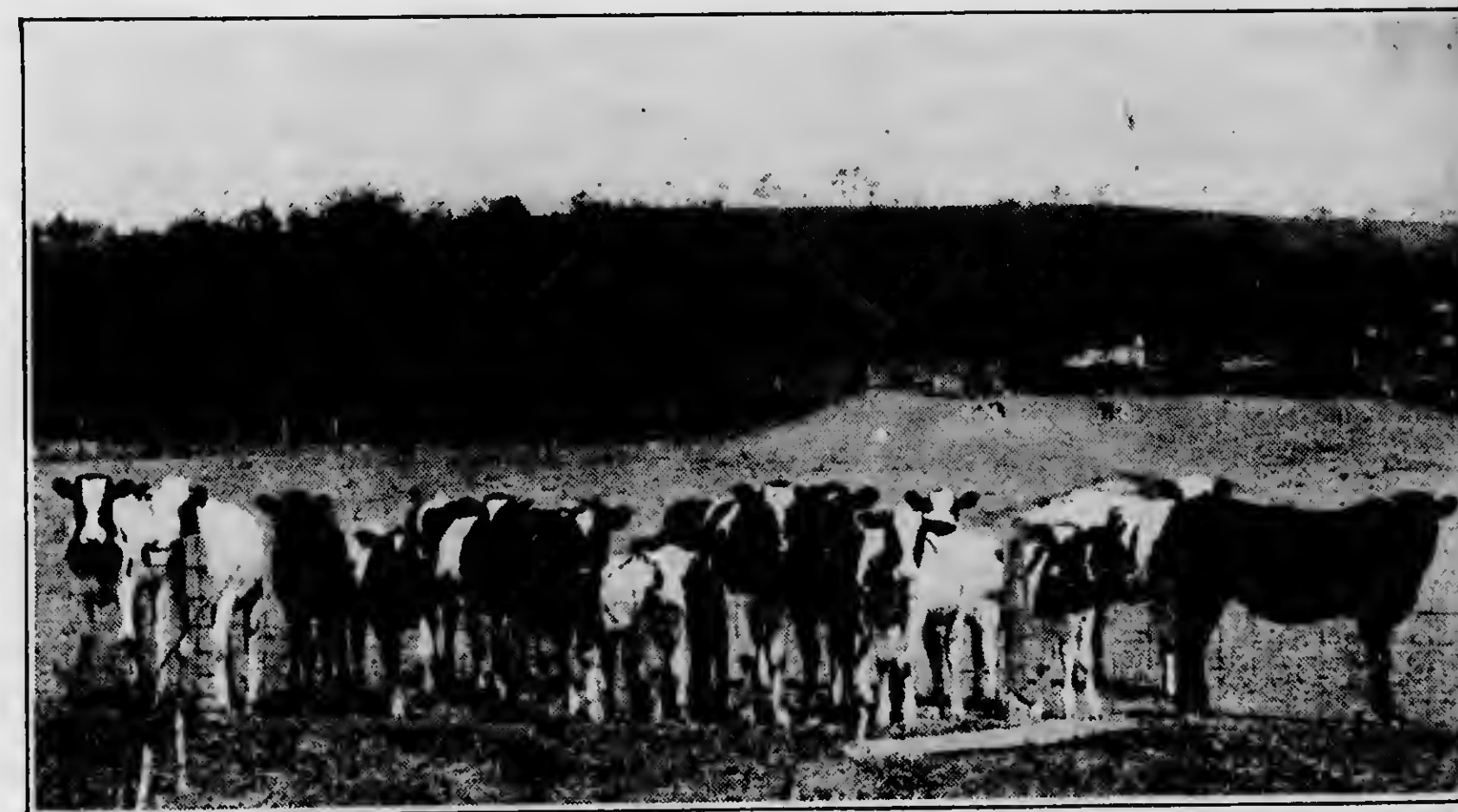
PREPARATION

"Fourteen ounces of the milk powder and a scant even teaspoonful of salt are added to each gallon of lukewarm water. This is about equivalent to one pound of the milk powder to five quarts of water. The milk powder and salt should first be stirred with a small quantity of cold water to avoid lumping, and after a creamy consistency has been secured, the necessary amount of lukewarm water added, the mixture well stirred and thus fed. Enough can be made up, if desired, to last twenty-four hours, but it should not be fed cold.

METHOD

"Whole milk is fed for the first week after weaning and then the skim milk solution is gradually substituted. Not over nine quarts daily are fed to each calf and it is better, although not necessary, to continue feeding a minimum of two quarts of whole milk daily during the first six or eight weeks of the calf's life. After the first month, the calf is taught to eat rowen and a calf meal made up of 30 pounds of red dog flour, 30 pounds ground oats, 15 pounds of linseed meal, 24½ pounds of corn meal and ½ pound of salt. By the time the calf reaches four months of age it is eating one and one-half to two pounds of grain daily and a considerable amount of hay.

"The experiment ends when each calf reaches the age of four months at which time the milk is gradually removed and dry feeds substituted. It is preferable, however, in case of promising dairy heifers, to continue giving some of the skim milk until the animals are five or six months of age, in order to promote rapid growth."



PENN STATE SAVES LABOR IN RAISING CALVES
These calves were weaned to a dry ration when 34 days old by using 40% dry skim milk with grain feed.

dry mixture, at first, should contain not over 45 per cent milk powder, and preferably not over 40 per cent. The percentage of powder should be reduced then as the calves grow older and consume more concentrates."

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

The sum of \$2,000,000 a day is necessary to support the present United States military establishment.

Centrifugal Separator Fifty Years Old

FIFTY years ago, Dr. Gustaf DeLaval, a Swedish engineer, invented the centrifugal cream separator, an invention which has done much to lighten the work of women on the farm and which has had a tremendous influence on the world's dairy business.

The story is told that while Dr. DeLaval was doing some engineering in Germany, someone at a dinner spoke of a German machine that worked along the line of a modern separator except that it had to be filled each time it was set working, then when started, it would separate the cream from the skim milk. Dr. DeLaval figured out that the process could be made continuous without having to stop and refill and offered for a low price to sell his idea to the German who had built the machine. He, however, doubted that it would work and in 1877, Dr. DeLaval, built a machine that did work. A number of them were put in use the next year. Soon after their commercial manufacturing was begun and now nearly all the cream in the great dairy countries is centrifugally separated.

Dr. DeLaval also invented a machine that he called the Lactocrite which was used for testing the butterfat content of milk. Soon after, however, the Wisconsin scientist, Dr. Babcock, invented the machine which bears his name and which soon came into general use. This was much simpler and a great improvement on the Lactocrite.

Waukesha Dairy Show

W. H. SWARTZ and Son carried off a goodly share of the honors at the recent Waukesha Dairy Show, their animals taking the first prize for the breeders' young herd, get of sire, produce of cow, aged cow, three year old, senior yearling heifer, and junior calf. Dr. M. W. Downing's exhibits won the Blue Ribbon for breeder's calf herd, senior heifer calf, and junior bull calf, while the Mukwonago Industrial School for Boys had the first yearling bull, first two-year-old heifer, and junior yearling heifer. Competition was chiefly between these three exhibitors, although quite a number of others won prizes.

Prizes were given for window displays in the local stores. A local restaurant, the Rialto, had an airplane passing over a highway on which milk trucks were traveling. A sign reading "The Road to Wellville" pointed the way for the trucks. The airplane carried a sign "Drink Milk and Keep Up," while in the background, a large clock was surrounded with this sign "Drink Milk and Keep Up with the Time."

There's competition in Duluth for women with money. One man advertised he would marry any woman, old or young, widow or otherwise, who had \$10,000. This brought out a fellow, a price cutter, who offered to do the same thing for \$7,500. Then another slasher of price cut it down to \$5,000. It pays to advertise.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

Twenty Million Cattle Under Supervision

A TABULATED summary just issued by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, shows the progress to March 1, 1928, of tuberculosis-eradication work in coöperation with the various States. A total of 20,098,272 cattle in more than two million herds are now under supervision for the eradication of this disease. Nearly three-fourths the number of cattle are contained in herds which have successfully passed one or more tuberculin tests.

Herds accredited as free from tuberculosis, as the result of a series of tests, at the end of February, numbered 155,466, containing more than two million cattle. Counties which contain not more than one-half of one per cent of tuberculous cattle as a result of systematic testing number 464. In all these counties the few cattle which reacted to the latest test were removed from the herds and slaughtered. During February, 1928, 741,766 cattle were tested and nearly 18,000 reacted and were condemned as tuberculous.

Slag as a Fertilizer

DUE to the increased cost of delivered liming material in relation to the market value of his crops, the Pennsylvania farmer and probably the farmers of all northeastern states are using today about one-fifth the amount of agricultural lime that could be used to advantage. In 1916 a bushel of wheat would purchase 58 per cent more agricultural lime than it would in 1924 and 1925. Yet the results of eight years of experimenting with agricultural lime on three important Pennsylvania soils have demonstrated that a net profit of over 500 per cent can be gained by the systematic use of lime, says G. W. White of the Penn State College in Bulletin 200 "The Agricultural Value of Specially Prepared Blast Furnace Slag."

Granulated agricultural slag is sold at a factory price approximately one-fourth that of limestone used in the experiments.

One ton per acre of granulated agricultural slag has produced the following per cent increased yields over the unlined check soils: Red clover, 61 per cent, sweet clover, 78 per cent (pot culture test); DeKalb soil—Blue grass hay, 70 per cent; soybean hay, 45 per cent; timothy hay, 87 per cent; corn grain, 64 per cent; oats grain, 17 per cent, and barley (grain and straw), 80 per cent.

In the experiments the relatively high yields of the slag ground to the same fineness as limestone indicate that slag constituents other than lime oxides have had a stimulating effect on plant growth. When the yields are computed, on the basis of weight of crops produced per unit of lime oxides applied, it has been shown that in 13 out of 14 crops 20-mesh agricultural slag shows greater yields than limestone. The availability of lime in slag as in all other liming materials is dependent upon its degree of fineness.

You can make ends meet by burning the candle top and bottom.

Satisfied Customers

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM

F. L. HEILMAN & SON, PROPS.

CLEONA, PA.

March 21, 1928.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find a list of the prices received at our sale Saturday, March 17.

As this was a banner sale, the best we ever held, we wish to extend our thanks to the "Holstein Breeder and Dairyman" for the kind co-operation accorded to us. The success of our sale was largely due to the publicity received through your magazine. It pays to advertise in the "Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Respectfully yours,

F. L. HEILMAN & SON.

Montoursville, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

Just a line to let you know we had a very satisfactory sale under very bad conditions. Rained all day. Had to sell on barn floor.

We had forty-seven (47) inquiries for catalogs, forty-six (46) were from the "Holstein Breeder and Dairyman." One (1) from the —.

Yours,

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW.

This Real Service Is Yours if You Just Write to

THE
Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
HARRISBURG, PA.

Your Livestock Insurance

By VICTOR STANLEY

ED SAYLES had arrived. Twenty-five years earlier he started dairying. His cows were non-descript, of all breeds mixed together with the usual colors that go with the product of a makeshift breeding program. But by hard work and careful planning he shaped his herd into a representative group of Holsteins, the pride of his possessions and a credit to his community.

Ed Sayles may be any one of the thousands of farmers in all parts of the country that have recently become real dairymen. He is a representative of those dairymen who builded better and better getting a better sire each time so that each generation of cows was an improvement upon the previous one.

Along with this improvement came greater pride in his stock and finally a three or four hundred dollar bull did not fit. A better one was needed and \$1,500 was invested. At the same time came the desire to win laurels in the show ring and he was sure this bull could do it. So could some of his cows and several of the youngsters in the herd.

But risks would be great on the show circuit so a local agent was interviewed about livestock insurance. Accident insurance was recommended and the agent added, when asked what protection it provided, "You know what accident insurance is like for yourself. Well, this livestock coverage is just like that."

So a livestock accident policy was bought calling for \$1,500 on the bull and \$500 each on five of his cows. The herd, let us assume, won liberally at the county fair and was then shipped to the state fair. But on the way the train was wrecked and before things were straightened out judging at the fair was over.

The herd was shipped home, apparently none the worse for the experience. But in a few days the bull became listless and refused to eat. A veterinarian was called and he pronounced it pneumonia brought on by exposure but could do nothing. The bull was lost and the insurance company was notified. A representative investigated and reported that as the bull died of disease and not of injury their policy did not cover the loss.

An examination of the cows showed nothing amiss except that a teat on one cow was bruised. The veterinarian started treatment but within a month the quarter was lost and that cow's usefulness in the show ring was ended. Her sale value was greatly depreciated.

Again the insurance company was notified and again the company investigated. Again the owner had to stand the loss since the insured animal must die as a result of the accident before the policy was a protection.

Who was at fault? The agent was called upon and the policyholder apparently expressed his opinion. The policy, however, did not correspond to the ordinary accident policy which we carry on ourselves. The agent said it did so he was indefinite and to blame to some extent. But the policy stated all terms concisely and the policyholder did not acquaint himself with them.

He bought the insurance with coverage as, and only as provided in the policy. That was his contract and that was the company's responsibility, and no more. Most likely, the railroad is responsible in a case like this but that is another matter.

Livestock accident insurance is a simple form of coverage, insuring not the animal mentioned in the policy, insuring not the owner, but the owner's investment. No provision is made for any compensation payments to the assured for loss, except in case of death. If the accident does not destroy or necessitate destroying the animal, no company liability is involved.

Such a policy insures the owner's investment against loss from death of the animal when caused by fire, lightning, tornado, and, or, accidental injury at all times and places during the life of the policy; and also against loss arising from death while in transit, caused by sinking, stranding, collision, derailment, or by any other hazard of transportation while in transit by any common carrier.

One contract reads: "But this company shall not be liable for loss arising from the death of any animals when caused by disease even though it be claimed that the disease resulting in death was contracted during transportation or as the result of transportation."

Livestock accident coverage obviously is intended for exhibitors and breeders, owners, who are transporting and exhibiting their valuable animals at fairs and shows. The coverage does not fit the groove for animals kept continuously on the premises for which livestock life is better suited.

To my personal knowledge, no company insuring purebred livestock wants unearned premium money. All of the companies with which I have acquaintance want their assureds to possess a thorough understanding of how the policy covers the risk. They endeavor to place complete information about their policies in the hands of their policyholders through their local agents. But quite often the agent fails of his duty which may easily result in the assured obtaining the "wrong slant" on how his insurance applies.

All insurance policies have their penalty clauses incorporated in the contract. The clauses are there for the company's protection. Ignoring one or more of them is equivalent to an automatic reduction in value or complete cancellation of the protection bought and paid for.

The livestock accident policy carries several "taboos." Unconditional sole ownership, unless otherwise provided by special endorsement, is required. Such endorsement, to be favorable, must be attached to the contract.

The policy will become void also if the insurance has been assigned to some other person before a loss occurs. In case the insured animal is sold notify the company, giving full details including information about the new owner. Then most likely the company will consent to assignment and both yourself and the purchaser are safe. If the animals mentioned in the contract become

encumbered with chattel mortgage the policy will become void. Likewise, the accident coverage stops functioning should the animals become involved with litigation.

It's not necessary to become actually involved with litigation in order to lose your livestock insurance. The policy dies a natural death immediately the title of ownership is in dispute, or if any change other than by the death of an insured takes place in the interest, title, or possession of any animal mentioned in the contract, whether such change occurs by legal process or judgment or by voluntary act of the assured.

Another penalty deals with over insuring by purchasing policies in two or more companies. Not only would you fail to collect all of your insurance from the first company, you would also be confronted with the same situation when trying to collect from the other company, or companies. The chances are very remote of one getting the value of the animal under such circumstances and possibly nothing at all will be received.

Many such situations may arise. The insurance company is entitled to enforce every provision to the letter, and it will if any attempt to defraud is evident. If the default is clearly unintentional they will often consider leniency as by so doing they will win a friend and help build good will. But even so, take no chances, read your policy, for a mistake may cost you all your insurance and is almost certain to cost you something.

These are a lot of provisions to protect the company. But they are not unreasonable nor hard to abide by if one plays square and understands all the provisions of his policy just as they are printed on the policy.—*The Dairy Farmer*.

After the Cornborer

APPROXIMATELY 2,800 units of machinery purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture for use in the campaign to control the European corn borer was stored last fall in the sheds of the army ordnance depot at Camp Perry, near Oak Harbor, Ohio. This has been overhauled and repairs made so as to put the machinery in working order for use this season. The estimated depreciation was less than ten per cent.

Five storage sheds, each 400 feet long by 96 feet wide, at Camp Perry house 993 tractors, 602 plows, 127 light trucks, 90 heavy trucks, and more than 350 stubble beaters. About 150 stubble beaters are still in the fields, used by farmers in the course of the late fall and winter. Smaller quantities of machinery have been stored near Toledo and Elyria, Ohio.

Fewer than 40 men have done the work and the cost has been less than one per cent of the original cost, except in the case of stubble beaters. On these machines the low cost new and the necessity for new blades made the percentage cost of overhauling somewhat higher. In doing the work the Department of Agriculture benefited from the full cooperation of the War Department which furnished the storage space and opened the facilities of the ordnance depot and machine shop at Camp Perry for use by the repair crew.

The proof of the missionary is in the eating.

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm



SIZE, TYPE, HEALTH and PRODUCTION are the four chief essentials to successful breeding of dairy cattle.

Our herd numbers about fifty head and the four above named essentials are very much in evidence in all our Cattle.

We are sold out of females, but one of our nice bull calves, sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, would make you a great herdsire.

Herd Fully Accredited



MURRAY A. MILLER

MILTON

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

A Page for Men

FOR many years there was so much discussion of women's rights that it is not surprising if the impression was given that the men of the world were just ready to pounce upon and utterly destroy all the struggling females of the species. Man's inhumanity to woman was so enlarged and quoted that it is no wonder that such an idea got abroad. Possibly an extreme attitude had to be taken in order to focus attention upon some of the inequalities which had crept into law and custom under a régime dominated outwardly by the male sex. Nevertheless, there are times when one must recognize the other side of the picture and be moved by a feeling of sympathy for man, especially when one considers how frequently he is pushed out of the picture by woman, lovely woman. Why even at the three most important events of his life he is relegated to the background—for at his birth, his mother is the most important character; at his marriage, his bride occupies the spotlight, and at his death, his widow receives the main consideration. In recent years, readers of the metropolitan newspapers must have been impressed with the number of cases where wives have murdered their husbands and have been acquitted or received a very light sentence. This has become so frequent that it may be necessary to establish a "Society for the Protection of Husbands." This worthy project is hereby recommended to those members of the weaker but more deadly sex, when all the reformations on which they are at present engaged, are accomplished. Any how—for this time at least, the men are coming into their own, and this page is being written solely with a view to their interests and pleasure.

THE AMERICAN VS THE EUROPEAN MAN

It may not be surprising if American women occasionally allow their minds to wonder and wonder about the attractiveness of European men—all this, of course, en masse—one would never dream of intimating anything of a personal nature. But fiction is so full of the fascinating ways and manners of men who live in idleness, who, not being distracted by the necessity of earning the wherewithal to feed, house and clothe a wife and family, are able at all times to be suave and gracious, ready to flatter the small vanities which are part and parcel of most women. Now these men may not be insincere in the least, but one cannot help but wonder if they could preserve this suavity of manner if they were subjected to the pressure of business, or of manual labor which is the every day life of the American man. One wonders!

So, granting that the average American man does not possess what one might call the social trimmings, let us look for the reason. He is too big for them—too occupied with things of more importance to the welfare and happiness of his family. There is no intention of belittling the place that good manners have in our lives

—they are the oil that make the machinery run smoothly—but they are not the machinery itself. American men have the best fundamental good manners in the world. They may not leap to their feet with an exaggerated bow the moment a woman enters the room, but they show their innate courtesy by their constant care for the poor, the aged and the sick. Nowhere in the world are there such wonderful provisions made for the care of the helpless. They pay the proper deference to women, but without that fawning attitude so common to the men who live abroad, an attitude that would be repulsive to the sturdy, independent nature of American women, and if this page was not devoted to men and their interests, one might stop here to dwell on the fact that the average American woman does not really care for such attentions. So far as the essentials of good manners are concerned, American men are perfectly satisfactory to those who share their lives.

A NOBLE RECORD

To get a perspective of the accomplishments of the men of this nation, one has only to look back over the growth of the country and the improvements along every line since colonial days. After all, five hundred years ago, this country was one vast wilderness; had only just been discovered by the adventurers of the Old World. As a nation, it is only a hundred and fifty years old—yet it will stand any sort of comparison with nations hundreds of years old. Where else in the world are there so many large cities and towns, such lengths of railroad, such motor roads, so that one may drive from coast to coast? What vast industrial and mercantile businesses have been established, what systems of public schools, colleges and universities, what an army and navy—both now being completed in all their branches. What progress has been made along the line of mechanical inventions which add to the comfort of living. Where in all the world are there more comfortable homes, better dressed women and better filled larders than right here in our own America? And all largely due to the brains and energy of American men. (Yes, yes, the women have helped, but the men are having their inning today.) All these things should be remembered when one hears any intimation that American men are not the finest in the world.

THE IDEAL MAN

What constitutes the ideal man? Honesty, industry, clean living, courtesy and last but not least, Christianity. And while not every American man measures up to this ideal in every respect, yet as a race of men, viewed in comparison with the men of other nations, they stand head and shoulders above them all.

MORE?

This is rather a new topic on this page "For the Household" and is by no means exhausted. There is still on this desk enough material to fill another such

page should the men desire more. Among the subjects which could not be discussed for lack of room, were "Should a Man Confide His Business to His Wife?" "Boys' Rooms," "Courtesy in Business" and any number of short paragraphs dealing with subjects which should be of interest to men. Would you care for them? The urge to do something of this sort has come from the realization that so many magazines and even the daily newspapers are written with a view to the women readers, and while this page is intended as an oasis for women in a magazine devoted to men's interests, still one cannot help but feel that occasionally men are interested in something else besides cows.

How About Leap Year

BACK in the olden days when time was young, long before an appendix or microbe were ever invented, in the spring of the year when a cave-man started out with matrimonial intentions, he carried a club, and, when he came to a likely-looking female, who undoubtedly was minus nose powder, lip stick, and most everything else, he used his club as a persuader, hit her a couple of swats on the side of the head and then carried her off.

That was the only wedding ceremony required at that time, and did away with church weddings, ushers, flowers and the minister's fee; but he couldn't get very far with those methods in the present day.

Home Industry

A HOME means much work. The one matter of keeping it clean calls for incessant labor. The lights, the warmth, the food, the clothing—all of these mean toil, and much of it. The toil is as nothing if love goes with it and if all share in it; but the home where nobody works but mother is a mere farce, and not a home. To each his task, a task properly proportioned to his age and ability—this is the rule of home industry, and the rule has no exceptions.

"Our earth is degenerate in these latter days, and there are signs that the world is speedily coming to an end. Bribery and corruption are common: children no longer obey their parents, and every man wants to write a book. The end of the world evidently is approaching."

The paragraph you have just read sounds up-to-date, doesn't it? But it was written in Assyria, 2,800 B. C.—Exchange.

It is decidedly more important that we sustain our farm homes with contented families and producing service to the rest of humanity than it is for us to create embattlements with gold braid and tinsel for the few who intermittently excite themselves and strive to terrorize us with the great danger of war.—U. S. Senator G. P. Nye.

Teacher (in grammar class): Willie, please tell me what it is when you say, I love, you love, he loves.

Willie: That's one of them triangles where somebody gets shot.

Milk and the Bread Business

SPeAKING at a cattle breeders' meeting recently at Syracuse, New York, Mr. W. B. Ward, a member of one of the largest bakery companies in the country and himself a breeder of purebred dairy cattle, said the following:

"The business that I am in has always been interested in the subject of milk because the modern bread baker uses a large quantity of milk in the manufacture of bakery products. You might be interested to know that the bread baker never really started to step into the home, so far as getting a share of the housewife's business, until he started using a goodly quantity of milk.

"In a given town of so many thousand population, we know what size bakery to design and how large the investment should be, and unless some unexpected trend of trade develops it will not take us long to determine when we will break even. Building a plant and starting from scratch, with no setbacks, we can tell within a very short time when that investment should begin to show a return.

"I have yet to find a man to show me just how he can apply that to farming or the dairy end of this great industry."

I'm sick of the roar of the cities,
And of faces cold and strange;
I know where there's warmth and welcome,
And my yearning fancies range
Back to the dear old homestead,
With an aching sense of pain;
But there'll be joy in the coming,
When I go home again.

—Eugene Field.

To prove that you have a true sense of humor, laugh at yourself once in awhile.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Editor*
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APRIL 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Holstein-Friesian Register Goes Out of Business

FOR more than forty years the Holstein-Friesian Register has been circulating among lovers of purebred Black and White cattle and these will regret the loss of this old established breed publication.

Nearly all the time the Register has been in existence it has been owned by the late secretary Fred L. Houghton. For years it advocated the cause of the rank and file of Holstein breeders—the men who raise and keep purebred Holstein-Friesians and base the value on their capacity to produce at a profit and to reproduce their kind. It was opposed to the dealer-politician element which regards the cow as an object of speculation like shares on the New York stock exchange or as a means to stand in the public eye and attain prominence and office.

Previous to the disfranchisement of the membership of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which took place in the fall of 1921 by means of a special meeting called for that purpose and for none other, members had the right to vote on the making of and changing of the by-laws and in the election of officers and directors of the Association. For many years the dealing element endeavored to get control of the Association, but always the votes of the membership cast personally or by means of the proxy was sufficient to either control or exercise so strong an influence that the Association could not go very far from the right track. Several strenuous efforts to gain control of the Association were made by the speculators. The chief of these was at the time of the 1918 meeting which was held at Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Houghton took a firm stand at this time with the result that the attack centered on him and he and his friends used the Register to such good effect that the 1918 meeting was controlled by the conservative element in the association

and the speculators, although present in force, were defeated by a decided majority of the votes cast.

The 1919 meeting was set for Philadelphia. Soon after the Milwaukee meeting a group of millionaires, politicians, cattle dealers and newspaper men met and laid plans to capture the control of the Association. Preliminary steps were taken to control as many of the State Associations as possible. Although the organ owned by some members of the group preached harmony for several months, this group came to the Philadelphia meeting with a large number of proxies—sufficient to control. Although speaker after speaker at the meeting told of the harmony existing in the ranks, it is well known that there were heated arguments in the committee rooms the night previous to the meeting and it was with difficulty that several of the more conservative members of the Association were restrained from speaking their minds during the proceedings on the scheduled meeting day.

A proposed amendment to the constitution suggested that the Board of Directors be increased from nine members to sixteen. When the politicians and speculators found that they easily controlled the meeting this amendment was made operative at once. There is not the slightest doubt that this procedure was irregular and even illegal but the courts have ruled that the only way to have rendered it inoperative was by the members to protest it immediately in a body. This of course was not done and as suit was not brought in the courts for years afterwards the court decisions have enabled the act to stand.

Seizing their opportunity, the new handpicked Board of Directors voted the President a salary of \$12,000 a year despite the fact that there was no provision in the constitution or by-laws for a salaried President. The transfer fee was increased to four times the previous amount.

Part of the money derived from the increased fees was used for the salary of the president, part was used to pay salaries of his assistants. The president, his aides and the secretaries of several of the State Associations staged "Whirlwind Campaigns," called meetings of the breeders in various places and urged them to take memberships in the State Associations. In New York State these memberships were sold at \$5.00 each and one wealthy breeder was induced to invest \$550 or, at \$5.00 each, take 110 memberships. Other wealthy men were deceived into parting with sums ranging from \$50.00 to \$250.00. Despite the vast amount of money that kept coming in, the management both of the State Associations and the National Registry Association grew so extravagant that expenses exceeded income.

Dissatisfaction grew among the rank and file and in 1921 at Syracuse, New York, we witnessed the defeat of the salaried President for reelection while the Transfer fees were cut in half or from \$1.00 to 50 cents and this by the largest vote cast in person or by proxy at any meeting of the Association ever held or, as far as we know, ever cast at a meeting of any Cattle Registry Association. But in the hour of triumph came defeat. The newly elected president deserted the men that elected him and went over to the enemy. A special meeting was called, the first in the Association's history,

the members were disfranchised and the delegate system instituted instead of the direct voting system. Then by means of the State Associations it was easy for the political dealers to control the Association. The delegate system is largely one of finance, with ample funds it is easy to get control of a State organization and then after the delegates are chosen, to pass a resolution that the State delegates shall vote en masse.

Financing the efforts necessary to attain and hold control of the State Associations was expensive so the millionaire-politician-dealer group had to think up another scheme. All though history taxation has been more effectual in raising funds than have been voluntary contributions, so it was decided to tax all the breeders in order to keep the controlling group in power. This was done by again increasing the Transfer fees, this time to \$1.50 or six times the amount charged during the period in which the Association had achieved its greatest success. Approximately one-third of the amount went for the necessary expenses of the Association. One-third was used in various schemes which, under the head of extension work, prizes, etc., helps to keep the controlling group in power and approximately one-third was used for the purpose of financing those State Associations which were favorable to the controlling group and to pay the salaries of paid state secretaries, who would, in short, "do as they were told," and who would run the Associations in their state so that the majority of the delegates elected should be members who favored continued control by the millionaire-politician-dealers group. Then at a subsequent meeting it was decided that the railroad expenses of the delegates attending the conventions should be paid. Can you imagine any scheme better calculated to keep control of any Association or Organization?

But not content with their victory, the group now in control vented their spite in every possible manner upon those who had opposed them. The secretary had always been elected by the votes of the members. It was now decided that he should be appointed by the Board and hold his office at the directors' pleasure. Mr. Houghton had fought long and earnestly but he was no longer a young man and desired peace rather than a continued battle and from that time on *The Holstein-Friesian Register* did not take an aggressive stand.

When the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was first started, Mr. Houghton approved of the paper and the purposes for which it stood. It was he who suggested that the dates of publication be changed from the first and the fifteenth to the eight and twenty-second of the month so that they should not conflict with the publication dates of the Register which was then a semi-monthly organ, and by the change the breeders were enabled to have, every week, a publication that advocated their cause and worked for their interests. It was also Mr. Houghton's suggestion that a joint subscription campaign was made and the two papers given for practically the subscription price of one. The pressure, however, from the controlling group became so strong that this agreement had to be broken after a few months.

The Brattleboro Reformer, published at Brattleboro, Vermont, under date of March 22, carried the

announcement that The Holstein-Friesian Register would be merged under date of April 1st with *The World* published at Syracuse. Thus the Holstein publication that for years took such a firm stand against dishonest and deceptive cattle practices which *The World* and its supporters were promoting, now falls into their hands.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN now stands alone as the only breed publication that represents the interests of the plain breeders and dairymen. The passing of *The Register* into other hands has already exerted a favorable influence upon this publication.

New Association Patrons Use Air Mail

BREEDERS who learn of the New Association and its purposes are in such a hurry to get into touch with it that they cannot wait for the regular first class mail and in order to avail themselves of its advantages have started to use the air mail. The secretary of the new association has just received the first letter of this kind from a Holstein breeder living in a far western state. By his letter, which is here appended, it will be seen that the writer is a progressive business man as well as an active breeder of purebred Holsteins, and that, while he is willing to pay increased charges in order to speed up his own business, he is not willing to pay the increased fees made necessary by the extravagant methods of doing business which have prevailed for the last few years in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Secretary Reynolds met the message in the spirit in which it was sent and within a very short time after it was received in the office of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, the answer was going back, also by air mail. The breeder's letter is as follows:

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been reading your literature about the New Association. I have papers all made out to join the Old Association. I see the New Association is so much cheaper than the Old Association. I would save \$23 on my membership, and on what I have to register. Now I have cows registered in the Old Association and I am breeding to bulls registered in Old Association. How can I get my calves registered in the New Association?

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours
G. A. K.

Milk at \$1.00 per quart is being sold in New York City. The Lederle Laboratories are marketing milk treated with acidophaphous bacteria (what ever that is) guaranteed to cure almost anything. The product has been well advertised in the New York papers and it is said that the sale amounts to 2,700 quarts daily.

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The Demand for Service

MR. CHARLES WEIDLER, President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., reports a steady demand for good Holsteins and has had such a generous response to his advertisements in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN that his herd at the present time numbers only eighty head, and so he has notified us that he has no more females to spare just at present.

President Weidler reports that Holstein breeders in Indiana and surrounding territory are greatly interested in the New Association, so much so that at least twenty-five cattle owners have signified their intention to join the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, which is growing so fast that, although it is only just a little over two years old, it is already larger than the Registry Association of any other dairy breed. For instance, during 1927 there were added to the list 173 new members. Contrast this with the history of the American Guernsey Cattle Club which is justly considered one of the great Registry Associations of the dairy world. This Association was established in 1877 and only once in the first fifty years of its history, in 1923, did more new members join than joined the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association last year, the second year of its existence. This phenomenal growth can only be attributed to one reason. The New Association, by reason of its reasonable fees and the prompt service given its members, fills a long felt want. No longer is it necessary for Holstein breeders, who desire to register animals, to wait months before they receive the registry and transfer papers for their cattle. The Holstein cattle industry, like the business world of today, demands SERVICE, Prompt and Efficient SERVICE and that is what the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is giving its members.

The Trend of the Times

COLLEGE boys of the future are likely to lack one of the opportunities of combining vacationing with money earning so popular in the past. We refer to wheat harvesting in Kansas and other western states. As in other lines, machinery is taking the place of hand labor. The combined harvester-thresher or "combine" as it is called, is taking the place of the header and binder in the great wheat belt which extends from Texas to Montana. Larger acreages of wheat are being handled by individual farmers. Demand for transient harvest labor is less and not only is the cost of harvesting lower, but losses from harvesting and threshing have been decreased while grain can be marketed in a shorter period.

"Combines" have been used only during the past decade. The small prairie-type combine equipped with an auxiliary engine was introduced in 1918 and has proved to be practical, efficient, and economical under most conditions. While this outfit is used to harvest oats, barley, rye, emmer, flax and grain sorghums, the acreage of wheat harvested is greater than the total acreage of all other crops harvested with this machine.

Most of the machines in use are equipped with an auxiliary engine and are pulled by a tractor or horses

although within the last two years a machine has been introduced which has a power drive direct from the tractor. As improvements are made these machines will grow more and more in favor and while wheat harvesting may lose some of its picturesque features of the past, it will gain in speed and efficiency which is in accordance with modern industrial conditions.

A Word from an Old Friend

MR. F. G. JOHNSTON formerly of Columbus, Ohio, is well known to many readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN by his many years of work as pedigree compiler and sale manager. He has been living at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, but plans to return north about the middle of May. Mr. Johnston still maintains his interest in dairy cattle in general and Holstein-Friesians in particular and he says that, despite his age, he would like to own a farm once more and again have the overseeing of a good herd. Mr. Johnston says that many men who make a success in other lines of business and who turn to the farm as a recreation, fail to use the same judgment in the farming business that they do in industrial or professional lines. To quote from Mr. Johnston's letter: "My candid opinion is that if all the dairy cattle in the United States could be tested during the present year and all the worthless cattle disposed of and the balance properly fed, we would have more milk and butter than we do now and only about one half of the present cows to look after. The money that would go into the pockets of the farmers and dairymen of this country would certainly be appreciated. When I get started along this line, I forget to stop."

On the Cover

U. S. S. H. PRUDENCE THOMAS DEKOL, a member of the herd maintained by the United States Soldiers Home at Washington, D. C., took the fancy of Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, contributing editor to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, so much so that he took a snapshot of her and from the resulting picture has been made the cut which adorns the title page of this issue.

U. S. S. H. Prudence Thomas DeKol was born February 26, 1921. Her dam was S. H. Pietertje Johanna DeKol, while her sire was Sir Cornucopia Johanna Pride, a son of the famous old show bull Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, Jr. Prudence produced, as a junior two-year-old, 16,978.8 lb. milk, 693 lb. butter in a year and she is regarded as one of the best in the Soldiers Home Herd which, as many of our readers will remember, was the first accredited herd in the entire United States.

Holsteins will be judged at the 1928 National dairy show at Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, October 18. The college students judging contests are on the previous Saturday, October 13. The 4H Club contest and the Vocational school students cattle judging contests are on Monday, October 15.

Happiness has a slippery doorstep.

Purebreds Versus Grades

NON-BELIEVERS in purebred stock often assert that grades produce more economically and sometimes the statement is made that grade dairy cows produce as much milk and butterfat per cow as purebreds. Dr. J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been investigating these questions taking the records of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations to find his information.

After comparing the records of 29,397 purebred cows and 71,745 grades, Doctor McDowell finds that these purebreds excelled the grades in both production and in income over cost of feed by 7 to 10 per cent. The results of this study are discussed in Circular 26-C, "Comparison of Purebred and Grade Dairy Cows," just issued by the department.

On an average, in one year the purebreds of all ages ate \$14.52, or 23 per cent, worth of feed more per cow than the grades. They produced 10.6 per cent more milk and 6.7 per cent more butterfat than the grades, and in yearly income over cost of feed they excelled the grades by 9.7 per cent, or \$8.66 per cow.

The records also showed that the purebreds, on the average, excelled the grades in milk production until the age of 13 years, in butterfat production until the age of 11 years, and in income over cost of feed per cow until the age of 11 years. After these ages the grades slightly excelled the purebreds. Doctor McDowell attributes this to the practice of closer culling in grade herds than in purebred herds. It is obvious that culling out the low producers from the grade herds is largely responsible for only high producers reaching the aged group. In purebred herds, however, culling is not so generally practiced on a production basis. Close culling is practiced in grade herds but the purebred herd is improved largely through breeding.

Both grade-herd owners and purebred-herd owners can draw a lesson from these facts. Closer culling is important in purebred herds and better breeding is essential in grade herds.

Dairyman and Philosopher

H. H. HALL, of Geneseo, Pennsylvania, has a dairy of purebred Holsteins, small but good. From his seven milkers, two two-year-olds, two four-year-olds, and three cows one of them past twelve years of age, he marketed 7,149 lb. milk in November, 6,793 in December, 7,110 in January, and 6,688 lb. milk in February. This is not all they produced but the amount that was sold, the milk used for household purposes being in addition. The feed these cows received was corn fodder until this gave out in December, mixed hay mostly timothy and a small amount of grain.

Mr. Hall is a dairyman we wish everyone of our readers could meet. He is only seventy-five years young and he helps milk every day that he is able. He keeps up with the trend of modern life and has his own brand of philosophy. This is one of his comments on modern life.

"Born as I was in the ox-team age and attending

husking bees where a red ear of corn gave me the privilege of kissing every woman and girl that was at the bees if I could catch them, I know the difference between kissing the clean, velvety cheek of a healthy girl or woman of the good old days and the Powder'd, Painted, Harsh Hide of the modern woman and girl; skin made harsh by the ceaseless use of powder."

Check Up On Your Cows

ALMOST every herd has unprofitable producers, and the sooner these animals are weeded out the easier it is for other improvement factors, such as feeding and breeding, to show their effect, says J. B. Parker, associate dairy husbandman, United States Department of Agriculture, who has prepared a brief publication on "Improving Dairy Herds."

Marked improvement in the herd is difficult to obtain unless records are kept for accurately determining the production of individual cows, their feed consumption, and economy of production. These may consist of private records, records obtained by cow-testing circles or clubs, or records kept by dairy-herd-improvement associations. At the present time where dairy-herd-improvement associations are practical, they furnish by far the best method of keeping records.

Using such records as a guide, the farmer with the help of the tester is able to figure out better methods of feeding, care, and management. All cows that do not respond profitably to intelligent feeding are eliminated, and careful attention given to problems of breeding.

Means to Keep Living

THE celebrated chemist, Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, who gained world renown as inventor of the Babcock Milk Test, is still hale and hearty, actively at work in his laboratories at the age of eighty-four. Very recently Dr. Babcock, whose interests and sympathies are much wider than his specialty, joined the State Historical Society as a life member, being the oldest man who has ever taken that form of membership.

F. S. Royster

F. S. ROYSTER, Sr., president of the Royster Guano Company died at Norfolk, Virginia, March 1. He was well known to southern agriculturists.

Mr. Royster was born in 1849 on a North Carolina corn and tobacco farm. In 1881 he opened a store at Tarboro, North Carolina, and among other things sold fertilizer. In 1885 he began to manufacture at that town, and later opened a plant at Norfolk, Virginia. There are now seventeen factories manufacturing fertilizer for this concern.

Diner—"Another sandwich, please."

Waitress—"Anything else?"

Diner—"Yes, a paper weight, please. That other sandwich blew away."

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere

The Answer Is Simple!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee to members for this service is 25 cents per animal. Fifty cents to non-members.

In filling out the application for registry of your unregistered animals use the name and number of the sires and dams as they appear on the registry certificates.

If the sire or dam is registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned by registered mail with the registry certificate of their offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year old, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males.

Fifty Cent Transfer Fee to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred to new owners through the New Association at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SIX STATES NOW REPRESENTED

\$10.00 for a Life Membership

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 21—Carlisle, Pa., R. 5, J. A. Lear Sale.
May 8-9-10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis. Clark's Commercial Classic. Address inquiries to James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.
June 7—Milwaukee, Wis. Ninth Cooperative National Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Wis., Mgr.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.
July 18-19—Hamline, Minn. National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 306 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Dacey, Watertown, Wis.

THE BERNHEISEL DISPERSAL

An average of \$235.48 was made for the twenty-one purebred Holstein females in Mrs. J. L. Bernheisel's dispersal sale held March 23, on the farm at Loysville, Pennsylvania. This included one heifer just twelve months old, another eleven months, another seven months and several heifers from twenty-four to twenty-six months old that had not yet freshened. Several of the cows had Cow Testing Association records. One had an official record of 14.53 lb. butter made in seven days as a two-year-old. The animals were in working condition, were not in any way fixed up for the sale and the satisfactory prices realized can be attributed to several causes. First, confidence in purebred dairy cattle when placed on a utility basis; second, the fact that the herd was fully accredited; third, the herd showed in itself evidence of producing capacity; fourth, nearly all of the animals were good individuals and, last but not least, the feeling in this part of the country that the purebred Holstein-Friesian breeding industry is being rapidly placed on a business basis satisfactory to both the seller and purchaser alike.

The top price for a female was \$350 which Harry Harlan of McCoysville, Pa., paid for S F K Agatha Pontiac, a seven-year-old cow with a testing association record of 151.20 lb. butter, 3,754 lb. milk made in five months. Cresmont Segis Clothilde, a seven-year-old with a year record made in Cow Testing Association work of 507.1 lb. butter, brought \$345. Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pa., secured this good daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne. L. R. Henry of McCoysville, bid off Suskanna Rose Segis Colantha for \$300. She is a three-year-old daughter of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna.

Besides the herd sire there were three bull calves and these three calves, two months, five months, and seven months, respectively, averaged \$118 while the herd-sire Traverse Echo Segis Hartog went to Harry Harlan for \$605. This bull is a son of Echo Sylvia King Model from Traverse Segis Johanna Hartog 2d with a seven day record of 28.30 lb. of butter, and a ten months record of 864.82 lb. butter.

The auctioneer was Glenn R. Mead of East Aurora, New York, while A. A. Raudabaugh was box man and sale manager. In addition to the purebreds there were two grade cows and three grade heifers. One cow went for \$195, the other for \$180 and both were real good ones. The following is a full list of the purchasers and prices paid:

Females	
S F K Agatha Pontiac, 7 years, Harry Harlan, McCoysville, Pa.	\$350
Cresmont Segis Clothilde, 7 years, Harvey Rettew, Manheim	345
Perry Spring Farm Cresmont Segis, 2 years, Ralph Swartz, Ikesburg	215
Keystone Segis Johanna Korndyke, 8 years, Cleveland Freeman, Green Park	250
Perry Spring Farm Clothilde, 2 years, L. R. Henry, McCoysville	250
Keystone Beets Korndyke Lyons 2d, 8 years, N. B. Gabel, Newport	195
Perry Spring Farm Keystone, 2 years, L. R. Henry	300
Suskanna Rose Segis Colantha, 3 years, L. R. Henry	260
Ballard Farm Mercedes, 7 years, George Foyeman, Loysville	255
Mary Ann Mercedes Pontiac, 3 years, C. H. Gross, York	240
Perry Spring Farm Valdessa, 3 years, Cleveland Freeman	260
Annie Maplecrest Walker, 4 years, Cleveland Freeman	180
Perry Spring Farm Tillie, 2 years, H. H. Deibler, Millersburg	225
Perry Spring Farm Mercedes, 2 years, H. H. Deibler	185
Perry Spring Farm Ormsby Korndyke, 3 years, Cleveland Freeman	325
Minnequa Mutual Pietertje, 8 years, George Sheesley, Millin	225
Mary Banostine, 4 years, J. W. Babor, East Waterford	285
Mary Mutual Pietertje, 3 years, George W. Martin, Loysville	100
Calf from Mary Mutual Pietertje, 11 months, Homer Gabel, Newport	120
Perry Spring Farm Mutual, 1 year, Hugh Loy, Loysville	125
Perry Spring Farm Valdessa, 7 months, Homer Gabel	125
Males	
Traverse Echo Segis Hartog, 3 years, Harry Harlan, McCoysville	605
Calf from S F K Agatha Pontiac, 2 months, George Freeman	120
Calf from Mary Ann Mercedes Pontiac, 5 months, Cleveland Freeman	150
Perry Spring Farm Alcartra, 7 months, John Hall, Millerstown	85

THE L. D. WEARY SALE

Grace DeKol Pauline 2d, a seven-year-old granddaughter of King Pontic Alcartra Pietje topped the L. D. Weary sale held at Carlisle, Penna., March 28, bringing \$300. She has a Cow Testing Association record of 470.50 lb. butter, 11,414 lb. milk and her purchaser was George B. Freeman of Green Park, Penna. Mr. Freeman secured Dame Matador for \$256. She has a Cow Testing Association record of 418 lb. butter, 10,903 lb. milk. Her heifer calf born September 10, last, went to James K. Freeman for \$87.

(Continued on page 214.)

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preaching in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by

**SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE**

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1.

Big Returns

from a

Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF**COLONEL JOH LYONS**

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 213.)

F. E. Umbrell paid \$265 for the four-year-old Faidale Polly Korndyke Aaggie with a Cow Testing Association record of 420 lb. butter, 10,293 lb. milk.

The herdsire Grieder King Lyons Korndyke, a four-year-old son of King Lyons Korndyke Beauty, was struck off to G. A. Kilner for \$145. A young bull brought \$107.50, a bull calf \$160 and another \$192.

There were only eight purebred cows in this sale and they averaged \$206. This included \$131 for a cow coming eleven years and \$90 for a blemished animal. A real good grade cow brought \$201 but the next highest price for a grade was only \$138.

FRANK KITCHEN SALE

The accredited herd of Frank Kitchen of Halifax, Pennsylvania was dispersed on March 17. It contained seven purebred Holsteins, eight grade Holsteins and a grade Guernsey. The purebred Holsteins averaged \$188.93, the top price being \$260 paid by Homer McKee. Jerome Witmer paid \$207.50 and Daniel Romberger of Elizabethtown, paid \$200 for a very nice cow. The Guernsey brought \$131. Among the purchasers of grades was Raymond G. Bressler, State Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, whose grade Holstein cost him \$167.50. The grade Holsteins averaged \$148.83.

S. E. RAUDABAUGH SALE

Fourteen purebreds and ten grade Holsteins were sold March 27, at the S. E. Raudabaugh and Son Sale held on the farm near New Kingston, Cumberland County, Penna. The purebreds brought \$1,803.50, the grades \$1,253. There was a large proportion of young calves in both the grades and purebreds.

The top price for grades was \$170. Another brought \$166 and a third \$160. The lowest price was \$30 for a heifer calf. The lowest price for a purebred heifer calf was \$58.

The top price, \$250, was reached for two animals. Helen DeKol Pieterje Burke, a three year old with a Cow Testing Association record of 363.50 lb. butter made in a little under eleven months was purchased by Paul Gible of Mechanicsburg. She is a good looking granddaughter of Ormsby Clothilde Lad a bull that has many good descendants in this part of the country. Martin Baschore also of Mechanicsburg, paid \$250 for Hildegard Korndyke Pontiac, a two-year-old granddaughter of Bonny-meads Alcartra Boy, not yet fresh. Mr. Baschore also paid \$232 for Ormsby Pride Finderne coming three years old and recently fresh.

The day was cold with a high wind and consequently the attendance was not as large as it would have been had the weather been more favorable. Mr Raudabaugh said the sale was a success and that the receipts considerably over ran his estimate.

C. D. FLEMING DISPERSAL

The Star Farm herd owned by C. D. Fleming of Middleburg, Maryland, was dispersed Saturday, March 24. The herd was under State and Federal supervision and the animals were sold subject to the usual sixty-day retest. Colonel Meade of East Aurora, New York, was the auctioneer and S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Penna., was the pedigree man.

The herd consisting of forty-five purebreds and nine grades brought \$7,079.50. There were twenty-one milkers and they averaged \$207.62. Nearly everyone had calves which were sold separately.

The top price was \$350 which W. L. Brandenburg of Lenwood, Maryland, paid for Aaggie Veenan DeKol Colantha, a very showy three-year-old that in 1927 was the first prize two-year-old heifer at the Carroll County Fair and was a member of the first prize herd. Her bull calf went for \$82.50. George W. White of Hamilton, Maryland, paid \$275 for a sister to "Aaggie," a very heavy bodied smoothed skin young dairy cow. Mr. White got another good one for \$255 in Emsdale Duchess Pietje, a daughter of King Urna Pietje. Ten other cows exceeded the \$200 mark.

About half of the cattle stayed in Maryland and the other half went to Pennsylvania, Ralph Small and Guy Babylon each taking several as did S. M. Leifer of Paradise.

SPAHR'S ANNUAL SALE

C. A. Spahr's third annual sale will be staged Saturday, May 5, on the farm near Salunga, Pennsylvania. The herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the animals will be sold subject to the standard sixty-day retest.

The Spahr herd is headed by Eco-Sylv Sir Waldorf Superior, a son of Sir Inka Pelagie Superior who is by Sir Inka Superior Segis from Pelagie Wayne Homestead. She is a daughter of the noted show sire, Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, and has a ten-months record of 615.08 lb. butter and 14,647.6 lb. milk. Sir Inka Pelagie Superior has 75% the same blood as May Walker Inka Segis, credited with being best yearling heifer exhibited at any of the great fairs during 1926. Eco-Sylv Waldorf Piebe, dam of Eco-Sylv Waldorf Superior, as a two-year-old made a 305-day record of 704 lb. butter, 17,321 lb. milk.

Nearly all of the females in the herd are of milking age and many of them are Canadian bred and have been mated with a bull of high quality. Some of the

cows in this sale have been bred to Roadside Champion Echo Sylvia, a son of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad, who is by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from the 36 lb. three-year-old Echo Griselda De Kol 2d. The seven-day records of the three nearest dams of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad average above 36 lb. The dam of Roadside Champion Echo Sylvia is a granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale 18th, whose dam made 31 lb. butter record in seven days and is a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

Glenn Mead of East Aurora, New York, will be auctioneer, while S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Penna., will be pedigree man. Salunga is approximately eight miles west of Lancaster, Penna., and is on the state highway running from that city to Harrisburg. The Mount Joy trolley stops at the farm. As there are sixty head of purebreds in this sale it will start promptly at twelve o'clock.

GEORGE L. SNYDER DISPERSAL

When the doctor ordered George L. Snyder of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to give up strenuous work, Mr. Snyder reluctantly had to disperse his herd, and this dispersal occurred March 19 on the farm. There were only twenty-one head in the herd and of these ten were less than two years old. The entire herd totaled \$3,462 an average of \$164.85. The day was cold and a recent heavy snow fall made travel difficult.

The ten females over two years old, averaged \$236 while the three-year-old herdsire, King Ormsby Kalamo Tidy went to Lawrence D. Weary of Carlisle for \$167. Beckie Calamity Korndyke, a granddaughter of Lothian De Kol Korndyke topped the sale. Mr. M. Kruger of Carlisle paid \$387 for her. She had a Cow Testing Association record of 269.4 lb. butter, 6,104 lb. milk, made in 158 days. This was in her first lactation period as she was only just three years old at sale time. Her three-year-old sister Ada Calamity Korndyke with a slightly smaller Cow Testing Association record went to E. A. Bubb of East Berlin, Penna., for \$326, while another sister Nora Korndyke Calamity just past two years old went to Mr. Kruger for \$300.

We might say that the herd was growing into value as only two of the animals were full aged. The ten calves averaged \$93.50, the lowest price being \$55 and the highest \$143.

There were fourteen purchasers. The herd had passed one clean test and was sold with the provision that a retest would be made at the close of the sale.

ADDED ATTRACTION IN THE LEAR SALE

Word comes that there will be an additional attraction at the J. H. Lear sale which will be staged on the farm two miles south of Carlisle, Penna., on Saturday, April 21. This is the handsome bull Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d, just three years old. He is owned in partnership by Mr. Lear, his brother, Sam Lear, and H. E. Robertson, of York, Penna.

The sire of Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d is a noted show bull as well as a sire of show stock. At the Minnesota state fair he won first prize as a senior calf and was awarded the Junior Championship and won the same high honors that year at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Contest. Then besides a number of other honors, as a yearling he was second in his class at the National Dairy Show, a triumph which he repeated as a two-year-old. He was a son of King Segis Pontiac Count and his dam was one of the very best daughters of the noted old show sire Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King.

The dam of Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d has won a number of prizes at leading fairs and for several years was exhibited at the great fair which is annually held at York, Pennsylvania. She has a number of large records for production and is a daughter of King Piebe of York, a bull whose offspring won many prizes at several of the great fairs last fall, as well as previous years.

The herds of the three owners of this bull are all accredited. The other animals in the sale will come from Mr. Lear's accredited herd which for the past seven years has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. Anyone desirous of adding to their stock another cow, a well bred promising heifer, or a young bull, would do well to attend this sale. The Lear farm is situated on the highway running from Harrisburg to Gettysburg, and is about two miles south of Carlisle.

POSITION WANTED

as Farm Manager or Herdsman of high-class dairy. Best of references. Disengaged April 15th. Address DAIRYMAN

c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Dept. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED: Holstein Bull Calf 3/4 white, week old, from family of big producers having good butterfat record in Cow Testing Association. Accredited Herd. A. S. Weiss, Boyertown, Pa.

A PARTICULAR JOB

It was the first time the two negroes had met since the war, and they were comparing their recent experiences.

"Mose," announced Rastus, "Ah's got a good job now."

"Yo' got a good job."

"P'fessor of pathology."

"But yo' kain't read or write."

"Seems yo' dont know what a p'fessor of pathology is. P'fessor of pathology is de p'fessor what shows people how to go in an' 'ut of de college grund."

**Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch**

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

STILL ACTIVE

Although he is not as active in the Holstein business as he was a few years ago, Mr. H. C. Reinhold of East Petersburg, Pa., still maintains a herd of good milkers and reports a brisk demand for good Holsteins at reasonable prices. Mr. Reinhold has diversified his farming. He grows tobacco, seed potatoes, wheat and besides his dairy, has a large flock of White Leghorns.

Mr. Reinhold showed the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN a pen of very fine heifer calves, granddaughters of Rollo Pontiac Fayne, the handsome bull that heads the herd of Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland. At the time of our call, Mr. Reinhold was very busy preparing seed beds for tobacco plants.

FLETCHER PROMOTED

Dr. Stevenson W. Fletcher, present head of the Department of Horticulture of the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed vice-dean and director of research at Penn State School of Agriculture. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and took post graduate work at Cornell University. He has held positions at Washington State College, Cornell University, Michigan State College, Virginia Experimental Experiment Stations and has been at Penn State since 1916. Doctor Fletcher is married and the father of seven children.

RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE

The *Monroe Journal* reports that one of the local celebrities who has been a great milk drinker says that if a man would eat milk and cornbread out of a little brown bowl and nibble an onion once in a while he would be living when Gabriel sounded his trumpet and would have to be shot in order to be eligible for the resurrection.

PRODUCER AND REPRODUCER

John A. Reese of Lee's Cross Roads, Pennsylvania, has a nice little herd of purebred Holsteins with just one grade. Someone asked John why he did not dispose of the grade and keep only purebreds, and he answered that he was not



PRODUCER AND REPRODUCER

Four calves within a year
Owned by JOHN A. REESE,
Lee's Cross Roads, Pa.

at all anxious to get rid of her although she was the only grade animal that he owned. This cow is eight years old and has been a good producer. February 1927 she gave birth to twin calves that weighed 296 lb. then, in the lactation period following, she produced 10,068 lb. milk. She freshened again February 1928 and again dropped bull calves that weighed 303 lb. The calves brought Mr. Reese \$78 and he figures that the milk produced by this grade cow during the year was worth \$175 above the feed cost. None of our readers will blame Mr. Reese for being reluctant to dispose of this money maker. The photograph shows an animal that is evidently a very high grade, one that is a credit to the Holstein blood that flows in her veins.

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING

Cow testing association work in Pennsylvania continued to make material progress during the calendar year 1927. There were 20,380 cows on test during all or part of the year, a gain of 4,277 over the previous year.

There were 49 associations that completed a full year's work and on the entire year basis there were enrolled 15,084 cows. Last year there were 41 associations in operation. The average production per cow this year was 7,695 lb. milk and 302.3 lb. butterfat, an increase of 110 lb. milk and 7.9 lb. butterfat over last year. Thousands of cows on test for the first time are included in this summary, otherwise gain in production would have been much greater.

This is the first year in the history of Pennsylvania Cow Testing Associations that the average for all associations in the state was more than 300 lb. butterfat.

Venango County headed the list for highest fat production, 359.9 lb. butterfat, 9,259 lb. milk. Carbon County was second with 346.7 lb. butterfat, 9,751 lb. milk and Cumberland County with 343.2 lb. butterfat, 9,714 lb. milk. No less than 542 herds averaged over 300 lb. fat or better during the year. Of this number 148 had an average of between 350 and 400 lb. butterfat, 54 herds averaged

better than 400 lb. and one herd containing seven cows averaged 495.9 lb. butterfat per cow.

The highest registered Holstein herd was that owned by Roy S. Bowen, whose eight cow dairy averaged 15,500 lb. milk, 490.9 lb. fat. It was exceeded only by a slightly smaller Guernsey herd which beat it by exactly five pounds of fat, but fell short of the milk flow by exactly 5,406 lb. The L. A. Zimmerman herd of Lehigh, Penna., was third. This twenty-one cow dairy averaged 14,462 lb. milk, 489 lb. fat, while William Steigerwalt, of Lehigh's 14-cow dairy was fourth with an average of 13,058 lb. milk, 479.7 lb. fat.

Green Hill Bellwood Hengerveld, an eight-year-old cow owned by William H. Landis, of East Greenville, Montgomery County, was the leading cow of the State, being credited with 22,723 lb. milk, 924.9 lb. fat. Queen, owned by Harry Wilkinson was second with 25,527 lb. milk, 855.2 lb. fat. Tobe Kornidye Pontiac Lass owned by William Steigerwalt was third with 18,552 lb. milk, 808 lb. fat and a fourteen-year-old cow owned by the Polk State School at Polk, Penna., was fourth with 750.6 lb. fat, 19,710 lb. milk to her credit.

According to the summary of the year's work as compiled by I. O. Sidelmann, the average value of the production of the 20,380 cows was \$249.86. The average cost of fat per cow was \$100.51. The value of the production above the feed cost was \$149.35 and the average return for each dollar invested in feed was \$2.49.

TEXAS FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

Range lands of northern and western Texas are going under cultivation each year by thousands of acres and many Texas farmers are turning to the feeding of livestock.

At Big Spring, Texas, a series of feeding experiments are being jointly carried on by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cottonseed hulls are a common roughage in Texas. In feeding experiments in three successive winters these were fed in comparison with sorgo silage and sorgo fodder. The concentrates in each experiment were milo heads and cottonseed meal.

In each of the three tests sorgo silage and sorgo fodder proved to be more efficient than cottonseed hulls in fattening the calves used for testing the value of the roughages. The calves fed cottonseed hulls did not finish as well, did not make as large gains, and did not return as good a profit as those fed on either sorgo silage or sorgo fodder. The difference between the net returns from the calves fed silage and those fed fodder, was slightly in favor of the silage.

Fifteen out of every hundred cows enrolled in the Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association last year were sold. Most of them were unprofitable animals and were disposed of because they failed to pay for their board.

MARCH IN THE GARDEN SPOT

While there are only six herds at present in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association these contain some real good cows. By the report sent in by the tester Luke W. Martin, of Goodville, Lancaster County, Penna., we find that of the eighty cows in milk, no less than sixteen exceeded forty pounds of butter in the month while eleven went above fifty pounds. Twenty-one, more than twenty-five per cent, each exceeded 1,200 lb. milk and thirty-five gave over a thousand pounds.

The ten highest cows were all Holsteins. Elmer Stoltzfus owned the leader, Flossie. She is credited with 2,356 lb. milk, 89.5 lb. butterfat. She is not the highest milker, however, as Hannah, owned by Ira M. Eby produced 2,474 lb. milk 84.1 lb. fat. Mr. Eby owned the next two cows as well as number ten. Frances, a member of this herd had 2,198 lb. milk, and 74.7 lb. fat to her credit. H. R. Metzler had two in the list of the ten highest producers, Elmer Stoltzfus had two, Mast Stoltzfus one, Marvin Brubaker one, while Mr. Eby had four. The average for the ten was 1,803 lb. milk and 64.5 lb. fat. The average test was 3.56 per cent.

Mr. Martin is an observer and possesses considerable "cow knowledge." He gives the following advice regarding early pasturing to his patrons and as it is of general application we are passing it along to our readers.

"Don't turn the cows out to pasture too soon. Pasturing too soon is injurious to the young grass as well as the cow."

"With the coming of the robin and the gentle south winds and a few days of warm sunshine we begin to think of turning cows out to grass. The early grass is palatable and the cow does not eat her dry feed well after she has a taste of grass. Although this young grass is very palatable, it is watery and the cow does not get enough substance from it, thus it has a tendency to lessen the milk flow."

"It will pay to hold the herd back until grass has a good start and the long warm days come."

LOOKING FOR GOOD ONES

Mr. G. H. Manhard of Cheyenne, Iowa, is travelling through the state of Washington looking over the herds there and states that he wants a car load of two-year-old heifers of the best quality. The company that he represents plan to build a high class herd of purebred Holsteins. Mr. Manhard has his own ideas as to what is needed and at the last report had secured only a few animals of the quality he desired.

An official of the telephone company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the ringing of the telephone. After bruising his knee on a chair, he reached the phone. "Hello," he growled. "Are you an official of the telephone company?" asked the voice. "Yes, what can I do for you?" "Tell me," said the voice, "how it feels to get out of bed at two o'clock to answer a wrong number?"

FROM MARYLAND TO PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. J. S. Oliver of Franklinville, Penna., recently purchased a very handsome young bull, one of the quartet Mr. Roulette has been advertising in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The dam of Mr. Oliver's new herd-sire is Alicine Glista Pontiac a show cow and one that has been milking better than 60 lb. daily on two milkings a day, while she has been averaging 4% fat. She is a daughter of Model Glista Edith Pontiac, former head of the Roulette herd whose daughters are producing milk of high quality.

King Tillie Echo, the Roulette herd bull and sire of Mr. Oliver's purchase is a grandson of that much advertised bull Carnation King Sylvia. He himself is



A REAL SHOW BULL

Owned by J. S. Oliver of Franklinville,
Pennsylvania.

a show bull and his offspring show individuality of a high order, while the heifers show all the indications of becoming producers.

The picture of the Oliver herdsire which was made from a photograph taken by a representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, shows a very handsome young bull with a good back line and depth of body and plenty of masculinity. As the Roulette herd is accredited, in fact was the first herd to be accredited in Washington County, it will be seen that Mr. Oliver has acquired a bull that combines individuality, breeding and health.

REAGAN AS AN IMPORTER

During the past two years a great many cattle have been brought from Canada into the United States and have been dispersed into many herds. One of the men who has been prominent in this business is John C. Reagan, proprietor of the Spot Farm, Tully, New York. Mr. Reagan has not confined his business to purebreds but has also brought many grade Holsteins across the border. The general satisfaction given by these Canadian cattle is attributed to the fact that the Canadian dairymen have culled their stock more closely than has been the practice of their American brothers, by reason of lower prices for dairy products in Canada, therefore it was only possible to make a living by keeping cows that returned profit over the cost of feed and labor. The market for surplus stock has been smaller and therefore instead of

A FINE SHOWING

J. B. Shughart, one of the testers of the Cumberland County, Penna., Cow Testing Association, reports that in his division during the month of March, 229 cows were tested of which number 74 produced over 1,000 lb. of milk and 49 over 1,200 lb. During the month 48 cows exceeded 40 lb. of fat, while 22 cows have to their credit more than 50 lb. of fat.

The eight leading cows were all black and white and their production and owners are listed below. Mr. McMeen and Mr. Leigh milked their cows three times daily, the other owners twice daily.

	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat
Harry Shultz	2,007	74.2
Mervin Shughart	1,482	72.6
Arthur Wingert	1,841	71.8
Hugh McMeen	2,111	69.7
Arthur Wingert	1,807	65.1
Hugh McMeen	1,817	64.4
Arthur Wingert	1,690	64.2
Gordon Leigh	1,807	63.2

IN ILLINOIS

Charles McLean has seven purebred Holstein cows that he milks three times daily and during the month of February they were credited with a production of 1,528 lb. milk and 53.3 lb. butterfat, the highest production recorded in any of the Illinois Cow Testing Associations during the month. They are enrolled in the Montgomery-Macoupin-Bond Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The average production for the month in this association was 843 lb. milk and 29.6 lb. fat. These figures are for 368 cows in twenty-six different herds.

The Ladies' Aid held a meeting recently in Boone, Iowa, and the local paper gave a report of it with this concluding paragraph: "Following the musical program, Mrs. J. T. Miller read an article on 'Personal Devils.' Seventeen were present."

selling them for breeding purposes, the animals that had to be disposed of were sent to the butcher and only the better animals retained for breeding purposes. The many animals condemned in the New York State Testing Campaign have made a market for clean stock and as the Canadian cattle have to be Federally tested before they are brought into this country, a number of American cattlemen have taken advantage of this state of affairs and Mr. Reagan is prominent among them because of the amount of business he has done.

HERD OF PRODUCERS

One of the best herds in Tioga County is that owned by Burr A. Dewey of Mansfield, Penna. From this eighteen cow dairy Mr. Dewey is marketing 800 lb. milk daily. Enrolled in Cow Testing Association work, during the month of March, twelve of the cows made over 45 lb. fat, three went over 75 lb. and two exceeded 80 lb. One of the cows in this herd produced 8,500 lb. milk in the last four months in Cow Testing Association work, while another cow produced 2,505 lb. last month.

Timothy Hay and Alfalfa Mower, daughter of Lon Mower were married Thursday night by Rev. Dusty Medders, of Rollin Prairie.

400,000 ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

America's Finest Strains, from heavy laying, free ranged matings. Buy March and April chicks for heavy profits.

Heavies, 14c.; Lightbreeds, 12c.

Interesting catalogue on request. 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

Milton Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Milton, Pa.

SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD



BUILDINGS AT SPRING BROOK FARM

WRITE FOR PRICES ON MILCH COWS
AND BREEDING STOCK

S. T. WITMER, Owner

UNION DEPOSIT

PENNA.

FIRST IN WISCONSIN

A registered Holstein owned by William Pohlman and enrolled in the Lake Mills Dairy Herd Improvement Association led the state of Wisconsin for the month of February with a production of 2,683 lb. milk, 110 lb. fat. She was milked three times daily. The high herd of the month consisted of registered Holsteins owned by Harry Marks of Alma. This nine cow dairy averaged 1,505 lb. milk, 52.1 lb. fat, with an average test of 3.5%.

FEEDING RATION

Maryland dairymen are advised to feed their young stock a mixture of crushed corn, ground oats, bran and linseed oil meal. The mixture and quantity to be fed will vary with the amount of milk available for calf feeding.

MARYLAND TESTING

Dr. A. I. Bell owns a Holstein Cow Sadie, that is credited with a production of 2,193 lb. milk, 81.1 lb. fat, during February while enrolled in the Baltimore County Cow Testing Association. Naomi,

a member of the same herd, headed the January list with a production of 2,120 lb. milk and 74.2 lb. fat. The Bell herd consists of thirty-two milkers and the average for January was 923 lb. milk, 36.4 lb. fat and for February, 894 lb. milk, 36.7 lb. fat.

BUCKS COUNTY C. T. A.

Korndyke Carlotta Pontiac owned by W. N. Hunsberger, of Plumsteadville, Pa., headed the Bucks County Cow Testing Association by producing 564 lb. butterfat, 16,142 lb. milk, during the Association's fifth year which ended March 1. There were forty-one cows, each over 400 lb. fat, and of this number the Hunsberger herd furnished four. Thirteen herds averaged about 300 lb. fat during the year, the Hunsberger herd being in fourth place, with an average of 11,400 lb. milk, and 375.9 lb. butter.

During the year 469 cows were tested. The average production was 7,879 lb. milk and 313.8 lb. fat. The tester figures that the return for each dollar expended for feed was \$2.37, that the feed cost per 100 lb. milk was \$1.59 while the feed cost per pound of butterfat was exactly \$.40.

LEAR'S COW HEADS ASSOCIATION

The March report for the Cumberland County, Penna., Cow Testing Association shows that tester A. A. Raudabaugh has twenty-eight herds under his care and these herds contain 318 cows in milk. The high cow for the month is the registered Holstein "Joc" owned by J. H. Lear of Carlisle, Penna. She produced 2,062 lb. milk, 72.2 lb. fat and her average test was 3.5%. Second place is taken by another registered Holstein, owned by Paul C. Gible of Mechanicsburg, with a production of 67.2 lb. fat and 1,769 lb. milk.

Of the twelve leading cows, eight were registered Holsteins, while two were grades.

In this association there were eighty-one cows that produced over 40 lb. fat during the test month, twenty-nine that exceeded 50 lb., while no less than 115 produced over 1,000 lb. of milk.

HOLSTEINS FIRST

William H. Rupp, of Breinigsville, Pa., owns a herd of registered Holsteins that headed the Lehigh County Cow Testing Association year with an average production of 10,971 lb. milk, 382.9 lb. butterfat.

Purity Jennie Segis owned by Robert L. Shaeffer, of Fogelsville, Penna., was the high cow, being credited with 13,668 lb. milk, 499 lb. butterfat. A stablemate was second with 13,659 lb. milk, 473.1 lb. fat. The four highest cows were all registered Holsteins.

This Association has just ended its fourth year with thirteen whole members and two part year members. The average production for the recently ended year was 8,708 lb. milk, 302.8 lb. fat, while the average value of the above production above feed cost is stated to be \$206.44 according to the report of the tester in charge, Leo J. Coulter.

Rosedale Princess Echo and Rosedale Calamity Wayne, two nice daughters of the Canadian herdsire Sir Echo Hartog were recently purchased by J. A. Robinson of Livonia, New York, from C. O. Gallett of Warsaw. Both of these two-year-olds had been bred to DeKol Ormsby No. 62418 in the Canadian Herd book.

The University of Wisconsin has accepted a fellowship worth \$600 yearly from the Universal Milking Machine Company. The first subject of investigation will be chemical methods of cleaning milking machines.

A DESIRABLE TRIANGLE

Triangle Pietje Florence a daughter of Pietje Lad Walker, owned by Robert M. Dann of Elmira, N. W., recently finished a year's work with a production of 15,422 lb. milk and 483.4 lb. fat. She freshened in January, 1927, and was in milk 315 days of the year. She was enrolled in the Chemung-Schnyler New York, C. T. A.

ADVERTISING

"Advertising is to business what speech is to the human race."

"Since advertising may be likened to the limb of a tree. When the sap ceases to flow through the branch, it soon breaks and falls off. So with insincere advertising; it soon drops away. Sincerity comes from the heart. Intelligent and effective advertising from the mind."

"Repetition is reputation. Every advertiser should remember that. The first thing in advertising is repetition. That is what establishes the value of the newspaper as an advertising medium."

"Brevity makes the most powerful advertisement—the least the advertiser says, the more the mind of the reader thinks. And there's another advantage of brevity—words that are printed are paid for, while words a man thinks, you do not pay for."

"The first advertisement ever published was an advertisement in color, and it was one that can never be improved upon. This first advertisement was the rainbow, and was put in the heavens to advertise to the world that it would not again be destroyed by a flood. And like all good advertisements, it has kept its promise."—Ryder, North Dakota, News.

A priest offered twenty-five cents to the boy who could tell him who was the greatest man in history.

"Christopher Columbus," answered the Italian boy.

"George Washington," answered the American lad.

"St. Patrick," shouted the Jewish boy.

"The quarter is yours," said the priest, "but why did you say St. Patrick?"

"Right down in my heart I know it was Moses," said the Jewish boy, "but business is business."

Daniel O'Brien of Lima, New York, has added to his herd of producers by purchasing two good young cows from C. C. Gallett of Warsaw, New York. One of these, Inka Sarcastic, is a daughter of Victor Paul Inka and the other Patsy Belinda, was by King Calamity Veeman from the Canadian cow Princess Colantha.

A fevered commercial madness, symptomatized and fed by mass production, standardization and salesmanship in the world of factories and mills, dominates most legislatures in behalf of itself and seems to be laying the foundations for peasantry on American farms.—Dewitt C. Wing in The Breeders' Gazette.

Teacher—Can anyone tell me the meaning of the word "collision." No one knows. Well, it is when two things come together unexpectedly. Now, can anyone give me an example? All right, Johnnie, what is it?

Johnnie—Twins.

Wife at head of stairs: Is that you, John?

Heavy voice from dark: Who was you expectin'?

"A feller was complaining to me this morning that his wife squandered money on unnecessary clothes," said Uncle Eb Tully, leaning thoughtfully over his manure fork. "I'd like to see her. I ain't viewed a woman for a considerable spell that was wearing any unnecessary clothes."

Young Lady—I want a pound of wax, please.

Clerk—Sealing wax?

Young Lady, sharply—Oh, no! That wouldn't do at all. We're having a dance, and I want to wax the floor, not the ceiling.

Whitewash is like charity—it covers a multitude of short-comings. It is the most inexpensive improvement you can make in the dairy barn. Try it, now that the fly season is soon to begin.

A farm business without some kind of records as an annual inventory is like a clock without hands. One cannot tell whether it is gaining or losing, nor even where it stands at any time.

Harry Wolcott of Linden, New York recently purchased a number of good females from C. O. Gallett of Warsaw, New York. These included two daughters of Ridge View Banostine Boy, two daughters of Nial Talman DeKol, a daughter of Pontiac Champion Wayne and a daughter of Emperor Korndyke Colanthus. These animals were federally tested and Mr. Wolcott may be congratulated upon his purchases.

That well-known dairyman, C. O. Gallett of Warsaw, New York, has sold to F. Hinchey, Coldwater, N. Y., three choice young registered females. One of these, Black Beauty Sylvia, was a yearling daughter of Ridge View Banostine Boy and Daisy DeKol Sylvian 3d. Dorothy Ormsby Wayne is a two-year-old daughter of Pontiac Champion Wayne and Grace Ormsby Calamity, while the two-year-old Annabell Ormsby Oyama is a daughter of Pontiac King Oyama and Bertha Ormsby Pontiac. These three animals are of Canadian breeding and recently passed a tuberculin test administered by a Federal Veterinary.

Saturday, April 21, 1928

at 1 o'clock P. M.

2 miles south of Carlisle on the Gettysburg highway

ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD

30 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 30

10 PRODUCERS

which will suit your needs with regard to freshening. My herd has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Dairy Herd Improvement Association seven years and the records of these cows should prove their merits. Average production per cow 12,034 lb. milk, 411.6 lb. fat, test 3.4%. I have developed the entire herd by the use of the best bulls I could buy and by raising their calves and these should interest anyone making additions to their herd or the beginner who is looking for a foundation to start a herd. We invite your inspection.

16--HEIFERS--16

6 are bred. 10, six to eighteen months old.

The sire of all my young stock is a grandson of King of the Ormsbys. His dam produced on official test 18,221 lb. of milk and 905 lb. butter in one year, average test 4%.

4--BULLS--4

One yearling. 3, six to nine months old.

Several of these bulls' dams average 4% for the year.

Write for catalog

George Dietch,
Auctioneer

J. H. LEAR,
R. 5, CARLISLE, PA.

60 Head Holstein-Friesians

Pleasant View Farm—Third Annual Sale

Saturday, May 5, 1928

starting at 12 o'clock sharp

Herd headed by Eco-Sylv Sir Waldorf Superior, a son of Eco-Sylv Waldorf Piebe—704 lb. butter, 17,320 lb. milk in 305 days as a two-year-old, and Sir Inka Pelagie Superior, three-fourths brother to May Walker Inka Segis, twice All-American Show Heifer.

Nearly all the Females are of Milking Age. Several have seven-day butter records up to 24 lb.

Included is a three-year-old daughter of Bell Farm King Susie that will be Fresh.

Another specimen is Tranquillity Ormsby Princess, a granddaughter of the famous Tranquillity Sadie Vale Wayne, 43.98 lb. butter, 883.2 lb. in seven days—952.65 lb. butter in ten months.

Four Good Young Bulls suitable for herdsires.

Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead

Pedigree Man: S. R. Miller

Inspection invited

For catalogue write

C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Penna.

Salunga is eight miles west of Lancaster on the Harrisburg State Highway. Mt. Joy trolley stops at Pleasant View Farm.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY PLOWS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

Fletcher's Farming

Is a \$1.00-a-year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "Marooned Men." Send without delay

Hondo, Texas

and \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 25c for postage and receive a \$1 box of stationery free.

If you prefer, send *The Forum* \$1.00 and get both this paper and *Farming* one year at the price of either paper alone. Send your \$1.00 today to *The Forum*, Temple, Texas.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

IN HOLLAND

The National Geographic Society in a recent article on Holland, has this to say about Friesland dairymen and their cattle.

"Barn and dwelling are under one roof, which rises high into the sky in order to provide loft space for the immense amount of hay needed as cattle feed during the long winter. The whole gives the appearance of a one-story cottage pushed low into the earth by weight of an immense pointed roof, which reaches above the tops of the tall trees lining the roadway.

"A hall separates the living quarters of the farmer's family from space set aside for cows, which as a rule is the larger portion of the house. Visitors testify that these barns are spotless and odorless. Each stall is sanded and has a window of its own, inevitably decorated with a fresh white window curtain. Every cow has a bath daily and many of their tails are tied up with ribbon."

AN ARABIAN PROVERB

He who knows and knows not that he knows is asleep. *Awaken him.*

He who knows not and knows that he knows not is simple. *Teach him.*

He who knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool. *Shun him.*

He who knows and knows that he knows is wise. *Follow him into the end.*

NO FREE PUBLICITY

An Iowa editor, weary of giving free puffs of undeserved publicity, adorned with flattering references, to a lot of individuals and organizations in his town, published the following editorial:

"Here you will find a schedule of prices from which no deviation will be made, but we hope to denote a certain percentage of our earnings towards founding an asylum for those feeble-minded people who believe we are running this paper as a philanthropic enterprise.

"For referring to some drug-store sheik as a talented young man with a promising future, when everybody knows he never earned a dollar in his life and will wind up in the penitentiary, \$10.18.

"Referring to one as a hero and a man of courage who will stand by his convictions, when it is common knowledge that he is a moral coward and would sell out for a dime, \$4.13.

Referring to some gossip female as a charming lady whom it is a pleasure to meet and know, when any man in town would rather see Satan coming, \$8.10.

"Calling an ordinary preacher an 'eminent divine,' 54 cents.

"Lambasting the daylight out of John Barleycorn, at the behest of the local dry forces, \$6.77.

"Whooping 'em up for the repeal of the Volstead Act in the interest of the local White Mule Club, \$6.77.

"Referring to a local merchant who never advertises and who is too stingy to contribute a cent toward needed public improvements, as a progressive business man and leading citizen, \$344.99."

Notice in Florida paper—"Thursday I lost a gold watch which I valued very highly. Immediately I inserted an ad in your lost-and-found columns and waited. Yesterday I went home and found the watch in the pocket of another suit. God bless your paper."

His letter read—"I'm enjoying Florence immensely."

His wife replied—"You can stay in Europe. I am having a good time with Oscar."

"No, Ma'am," said the dairyman to the new school teacher, "them ain't statues in my barn. They're a couple of hands I got from the city."

Usher (to cold, dignified lady).—Are you a friend of the groom?

The Lady.—Indeed, no! I am the bride's mother.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$6.00 per one hundred. BESSIE HUDDLESTON, Greenup, Ill.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

LOOK!—306 Strain Barron White Leghorn Chicks. Hatching my own eggs. Low prices. RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. BRENTMAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

LARGE SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Puritas, Ferris and Tancred. Bred-to-lay large chalk white eggs. Chicks 12 cents; eggs, 6 cents. STONE HATCHERY, Amesville, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$12; Leghorns, \$10; Heavy mixed \$10; Light \$8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BABY CHICKS—From the best laying strains of Rocks, Reds, \$14.00; White and Brown Leghorns, \$12.00; Minorcas, \$15.00; Mixed, \$10.00, prepaid. Member I. B. C. A. SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Liverpool, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

DUCKS, TURKEYS & BUTTERCUP CHICKENS

GIANT-BIG-TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs, 50c each; 100, \$45; 100 Baby Turkeys, \$100. Big-type Pekin Ducks, 22 eggs \$2; 100, \$8; 500, \$35; 100 ducklings, \$25; 500, \$120. Buttercup eggs, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill., Box HBD.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY CO., Scotland, So. Dakota.

FOULS KILLER, cures fowls or money back. One writes: "Cures cases where I thought there wasn't any help." Send check now, 60c or \$1.25. Ref. Farmers Bank. B. HAVAGOLD CHEMICAL CO., West Valley, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, Bred Gilts \$20 up, pigs \$8 up, good type and prize winning stock. FRED HILNER, Millville, Pa.

FOR SALE, my Imported Spanish Jack, Blocky Bill. Gets heavy Colts. Sound, Kind and Gentle. GEORGE ENDRESS, Asbury, New Jersey.

WANTED June first, thirty Springing Heifers, Purebred or Grades. Any milking breed. Shipping Point Optional. RAYMOND BUTTERWICK, Asbury, New Jersey.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.



DOGS

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

FOR SALE—Joe, a real Coonhound, at 1/2 price on 30 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

WHITE COLLIE, Scotch Collie, Beagle Hound pups, three to four months old. PERRY, N. Chichester, N. H.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—Coon Dog Pups, Airedale and Red Bone Hound. Bred from best hunting stock. Seven months old. MAPLE GROVE KENNELS, West Woodstock, Conn. JOHN SPAULDING, Putnam, Star Route, Conn.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. Dak.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—Write for delivered prices. We ship subject to inspection on arrival and guarantee our weights. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., Inc., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. MARION DAY, Georgetown, Ohio.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastodons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, \$1.25; not labeled, \$1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. Mrs. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to buy a real bull. To avoid inbreeding I must sell my present herdsire. Johanna Korndyke Changling Boy 403871. He was sired by Pauline Korndyke Changling Boy and is out of Lady Alcartra Pontiac Johanna, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. He is a fine specimen.

My herd is accredited

PINEHURST POULTRY FARM

William S. Hurst, Owner
Port Royal Penna.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins? My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.
S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Fairfield, Iowa, has undertaken by municipal ordinance to still the rumble of electric washing machines and the whirring of vacuum cleaners to permit perfect reception of radio concerts. The local council has decreed that electrical household devices and all other apparatus which might interfere with perfect radio reception must be shut down at noon under penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment. Whether such legislation is within the powers of a municipal council should be the least of Fairfield's worries. The real danger is that the housewives of the town will consider the ordinance to be an invitation and accept it with thanks.

Two Wisconsin Indians swiped a can of milk from the road side to fill up their auto radiator when it went dry—and got fined \$20 for doing it. The old bus was boiling hot before they found the milk and the owner of the milk was boiling mad after they took it—and he got 'em cold.

The average annual rate of depreciation to allow on a miscellaneous lot of farm machinery usually is about 10 per cent of its inventory value of the preceding year.

Some folks use their heads only to keep their ears from rubbing together.

POWER FARMING

In his new book "Electric Development as an Aid to Agriculture," Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Company, says that within a half a dozen years there will probably be more than a million American farms supplied with electricity from central power systems. The following are quotations from the book:

"Give the farmer electric power at a reasonable cost, and he can relieve himself and his family of a large portion of their burden of labor, increase his productivity, and improve his standard of living.

"The farmer of yesterday was a man of muscle. The farmer of today is becoming competent to carry on one of the most highly technical professions in the world."

DAIRY DECREASE

Despite persistent encouragement given by the Canadian Government butter production declined in the three prairie provinces 20 per cent in 1927 from the 52,000,000 pounds produced in 1926. These provinces produce about one-third of the total Canadian output.

It is officially estimated that 26,000 fewer cows were milked in Alberta alone in 1927 while dairy heifers also showed a big reduction. On the other hand the number of beef animals showed a large increase. The present tendency in the prairie provinces seems for farmers to favor cattle raising and grain growing instead of dairying. Soil and climate apparently have more influence than governmental aid and suggestion.

GOOD WORK

A herd of eleven registered Holsteins owned by George Moore of Alma Center, Wis., headed the third-year's work of the Alma Center-Jackson C. T. A., by producing 12,251 lb. milk and 418.8 lb. butter-fat.

AIRING HER VIEWS

Mandy—"Rastus, you-all reminds me of one of dese flyin' machines."

Rastus—"Cause I'se a high-flyer, Mandy?"

Mandy—"No, 'cause you ain't no good on earth."

UNRIPE

Mrs. City—"Those eggs are too small." Grocer—"They're just fresh from the country."

Mrs. City—"That's just the trouble—those farmers pick their eggs before they get full size."

Hen Hardapple says business is good and he has enuff dough to last him the rest uv his life, if he dies to-morrow.

Average herd records of 400 lb. butter-fat per cow were completed on 104 farms in Wisconsin last year.

INDEPENDENT JULIA

If she thinks it's time for dinner, Julia dines. When she gets her dinner in her She reclines. Julia never sets the table When she eats; Buffet-style's more comfort-able, Without seats. She prefers the dairy dishes At the source, Ready-cooked just to her wishes Why of course! And you needn't start to shudder Julia works fast at the udder— She's a calf.

A Wisconsin dealer advertises "Fresh cows at all times." What most dairymen would like is "Cows fresh at all times."

Some women wear short skirts because they'd be thought bowlegged if they didn't. And some are.

POSITION WANTED

as Farm Manager or Herdsman of high-class dairy. Best of references. Disengaged April 15th. Address

DAIRYMAN

c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Dept. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

RATICATOR

Beats them all for Killing Rats

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and the results have been beyond expectation. The conditions were absolutely unbearable until we tried this preparation."—Dept. of Correction, City of New York.

Sold under money back guarantee: Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint \$1.75, postpaid.

E. A. NEUBERT—Dept. 13
2646 N. Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

Two for \$160

No. 1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY LUNDE GLISTA, born May 16, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27-lb. sire.

No. 2. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY RETTA GLISTA, born May 19, 1927. By our 27-lb. sire Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, milk 349.2 lb., butter 15.05 lb. in 7 days.

A very good pair, well grown and nicely marked

—the pair for \$160.

Herd Accredited

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. 4, Centerville Penna.
Crawford County

Bulls Ready for Service!



Sons of King Tillie Echo a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia and Princess Echo DeKol 2d; 35.23 lb. butter, 708.9 lb. milk in seven days.

Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

PRICES REASONABLE

J. Fred Roulette

Sharpsburg

Maryland

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

**NOTHING FOR SALE NOW,
BUT WATCH MY
ADVERTISEMENT**

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE!

Three Bull Calves

ALL Sired BY



Rolo the World's Record Bull

No. 1. Out of a Dam that made over eleven tons of milk in one year.

No. 2. Out of Suella of Grayfields. The two nearest dams made over 39 lb. of butter in seven days. Suella made 106 lb. of fat in 30 days on two milkings a day.

No. 3. His two nearest dams average over 38 lb. of butter in seven days. The dam is closely related to Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

These young Bulls are not only bred in the purple, but are individually right.

Your choice for quick sale, \$150.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Md.

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown, R. D.

Pennsylvania



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Rolling Knoll Farm

MARYLAND'S LEADING C. T. A.
HERD 1924-25

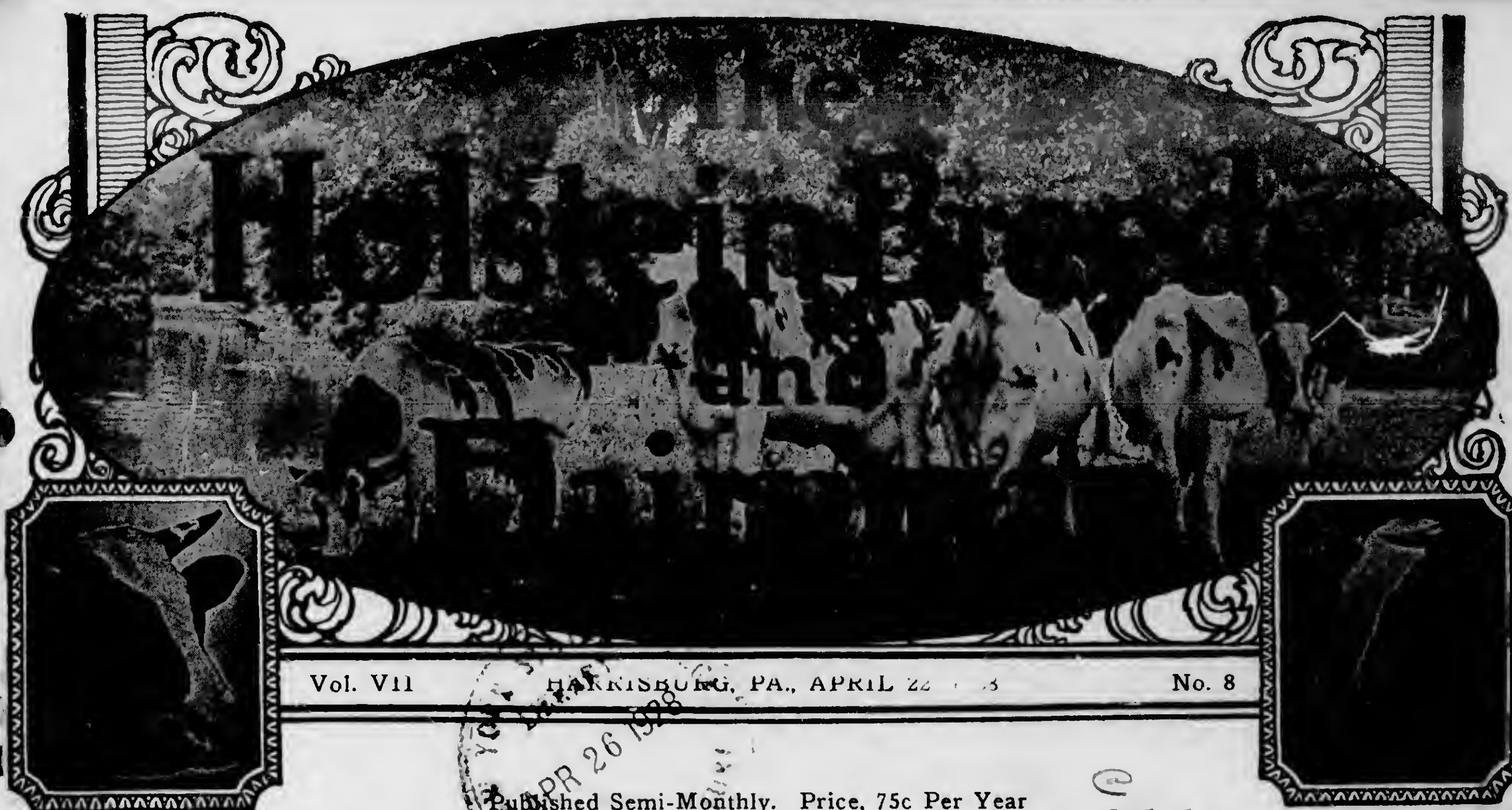


ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY, 465428
JUNIOR HERDSIRE

1st prize Jr. yearling at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1926. 1st prize 2 yr. old and member of 1st prize herd at Great Frederick Fair, 1927. Sire of 1st prize calf and Junior Champion at Montgomery Co. Fair, 1927.

His two nearest Dams average: Butter 1 yr. 1234.97 lbs. Milk 26882.2 lbs. His Sire, Sir Inka May, was All-American Jr. Yearling, 1924. He is a son of the former U. S. Champion butter producer, May Walker Ollie Homestead, the only cow of the breed with 3 All-American offspring. A few choice sons for sale. Accredited Herd (7 clean tests.)

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG MARYLAND



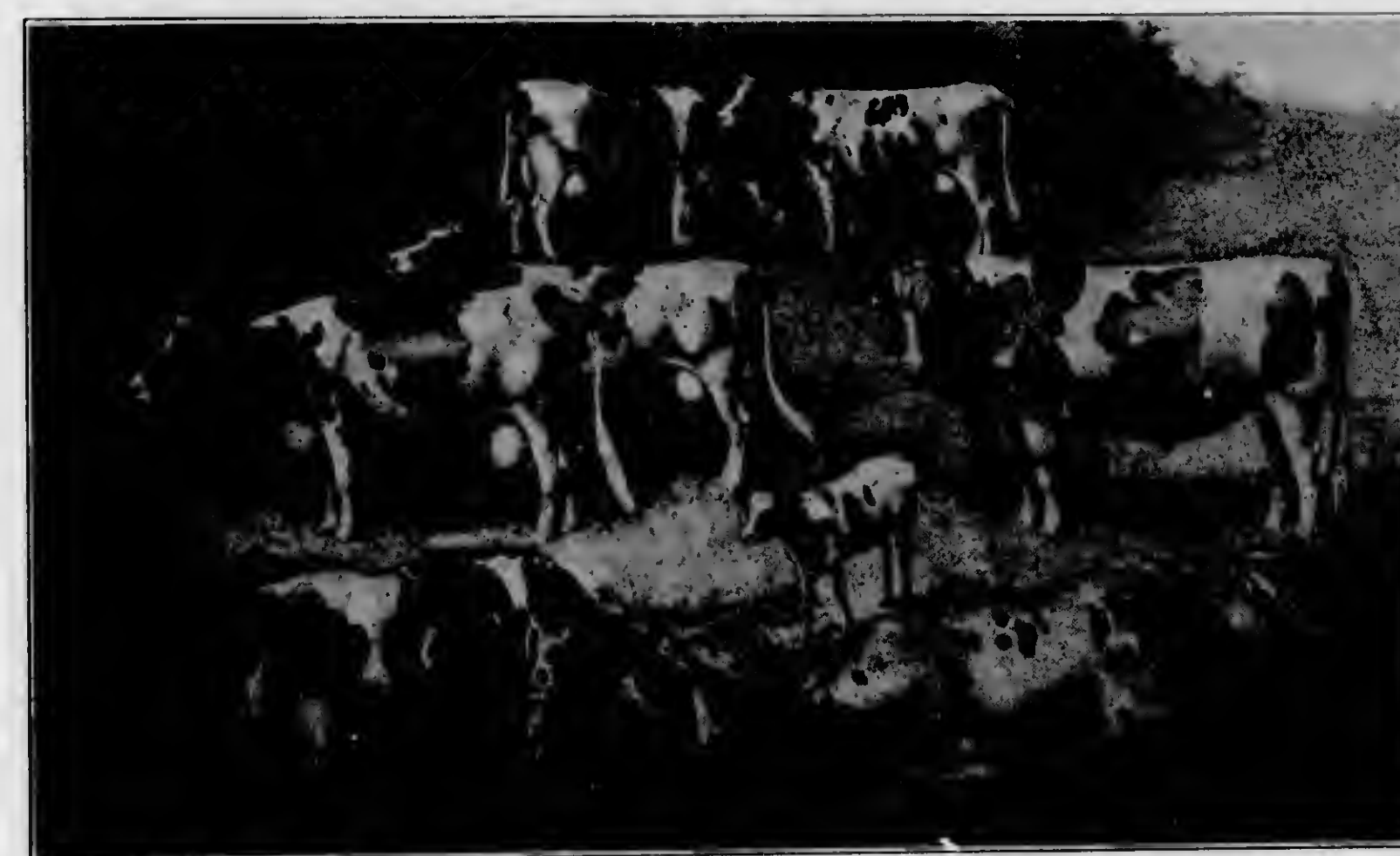
Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 26, 1928

No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

SF191
H7.58



THE AAGGIE FAMILY

Early Importers and Breeders considered this Family an Ideal Type



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



CHARLES WEIDLER

WORD FROM OLDENBURG FARM

"Please change our advertisement. We are sold down to 80 head of cattle and can spare no more. All of our transfers have been in the New Association and we will bring into our 'Farmers Registry' more than twenty-five new members.

"We are now booking orders for Young Bulls as some of our best cows will freshen soon."

Charles Weidler

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed to Be as Represented

ALL ANIMALS WILL BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

If You Do Not Want Them That Way, Do Not Answer This Advertisement.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1928

No. 8

Interesting Sights in Holland

DEAN C. LARSEN, of the South Dakota State College, was one of a party of Americans who, last fall, toured eastern Europe with a view of ascertaining European farm practices and gain information that might be used when applied to American conditions. From Dean Larsen's articles in the *Dakota Farmer* we have taken part of his report on Holland.

Holland is a small country, only about one-fifth the size of South Dakota, but it supports a population of about 7½ million, and about one-seventh of the population live on the farms. The land is flat and much of the richest farming land is from 5 to 15 feet below sea level. It is, therefore, necessary to drain the land by means of ditches and canals. Windmills are at work night and day, pumping and elevating the water from the lower and smaller canals, into the larger and higher canals until the water has been elevated into a large canal which drains by gravity into the North Sea or the Zuider Zee.

This flat country produces grass and hay, largely, which together with grain, chiefly purchased and much of it from the United States, is converted by the Holstein cows into dairy products. Cheese is the chief dairy product, although butter production has been on the increase during the last few years.

Holland farms 5,650,000 acres of land of which about 40% is tilled for crops, chiefly potatoes, sugar beets and small grain; 56% is in grass and hay land, and 4% is used for the production of garden, flowers and vegetables. There are about 200,000 farms in Holland. The extent of area farmed may be better understood when we compare with 16 million acres of tilled land and 76,000 farms in South Dakota.

MORE LAND WANTED

In Holland the farmers are satisfied with their economic conditions. No complaints were heard. The only wish expressed by farmers was, "I wish we had more land." The average good farms, as given to the party by the Minister of Agriculture, Thos. G. Mansholt, contain 42 acres of land. On such a farm is kept 15 milk cows, 4 heifers, 5 calves, 1 horse, 10 sheep, 15 lambs, and 15 butcher hogs.

To satisfy this wish for more land, the Government is undertaking to drain the Zuider Zee, which is joined to the North Sea by a relatively narrow neck. A dam will be built across at this point and pumps will drain the water out and thus it is proposed to add and reclaim about 15,000 acres more land.

The party visited a number of farms and breeders

of Holstein cattle in the Midden-Beemster farming district, also a coöperative cheese factory. In the past, coöperative manufacture and marketing have not been emphasized. The Holland farmers have manufactured their dairy products on the individual farms, and the dense consuming population has furnished a home market near the point of production. Of late more emphasis has been given to coöperative processing and manufacture and marketing of cheese, butter and potatoes.

The farm homes and farms are quite similar. The farm house is built of red brick. It is square, 1-story, and quite roomy on the ground. Along one side and facing the wall, is a row of cows. Along the second side is the home cheese factory and curing room. In the center and extending over to the third side of the house, is the hay and other feed. Along the fourth side and to the front, are the dwelling rooms for the family, usually about three rooms. The pigs, chickens and calves are usually in small outbuildings, close to the house. This concentrates the farm work and few steps are wasted in doing the chores. All members of the family help with the work. In this district visited, the well supplies the family with natural gas as well as water. All cooking and lighting on the farm is accomplished by means of natural gas. In front of the farm homes are attractive gardens with many flowers.

AMSTERDAM INTERESTING CITY

There are about 700,000 people in Amsterdam, about 100,000 of these are Jews. These latter people were attracted to Holland many years ago on account of the offered religious freedom. There are 70 canals traversing the city, and 500 bridges. The old buildings in Amsterdam are built on piles. One public building stands on 14,000 piles. The city is one of Europe's largest shipping points. It also controls the diamond industry. One of the attractions to tourists is a visit to a large diamond cutting factory.

THE HAGUE AND SURROUNDINGS

The Hague was the next headquarters for the party in Holland, and the Grand Hotel Central is headquarters. This city is the seat of the Carnegie Peace Palace, which is world famous. It was not open for visitors, but it was seen from the outside. The Royal Park and the Royal Palace, "House in the Woods" were visited. This park with the historic palace and with the near-by fashionable bathing resort, "Scheven-

ingen," is one of the most attractive places in all of Europe.

The party traveled by bus through the country to Rotterdam. One of the interesting stops made was at the De Vaan, cattle breeding and dairy establishment at Hillegersberg. This establishment is owned and operated by a number of physicians in Rotterdam. Their chief object is to produce certified milk for children in the city of Rotterdam. This milk is produced from healthy cows under definite veterinary inspection and control. Likewise, the milk is produced under scrupulous care as to sanitation of cows, barn, milkers and surroundings. No children's milk can contain more than 6,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. This milk sells at 24 cents per quart. The ordinary good milk is sold at 15 cents per quart. In contrast to the common places in which cows are kept in Holland, the barns on this place were models of sanitary and permanent construction. The floors and stalls were all made from smooth cement and steel and washed twice daily. The walls were lined with smooth white tile blocks and a modern ventilating system kept the air fresh and pure.

The country highways in Holland are both canals and ordinary hard surface roads. The roads usually run close by and parallel with the canals, and they are on the top of the banks of the canal. Holland still retains the old custom of paying tolls for traveling on the country roads. Every now and then the bus stopped to pay the necessary toll.

Mr. Larson gives a very full account of his trip and tells a number of amusing incidents. One time the party were expected to take a trip by boat across the Zuider Zee and another party already had taken possession of the best seats on the boat so that the Americans would have had to sit on the wet benches exposed to the rain. Some of the party decided not to go and then they all got off. The boat company then furnished a special vessel and everybody was happy.

Westland is an area of about 15,000 acres in Southwest Holland and is without doubt the most intensively farmed district of Europe. About one-half of the land is farmed under glass and the crops are peaches, grapes, tomatoes and cucumbers. Each fruit is wrapped in tissue paper, carefully packed in layers in attractive packages and sold chiefly to exporters for the English market. The land not under glass produces potatoes, cabbage, beets and other garden crops, for which there is a ready market. The farmer in this community have their own central market. Their products come in on a boat which travels over the small canals.

In one instance the canal goes directly through the market building. On one side of the canal are the elevated seats for the buyers. On the other side are the conductors of the public auction. Here also is the electric price dial. It is similar to a clock. A hand slowly revolves. On the outside of the circle there are figures corresponding to prices. This electric hand slowly rotates. It is connected by electricity with each seat. In the center of this bidding board there is an electric light bulb numbered to correspond with the seats occupied by the bidders. The slowly rotating hand is connected by electricity with each seat. If for instance, a man wishes to bid 25 cents per pound on a boat load of grapes, he presses the electric button at his seat in

such a way that the hand will point directly towards the 25 mark. The electric bulb on the bidding board is lighted and shows the number of the bidder. If some other party wishes to play more, he presses the button to make the hand point to another figure. Thus the farmer's board of trade is conducted without the slightest confusion and even without a word being spoken.

This board of trade is owned and operated by the farmers. The rules and regulations governing this board are made by the farmers. It is probably the only board of trade in the world thus owned and operated. In contrast to the noise and confusion usually found in boards of trades, this one conducted by the farmers is a model.

Here is one market where the buyers, even the exporters, come to the point of production to buy. The prices of the different commodities are fixed at the point of production under the interest and management of the owners of the commodity, rather than at the point of consumption under the interest and management of commission men and jobbers, whose chief interest is to sell as cheaply as possible.

Another Breed Registry Association

BREEDERS of black and white cattle in Kenya Colony, formerly British East Africa, have formed a new Registry Association which will be called the East African Stud Book. The secretary is J. H. D. Beales. Two of the leading Friesian breeders in the colony are Sir John Ramsden who was formerly associated with the Hache herd at Worthing, Sussex, England, and Captain H. V. Pirie, whose Toddington herd was dispersed nearly twenty years ago. Captain Pirie was one of the first vice-presidents of the British Friesian society, which was founded during 1909.

Dairymen knew that there were herds of our favorite breed living under an equatorial climate, but it will be news that the breeders there are so many and so well organized that they have started a registry society of their own in order to preserve the purity of the bloodlines of their stock. That the cattle we know so well can thrive and multiply under the conditions that prevail in Central Africa is only more evidence of the value and hardihood of the great black and white breed which proves a profit maker alike on the Equator and on the borders of the Arctic Circle, as well as in all territories between these two extremes.

Here's success to the young Stud Book, to the herds registering therein and to the enterprising men who have made both herds and Stud Book possible in that far distant region.

In 1921 the average milk production in the State of Wisconsin was 4,866 lb. In 1927 the average had increased to 5,092 or a gain of one per cent in the six-year period. Our authority for this statement is Dean H. L. Russell of the University of Wisconsin.

"I fooled Mamma, all right. She thought my dog was mad, an' I'd just been brushin' his teeth an' it was tooth paste made him slobber that way."

A Costly Cattle Pest

AT THIS season of the year the larva of the ox warble or heel fly begins emerging from the hides on the backs of cattle. The larva is starting now to make an opening in the hide from which it will emerge and drop to the ground where it will complete its life cycle and appear as a mature fly in the summer. The pest has a very interesting and complicated life cycle. Beginning with the grub or maggot stage in the back we find that when mature they turn almost black in color and work their way out of the animal. This dropping takes place over a period of about four months during the winter and early spring. Upon reaching



FEMALE HEEL OR WARBLE FLY AND EGGS ON A HAIR (ENLARGED)

the ground the grubs seek protection and their outer skin hardens to form a protective shell within which the maggot changes into a fly. This development requires from twenty to sixty days or more, according to temperature.

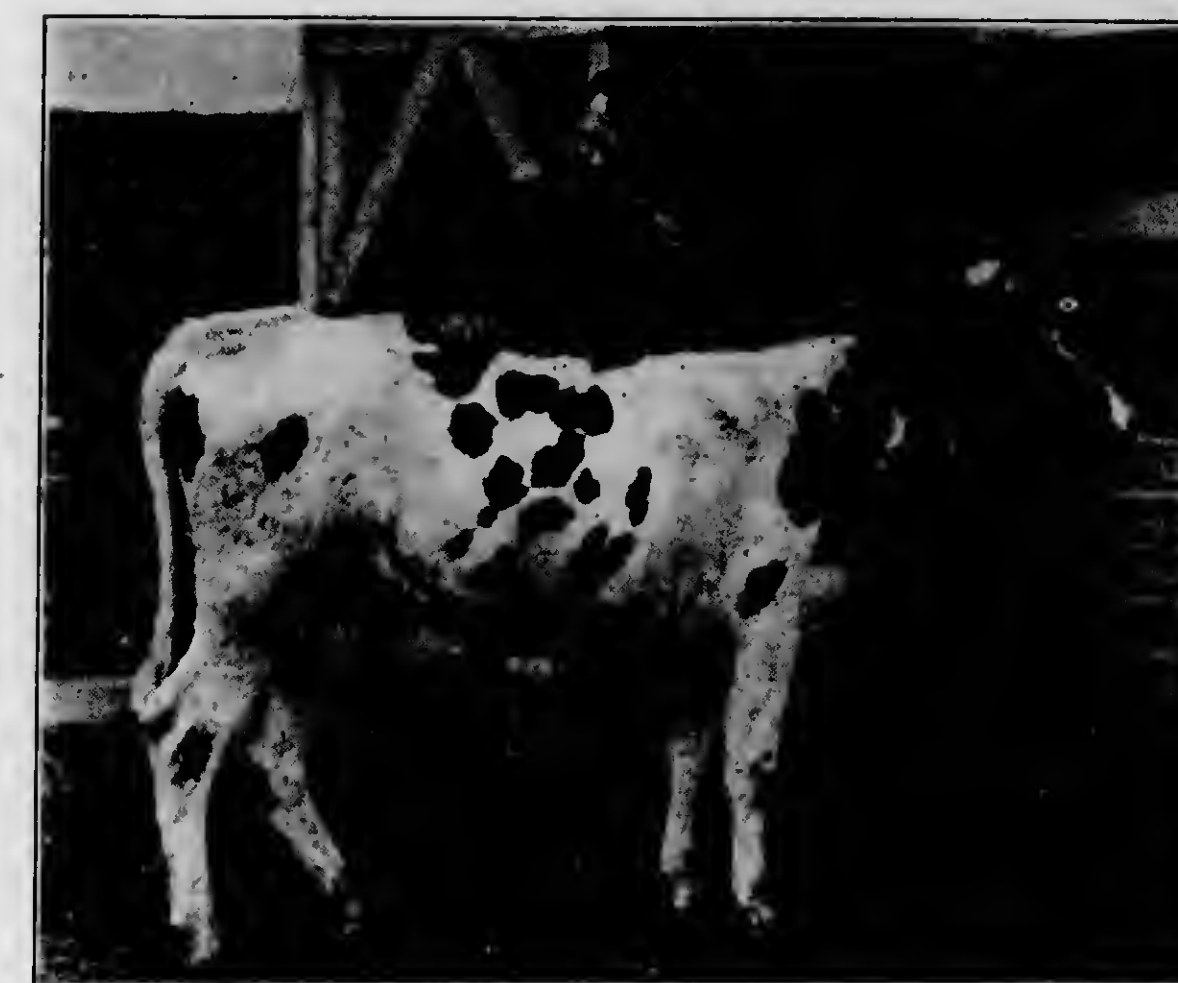
The flies, upon hatching from the shells, straighten their wings and without feeding, mate and begin attacking the cattle for the purpose of laying eggs. They begin to appear with the first warm days of spring. Many of the eggs are attached to the short hairs on the legs but as the cattle become more and more frightened by the persistent attacks the eggs are placed higher on the animal, principally on the hind quarters. The eggs hatch in a few days and the very minute maggots begin at once to bore through the hide at points where the eggs are attached. The maggots burrow through the tissues and are next seen in the body cavity, especially on the surface of the paunch, between layers of the gullet, around the kidneys, and even in the heart. After spending five or six months in these situations where they grow to about three-fourths of an inch in length they begin travelling to the back. As soon as the hide is reached a minute hole is cut through it and growth of the grub proceeds rapidly. At first the grubs are slender and white but as they shed their skins and grow they become more spiny and dark in color, finally maturing and dropping out in from 35 to 90 days after having reached the back. It is thus seen that the complete life of the insect is complete in one year, about ten or eleven months of this time being spent within the animal and one to two months on the ground and in the fly and egg stages.

The most effective time to fight the pest is during the period when the grubs are present in the backs of cattle usually about four months. Many dairymen have practised squeezing the grubs or wolves as they are sometimes called, from the backs of the animals. While in many herds this practice has been thoroughly followed always enough escape to furnish mature flies to start the life cycle over again. Furthermore, unless there is a united effort and one's neighbors follow the practice the flies will be scattered by the summer winds and all the herds reinfected.

If the holes have formed, a few drops of oil dropped with a small oil can into the hole will kill the grub. An ox warble oil has been used with very good results in the dairy herd owned by the University of Arkansas and H. E. Dvorachek reports that the enlargement under the skin disappears very rapidly and there is very little pus formation.

F. C. Bishopp of the Federal Bureau of Entomology, recommends a salve consisting of one part iodoform and five parts of vaseline. This is applied to the holes with the finger. Some of the grubs die as they drop out, the others soon disappear without ill effects to the animals.

The annual loss due to this insect has been estimated at around fifty million dollars and some authorities put it even higher. The cattle themselves are injured in several ways: First, there is the irritation caused by the grubs when they are under the hides where often large abscesses form as every dairyman is aware. Second, when the animals in the pasture are annoyed by the flies they are kept from grazing and often become so excited that the milk flow may be temporarily



APPLYING IODOFORM-VASELINE OINTMENT TO KILL OX WARBLE GRUBS

reduced from five to twenty-five per cent. There are instances of range cattle becoming so excited that they run into swamps and bogs and have been unable to extricate themselves. Undoubtedly there is considerable irritation caused by the burrowing of the small maggots as they work themselves through the bodies of the animals. Then there is a heavy damage to the cattle hides on account of the many holes cut through the portion of the backs from which the most desirable leather is made. Dealers in hides and leather have

figured that this loss amounts to one cent per pound on the entire amount of leather manufactured in this country and the total loss from this single source is more than two million dollars.

The Garden Spot

FOR a number of years Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was termed by authorities at Washington, the richest county in the entire United States from an agricultural standpoint. Residents of the County consequently called it the "Garden Spot of the Country" so that when a cow testing association was formed in Lancaster County the name chosen was the Garden



HOLSTEINS IN THE MEADOW
Owned by Ira M. Eby, Gordonville, Pennsylvania.

Spot C. T. A. One of the leading herds in this association consists of purebred Holstein-Friesians, owned by Ira M. Eby, whose farm is near Gordonville. The Eby herd always stands high in the tester's monthly reports and during the past few years the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN a number of times has had the pleasure of reporting that a member of the Eby herd has headed the entire association for totals of milk and butterfat produced during the month.

The photograph from which the accompanying picture was made was taken by Mr. Luke W. Martin, tester of the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association. Mr. Martin is both capable and conscientious. His reports are full of information and generally contain a few extra words of good advice which, although directed to his association members, are also of general application. The picture shows animals of very desirable type and conformation. After looking them over we are not at all surprised at the prominence shown by the Eby herd in the tester's monthly reports.

Sunny Lawn

STARTING a number of years ago with four female purebred Holsteins, Murray A. Miller, who lives between Sunbury and Milton, Pa., on the historic Susquehanna Trail, has built up a herd that in point of individuality and producing ability is worth the consideration of anyone interested in good Holsteins especially from the standpoint of production under every day working conditions. Every day hundreds of autos pass over the road in front of the house and barn and nearly everyone notices the sign on the silo upon which is painted three black and white animals, a cow, a bull and a calf, thus advertising the business to which the farm is devoted.

Mr. Miller has been a consistent advertiser in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN since its earliest days and the response that he has had to his advertisements has kept his herd reduced down so that several times he has had to notify us that he has no more females to sell. The Miller herd has been on the accredited list for several years, a point which has considerable weight with people visiting this establishment in search of cattle. The herd sires have been selected from the standpoints of individuality and production, that is, they are from producing dams and closely related to animals that had won prizes in the show ring and made enviable production records.

The latest herd sire is Echo Segis Colantha, who has won a number of prizes in the show ring and who was sired by Sir Champion Sylvia, a double grandson of the famous record maker May Echo Sylvia credited with producing more than 1,000 lb. of milk in a week. The dam of this young herdsire has produced 30.36 lb. of butter in seven days, her sire was a full brother to Fancher Farm Maxie and her dam is a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. In the Miller herd there are daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, a bull that several times was Grand Champion at the North-



SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM BARN
A point of Holstein interest on the Susquehanna Trail.

umberland County Fair. As he was a son of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th it will be seen that Mr. Miller is intensifying the blood of that noted old sire.

Mr. Miller is regarded very highly by his fellow breeders in Northumberland county. Year by year a breeders' outing or picnic has been held at Sunny Lawn Stock Farm and men from State College, prominent teachers of agriculture, have attended to point out the excellency of the Miller cattle. Mr. Miller is ably assisted by his wife and by his elder son and if you visit Sunny Lawn at any time you are almost sure to find all three of them on the job.

"Hello, Hayseed," said the facetious youth, "How's it for a lift to Centerville?" He jumped into the car without waiting for an answer.

Twenty minutes passed.

"Quite a distance to Centerville, isn't it?"

"Uh, huh."

"Say, how far is it to Centerville?"

"Few thousand miles if you go this way; 'bout twenty if you get off and walk back."

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

A College Course for the Professional Cow Jockey

THE Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry is becoming more and more distinctly divided into two groups.

The first group comprises Breeders who are interested in promoting a breed of cattle for legitimate dairy purposes. The second group are interested in promoting the breed as a speculative enterprise in which purebred cattle merely play the part of "poker chips" in a gambling game.

The Holstein-Friesian breed was introduced into America and established by conservative men who, realizing the superior quality of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, were instrumental in importing animals of this breed and distributing them among the dairy farms of America for dairy and breeding purposes.

It was under the direction and supervision of the early pioneers who were interested in establishing the breed for dairy purposes that the Holstein cow became so widely distributed over the length and breadth of the North American continent and it was in the hands of the plain breeders and dairymen that the Holstein-Friesian cow gained the reputation of being the "mortgage lifter."

Early in the history of the Holstein breed in America, before there was any textbooks prepared by disinterested parties setting forth the respective merits of the various breeds of purebred dairy cattle and even before the Babcock Test was discovered, the breeders devised a system of recording records of milk and butterfat production under the supervision of the registry association and established what is now known as the advanced registry department.

The following paragraphs are taken from Volume III of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book and set forth certain sound principles as to how the department should be conducted.

"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals."

PROPER EXPONENTS OF THE BREED

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interests, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of

phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

The early breeders fully realized that the Advanced Registry Department would be subject to abuse and that unless extreme care was taken, breeders would attempt to use the Registry Association to promote personal interests and exploit phenomenal and exaggerated records at the expense of and to the detriment of the breed as a whole.

Without going into the history of the Advanced Registry Department and picturing step by step how it has been transformed from a legitimate department to aid constructive breeding, into an exploiting organization to aid the speculators and promoters, we will grant that there has been a great change and transformation and that the Advanced Registry Department for many years past has been operated to promote the speculative side of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian industry to the point that its activities have almost assumed the aspect of a public scandal.

The work of the Advanced Registry Department is carried on jointly by the Registry Association and the Dairy Departments of the agricultural colleges. If the personnel of our agricultural colleges was made up of conservative, intelligent men whose sole interest in their work was to acquire accurate and helpful scientific knowledge and disseminate this knowledge to the agricultural and dairy public, and if this influence would extend to the management of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association to direct the Registry Association so that its influence and its resources could be expended in promoting the breed along practical, scientific, economical dairy and breeding principles, the contact of the management of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association with the agricultural departments of our land grant colleges would accomplish a great deal of good for the Purebred Dairy Cattle industry and the dairy industry in general.

On the other hand, if the speculative dealing influence within a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association should gain control of the management of the Association and in turn extend this controlling or dominating influence to the agricultural colleges it might be possible to work a great injury upon the purebred dairy cattle industry and the dairy industry in general by having a system devised whereby speculators and promoters were able to secure the endorsement of the agricultural college authorities to the extent that the college places its stamp of approval on exaggerated records of milk and butter production and these records are used as a basis on which to establish increased values and perpetuate fraud.

We believe that there is sufficient evidence to allege that the speculative dealing influence within the Holstein-Friesian fraternity has dominated the agricultural departments of some of our land grant colleges.

The department, maintained by the Registry Association to promote the making of phenomenal and exaggerated

gerated records of milk and butter production, employs college trained men to carry on the work in perpetuating this questionable practice, and in several instances there has been an interchanging of the personnel between certain colleges and the Advanced Registry Department.—Men have gone from the college to work with the department and the association, and some in turn have left the association to go back to work for the college. So in some instances there has been an interlocking of the personnel of our agricultural colleges, that are supposed to teach sound and economical dairy principles, with the organized forces that were promoting speculative and questionable cattle practices, and in many instances it would appear that the colleges are employing men who spend much if not the greater part of their time in promoting questionable cattle practices.

The old stock company stud horse selling game that was practiced so extensively by "sharpers" years ago and by which method farmers were swindled out of thousands of dollars, has been revived and is being practiced entirely too freely as a scheme to market bull calves at inflated values based on exaggerated records.

We have exposed the condition that existed in the State of Maryland where the agricultural college authorities had uncovered fraud that was being perpetuated at Springfield State Hospital in the making of so-called official records in which we printed affidavits made by investigators sent to the hospital by the college alleging that cows on official test were being doped and that cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

This investigation was made early in the year 1926, the affidavits were dated February 12 and March 25 and 26 yet testing was permitted to be continued until many of the cows had finished their yearly records. Under date of May 11 one of the cows, Howard Star Annette Prince, was accepted to the thousand pound butterfat class and given wide publicity over the signature of the superintendent of advanced registry.

After the college made its investigation yet permitted fraudulent records to be made over its endorsement, the facts as to what was going on were kept from the public until exposed by us in our issue of September 8, 1926.

The college in explaining their attitude or position let it be known that after they made the investigation, authorities higher up stepped in and took the matter out of their hands and directed that testing be continued. As the result of our exposure eleven records were cancelled.

Up to this writing the registry association has not disclosed the names of the parties in Maryland who were exercising their authority or influence in having the college continue to endorse records that were fraudulently made. Neither had the Registry Association dismissed the officers that were responsible for permitting this fraud to be perpetuated and accepted the records. On the other hand the record mill in the State of Maryland continues to grind out so-called official records made at Springfield State Hospital.

The Maryland affair is an extreme case that was accidentally uncovered by the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and which shows to what extent the political dealing,

speculative element within the Purebred Holstein fraternity can go and do go to perpetuate fraud in carrying out questionable cattle practices by using the agricultural colleges to place their endorsement or stamp of approval on fraud.

TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

Herd Prefixes Required

THE editing committee of the English Guernsey Cattle Society has recommended that it be made compulsory to use a registered prefix when naming cattle. This regulation will come into force July 1, 1928. Secretaries of Registry Associations are strongly in favor of the owner using herd prefixes when naming their animals but, as far as we know, this is the first society to make the use of a herd name prefix mandatory.

Farm Market Prices on the Radio

FARM market reports are now being broadcasted by 107 radio stations in the United States. These market news programs range from figures on a few agricultural commodities at local markets to complete statements on prices, shipments, and trade conditions for all farm products marketed in the leading centers of consumption.

The start of this radio market news service was made in 1921 when three radio stations cooperated in broadcasting reports. So valuable did this service seem that a year later the market messages were flashed out from 65 radio stations.

Arrangements have been made in each city where Government market news work is conducted for one or more stations to broadcast information supplied by the branch offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There are 38 of these field offices in 22 States, connected by a leased telegraph wire system of 7,800 miles for the rapid interchange of reports on market conditions.

Increased power and improved broadcasting, together with better receiving sets have done much to aid in establishing the permanency of the use of radio for the benefit of agriculture. One station alone in a period of six months' broadcasting of market and weather reports received more than 5,000 letters of commendation from farmers, county banks, livestock shippers, and small merchants in the towns in twelve agricultural States surrounding the station.

While there are a proportion of cheap and crude homemade radio sets on the farms, as a rule farmers have purchased sets more selective and more capable of getting distant stations than have been necessary to get the local radio stations and the farmers trade is regarded highly by the radio dealers and manufacturers. It is reported that in 1923 the average cost of radio sets on farms was \$175. These figures were obtained by information gathered from 1,000 farms widely scattered over the country. So rapid has been the improvement in the manufacturing of radios that today less than half of this amount will purchase a better and more easily operated set.

Specializes in Poultry and Holsteins

LAST January during the week in which the State Farm Product Show was staged in Harrisburg, a banquet was held at which twelve farmers living in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, were presented with gold medals and had the degree of Master Farmer conferred upon them. The men who passed upon the qualifications of the candidates were the Pennsylvania State Secretary of Agriculture, his Chief Deputy and the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange. The degree of Master Farmer and the honoring of men who have made outstanding success in their farm operations was originated by Editor Clifford V. Gregory of the Prairie Farmer,



TWO EASTMAN HOLSTEINS

an agricultural paper which has a tremendous circulation in the State of Illinois. In launching the movement, Mr. Gregory said: "The purpose of the Master Farmer movement is to recognize outstanding success in farming and rural citizenship. The nation should honor its leading farmers as it does its scientists and its soldiers and its captains of industry. It is an inspiration to the boys and girls who are growing up in the country to know that success may be the reward of effort on the farm as it is in the city—not only success that is measured in money, but what is more important, the success that comes from an upright and useful life in family and community."

Among the men honored last January was James E. Eastman of Rome, Bradford County, Penna., a former advertiser in the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Mr. Eastman owns a small Holstein herd of high quality but the dairy operations are a minor activity at Orwell Ridge Farm which specializes in White Leghorn fowls and which is the home of one of the highest producing flocks of this breed in the Keystone state. Annually for years poultry management demonstrations have been held on the farm. The County Farm Bureau and State College cooperate in these demonstrations which have been attended by poultrymen coming from far and near.

In point of quality the Orwell Ridge Holstein herd ranks just as high as does its White Leghorn flocks. In 1924 the ten milkers, ranging from two-year-olds to mature cows, averaged around 10,000 lb. of milk. Orwell Ridge Farm contains 170 acres and has been owned by Mr. Eastman a little over thirty years. All the buildings now standing have been erected by the Eastmans. When the place was purchased the entire annual hay crop was less than five tons. In 1924 there was enough to feed the horses and other livestock on the place and in addition thirty tons were sold, showing what good farming, good management and a herd of

good Holsteins will do to build a rundown farm into one of high fertility.

The picture, which was one of several snapshots made at the time of our visit, gives some idea of the individuality, type and conformation of the Eastman animals, nearly all of which have been bred on the premises as the Eastmans started with two or three young cows and from this foundation have raised the remainder of the herd.

The Eastman home is equipped with modern improvements and is lighted by acetylene. A compressed air system forces water into the house and farm buildings. The farm is on a height of land called Orwell Ridge and a splendid view can be seen in every direction. Mr. Eastman has two sons, Gerald and Wesley. Both have studied agriculture at Pennsylvania State College and are graduates of that institution. The Eastmans are leaders in their own community and take a prominent part in all community activities.

Mexico and United States Make Livestock Treaty

A TREATY between Mexico and United States for the better protection of livestock in both countries was recently confirmed by the United States Senate and will become effective when approved by the Mexican government which will probably be when the Senate of Mexico convenes later in the year.

The treaty embodies uniform regulations drafted by livestock sanitary officers and representatives of the two countries. It embodies uniform measures for preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious animal diseases from abroad and for controlling the movement of livestock between Mexico and this country. There are special precautions against foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, and hog cholera.

The success of the Mexican authorities in stopping an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the southern part of that country while the treaty was in course of preparation, has been favorably commented on by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Briefly, the terms of the treaty provide for the maintenance of quarantine stations, an adequate livestock-sanitary police service, supervision of animal by-products, forage, and other commodities offered for importation, disinfection of vessels, railroad cars, and other carriers, prompt reports of outbreaks of disease, the establishment of quarantine zones, and other safeguards. Although both countries are already enforcing regulations which embody certain of these forms of protection, the treaty provides for more uniform procedure and added security to the livestock of the North American continent.

It isn't much more trouble to install a pump in the kitchen than in the back yard, but it means miles less walking in the course of a year.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

Salvation Army Cow Is Big Producer

BOYS and girls who reside at the Salvation Army Industrial Home and Farm at Lytton, California, are taught the value and importance of purebred livestock and how to care for them. The Army owns a farm of 710 acres two miles north of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, and the large herd of Holsteins kept thereon is a source of pride to the 225 children who make their home there. The older boys quickly make friends with the cattle and have their favorites among



SECOND HIGHEST COW IN CALIFORNIA C. T. A. WORK FOR FEBRUARY

Owned by Salvation Army Boys' and Girls' Home and Farm, Lytton, California

the animals which they keep groomed to the point where a creditable stock show could be held at any time. About 90 gallons milk each day is consumed by the children and the Holstein herd provides butter and milk for all the needs of the institution. Sunshine, fresh air, and plenty of milk to drink helps to keep sickness at the Home down to the minimum.

The boys and girls at the Home were filled with pride when it was announced that one of the cows at the institution ranked second highest in the state during February for the production butterfat in Cow Testing Association work. The Lytton cow produced 118.8 lb. butterfat in a month which was one lb. less than the cow credited with the highest production in the state while her milk flow came within 38 lb. of the total credited to the leader. Her best day's milk flow was 86 lb.

G. E. Grodon, extension specialist for the Department of Agriculture says there are nearly 50,000 cows enrolled in Cow Testing Work in the state and to stand second in all this number reflects credit, not only to the cow, but also to the youngsters who helped to feed and care for her. In the Petaluma district in which Lytton is situated there were 1,164 cows in test during February and the Salvation Army cow distanced them all in production.

Each year the Home exhibits at the Sonoma County Fair. Last year the Army herdsire won first place in his class at this great agricultural exposition which draws an attendance of thousands of people residing in Sonoma and surrounding counties.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Wisconsin Milk

OF \$390,384,000 which represented the gross income of Wisconsin's 193,155 farms in 1925, 49 per cent or \$191,893,000, was derived from the sale of milk. Although Wisconsin produced approximately 75 per cent of the nation's cheese only 35 per cent of the milk produced within the state was converted into cheese by its 2,779 cheese factories. Twelve per cent of the butter production of the United States was produced in the Badger state which ranks second in the list, forty per cent of the milk being made into butter in 599 creameries. There are 89 condenseries in this state and these absorb 14 per cent of the milk production, while all the other uses including whole milk for household consumption, combine to utilize 11 per cent. About 30 per cent of the nation's condensed milk is produced in Wisconsin, more than double the amount produced in New York State which ranks second. This Wisconsin industry has grown 33 per cent since 1921.

About 83 per cent of the cheese produced in Wisconsin is sold as American cheese but, although the amount of cheese made outranks the amount of butter almost two pounds to one, they have practically the same value in dollars.

Wisconsin Fairs

WISCONSIN County and district fairs took in \$1,508,653.27 in 1927 and the total expenses exceeded the receipts by \$2,301.80 according to a report issued by the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Chippewa Falls fair had the largest receipts, \$93,234.72. The Elkhorn fair was second in receipts with \$61,053.65, and the La Crosse fair third with \$58,181.88.

In paid admission the Elkhorn Fair led with 68,724, Chippewa Falls second with 52,915 and La Crosse, with 39,515 third.

Sixteen of the 74 district fairs in Wisconsin are county owned. Ten are owned by municipalities, and the remaining 48 are owned by fair associations and societies with the exception of the Oshkosh Fair which is owned jointly by the county and society.

Penn State Doings

FRIDAY, May 4th at 7:30 P. M., the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association will hold its spring meeting in the old chapel at State College. Besides speakers well known in the dairy industry, there will be a number of entertaining features, while on the next day the annual Penn State Dairy Exposition will be staged at which the students of the Agricultural College will compete in fitting, showing and judging dairy cattle. In preparation for these contests the boys have spent many hours and the training they received will prove of great value to them in their future agricultural life, as they not only learn why to do things, but also how to do them.

After all, matrimony is the greatest intelligence test.

Satisfied Customers

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM

F. L. HEILMAN & SON, PROPS.

CLEONA, PA.

March 21, 1928.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find a list of the prices received at our sale Saturday, March 17.

As this was a banner sale, the best we ever held, we wish to extend our thanks to the "Holstein Breeder and Dairyman" for the kind co-operation accorded to us. The success of our sale was largely due to the publicity received through your magazine. It pays to advertise in the "Holstein Breeder and Dairyman."

Respectfully yours,

F. L. HEILMAN & SON.

Montoursville, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

Just a line to let you know we had a very satisfactory sale under very bad conditions. Rained all day. Had to sell on barn floor.

We had forty-seven (47) inquiries for catalogs, forty-six (46) were from the "Holstein Breeder and Dairyman." One (1) from the —.

Yours,

J. HARRY RAKESTRAW.

This Real Service Is Yours if You Just Write to

THE
Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
HARRISBURG, PA.

I. P. Roberts—Holstein Fan

ON MARCH 17, Isaac Phelps Roberts, first Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, died at his home in California. As he was born July 24, 1833, he was in his 95th year.

In his earlier days, while at the head of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University, Professor Roberts was a great friend of the Holstein-Friesian breed. While on a tour abroad observing agricultural conditions in different countries he spent some time in North Holland and Friesland and some years later, speaking to a general meeting of the New York Dairy-men's Association, he had this to say regarding these districts, the people and cattle therein.

"Here in ancient grass bottomed lakes, snatched from the inroads of the sea by the greatest skill and labor the world has ever known, I found the ideal milk producer. Situated in a level, rich, moist country, well adapted to the production of forage grasses, with the climate cool but equable in summer, but raw, windy and cold in winter; here favored, yet unfavored by nature, these clean, plain, intelligent Dutch have reduced to a science the economical production of milk. Of course this could not be done without a good cow and if anywhere on the face of the globe there exists a race of uniformly good milkers, the Dutch have them.

"I have said they were a race of good milkers and I think I have not put it too strong when I say truthfully, that neither from Beemster Polder northward, nor in Friesland did I see what might be called a poor cow or an old cow, though I saw many hundreds. Here are people occupying lands which are seldom sold for less than five hundred dollars per acre, more frequently for a thousand and upwards, producing butter and cheese and placing it upon the European market in successful competition with that produced on lands less than a tenth of their value."

Professor Roberts was the first and for some time the only teacher of Agriculture at Cornell University. He had no college degree but was a splendid farmer, as well as a good carpenter and had the faculty of imparting knowledge to his students, illustrating his points by apt stories often taken from experiences in his earlier days. Many men who, in after years, headed departments in the greatest agricultural colleges and schools of this and other countries were among his students. He treated his pupils as friends—many of them thought him a fountain of wisdom. One of his sayings was that "the value of a teacher is shown by the distance his students excel him"—that a teacher should not only be able to impart his own knowledge to his pupils but also train them so that they could think for themselves and investigate problems in many different lines.

Professor Roberts was the real founder of the Cornell University herd. On May 12, 1887, a purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer dropped therein was named Glista and given the number 7857 H. F. H. B. Her sire was a bull named Robinson Crusoe, her dam was Dena 2d and she too was by Robinson Crusoe and was dropped in the Cornell University herd. Glista was a very ordinary kind of cow and as a three-year-old pro-

duced only 188 lb. of butterfat in a year on twice a day milking. It was decided to see how good a herd could be built from this poor foundation. She had several daughters, the present Cornell University herd has descended from two of these daughters, the majority from her best daughter Glista 4th.

Professor Roberts claimed that by good care and feed, selection of the best females and the use of good sires, any dairyman could build up a herd of producers without the outlay of considerable sums of money and Professor Roberts set out to prove this in the Cornell University herd. For many years all the animals of this herd were milked only twice a day and were handled under methods that are duplicated in thousands of good working dairy herds.

Professor Roberts was a shrewd judge of many things. His judgment on farms, barn building, cattle and other livestock was often used by men of independent means who engaged him for that purpose. He made a number of wise investments along lines with which he was familiar and amassed a competence far above the usual fortune of a college professor. After his retirement in 1903, he spent his declining days in well earned ease.

Professor Roberts contributed many articles to magazines and agricultural journals and was the author of a number of books, the chief of which are "The Fertility of the Land," and "The Farmstead."

Livestock Breeding—A Scotchman's Viewpoint

WHEN a delegation of Canadian farmers recently visited Edinburgh, Scotland, they heard an address by Dr. F. A. E. Crew of the University of Edinburgh who spoke on Animal Breeding. Among other things Dr. Crew said that appearances alone were not a reliable guide to breeding ability. The acid test of the worth of a sire and of a dam was that they should produce offspring certainly no less valuable and preferably more valuable than themselves. Pedigree, when rationally used, forms a very valuable aid to the breeder in his work of selection, but its importance could be, and commonly is, over emphasized. Individual merit is a safer guide than pedigree but the two in conjunction are better than either alone. Commonly far too much importance is paid to remote ancestors and to descent in a direct line from some particular animal. There is no biological justification for this.

The real test of breeding worth is the the progeny test. The sire should be judged, not by his own appearance but by the attainments of his offspring. The breeding value of an individual should be estimated by examining his early progeny. The best test of a dairy bull is the average production of his daughters compared with the average production of their dams, assuming that the conditions under which the records were made were similar.

In-breeding—the mating of close relatives—is not necessarily harmful but can be definitely advantageous and lead to the development of uniform and true-breeding stock. It is not always beneficial and there may be disappointing regression, diminution of vigor, lower powers of resistance, decreased fertility, even reduction

in size. If in-breeding is followed by bad results what has happened is that disadvantageous characters, the ingredients of which were previously hidden and unexpressed, have been brought to life. By bringing out undesirable characteristics, in-breeding has a tendency to purify a stock. Line breeding and family breeding are simply in-breeding in a less intensive form and therefore give the same results in a longer period of time.

No breeder has ever yet succeeded in producing the perfect specimen of the breed although really fine individuals are comparatively common in some herds. The problem for the breeder and for the biologist is not that of making or building a new breed of dairy cattle, but of improving the breeds already existing and raising their average production.

Columbia and Agriculture

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, says that Columbia will soon have a research bureau to investigate rural affairs and also a national agricultural museum of which there are only four or five in the world. These plans were made when a committee of experts, after a year of study and research recommended that an institute be formed to study world agricultural conditions in order to obtain better understanding of the problems that from time to time confront farmers in the United States. The bureau, besides employing specialists in various agricultural lines, would also have four associate directors who would be charged with developments of economic, political, social, and technical aspects of agricultural and rural life.

An Idaho Holstein Herd

GEORGE HALTOM, of Nampa, Idaho, previous to 1924 raised and fattened beef cattle and finding he was not making any money then started with registered Holsteins. Last year his herd was enrolled in the Canyon County Cow Testing Association and averaged 428.1 lb. butterfat per cow. Ruth Colantha Etolia, as a ten-year-old was credited with 726.46 lb. fat. Most of the animals are of Colantha and Fayne blood. The present herd sire is Skagit Sir Chimacum Cascade, a grandson of Cascade Piebe and a very handsome fellow.

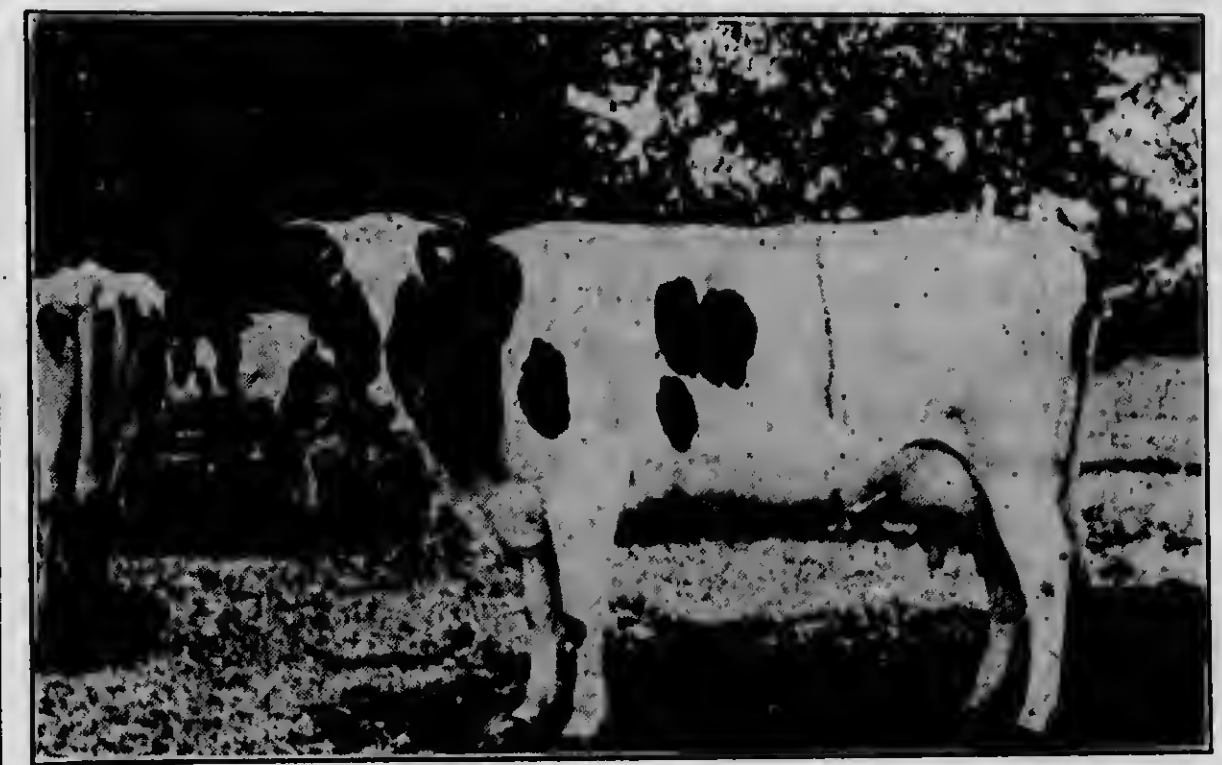
Mr. Haltom has exhibited some of his stock at the Boise Fair and Caldwell Dairy Show. One of his heifers, while in the Idaho State Herd was exhibited at the Pacific International and won first in her class.

The Haltom farm consists of 100 acres and is entirely devoted to raising feed for the dairy. The chief crops are alfalfa, corn and small grains.

The largest certified milk farm is owned by the Walker-Gordon Company of New Jersey. On March 10 of this year there were 1,473 cows on this farm of which 1,265 were milking. On that date there were 310 men employed, 78 of which were engaged in handling the milk.

Prosperity creates more fools than adversity.

The Kind We Raise



Aaggie May Fayne DeKol

14,762 lb. milk in 11 months as a three-year-old; 15,877 lb. milk in a year as a five-year-old on twice-a-day milking.

One of her daughters, May Queen Fayne De Kol, as a three-year-old produced 71.8 milk in a day—two milkings.

THE SHOW BULL

Sir Echo Segis Colantha

heads Sunny Lawn Herd which has been Accredited for years and has "Never Housed a Reactor!"

HOW ABOUT A GOOD YOUNG BULL?

MURRAY A. MILLER
MILTON, PA.

FOR THE HOUSE HOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Silver for the Table

WHEN speaking of "Art" one usually has in mind wonderful paintings or pieces of sculpture, either the work of long dead famous men or of living celebrities, yet art concerns itself with the practice of taste in the expression of beauty in form, color, sound, speech or movement, and so may be found in many things which enter into our everyday life. And if this expression of beauty is not found there already, every effort should be made to make it a part of all our living. In fact, one should enjoy art at least three times a day, or in other words at every meal. Certainly a well set table has a charm all its own, a charm that every family should enjoy. First the spotless fine linen, then the beautiful silver and china, the decorations and the appetizing food. We have already discussed the matter of table linen, and now the subject of silverware should receive our attention.

FOR YOUNG HOUSEWIVES

If at all possible it is a good thing for young housekeepers to buy sterling silver as soon as possible after they begin housekeeping. It is now quite customary for a bride to select a certain pattern in flat silver, long before her marriage. Then interested friends, usually inquire as to her choice, and consult with each other as to what each has in mind to purchase as a wedding gift. In this way duplicates are avoided and the young bride starts housekeeping with a splendid equipment of the necessary silver, all of the same pattern, instead of half a dozen of one pattern and another half dozen of another. Again where it is possible to do so, many young brides who receive gifts of money invest it in sterling silver, something that will last them all their lives. So often, it seems too bad for women to wait until middle life or later before buying those things, which, in only a few years will have to be left to some one else, while if they had been bought in early life they might have had the pleasure of using and caring for them for many years. And so far as old silver is concerned, the older it is the prouder one may be of it. How one cherishes the pieces that are handed down from generation to generation!

MORE SIMPLE

In some respects, buying flat silverware is going to be a less expensive matter, and using it a less perplexing problem, for the tendency among manufacturers is to make fewer types of ware, for the simple reason that many pieces for one course resemble so closely those used for other courses that one can make a fork or spoon of one type do double duty. And, as in buying china it is wise to buy what is known as "open stock," in buying silver it is best to get a standard pattern. Then one can buy as few or as many pieces as suits the state of the pocketbook at the time.

WHAT TO BUY

The amount of silver needed depends, of course, upon the sort of social life one leads. While many housewives get along with half a dozen knives and forks, a dozen teaspoons and a couple of serving spoons, these will not be enough if any entertaining is to be done. Entertaining in even a small way requires at least eight knives and forks, eight dessert forks and spoons, and sixteen teaspoons and at least three serving spoons. Dessert spoons are most useful because of their size, being suitable for use as serving spoons, as soup spoons, and as cereal spoons, besides being the correct size to use with the dessert course. If salad forks were not included in the original purchase, they should be among the first additions, and may do double duty by being used with the fish course. After dinner coffee spoons, and butter spreaders come next in order, though until the latter are purchased rolls, biscuits or toast may be buttered in the kitchen, and in some instances this is required by good form.

ADDITIONS

Having thus acquired the necessary foundation, as time goes on, one can add more of the necessary silver as well as some of the extras such as the larger dinner knives and forks, ice cream spoons or forks, oyster forks, fruit knives and so forth. In all these purchases, the wise housewife will be guided by her social life and its needs.

THE LARGER PIECES

There is nothing that adds quite so much to the charming appearance of a dinner table than the larger pieces of silver such as platters, vegetable dishes, tea or coffee services or water pitchers. If the price of the sterling silver in these larger pieces is prohibitive, one can buy very good plated ware, plated so heavily as to last longer than a life time. These pieces go so well with dishes of all sorts, and there is no danger of breakage—a horror which hangs over every housewife when her best dishes are being used. And if one's best dishes are of very fine china the larger pieces cost almost as much as the silver ones.

ITS CARE

To look its best silver should be kept bright and shining, there is nothing that looks quite so dreadful as stained or discolored silverware, either when in use, or when on display on a sideboard or in a cabinet. Flat pieces, that are not in every day use, should be kept in flannel cases. These may be made of soft flannel, stitched in pockets to hold each piece by itself so as to avoid rubbing against each other. Large pieces kept in a cabinet may be kept bright by placing camphor gum on the shelves. Pieces on display on a sideboard will simply have to be polished as needed. This means work, but is well worth it, if one is fortunate enough to possess such things. After all,

a silver tray holding a silver coffee or tea pot with sugar dish and cream pitcher make one of the most beautiful ornaments a dining room can have. For every day use in flat silverware, one should be sure to get knives with stainless steel blades, truly a boon to the housewife.

TABLE ARRANGEMENT

Just a word about arranging the silver on the dinner table. Knives are always placed on the right hand, with the blade turned towards the plate. Forks are at the left, and placed with the tines up. Spoons are at the right of the knives, and are placed with the bowl up. All these pieces are placed in the order in which they are to be used, beginning at the outside. The butter spreader is placed on the butter plate, which stands at the time end of the dinner fork. The table napkin should be placed at the left of the forks, and the water glass at the tip of the dinner knife. If one just stops to think about it, these are the logical places for these various articles, and common sense is, as always, the basis of all social etiquette. The purchase and use of nice silver may entail expense and labor, but there is a reward in the refinement which results from a continual contact with beauty in every day things.

Nature Cleans House

I LOVE to see Nature do her spring housecleaning, with the rainclouds for her water buckets and the winds for her brooms. What an amount of drenching and sweeping she can do in a day! How she dashes pailful and pailful into every dirty corner, till the whole earth is as clean as a new floor. Another day she attacks the piles of dead leaves where they have lain since last October, and scatters them in a trice, so that every cranny may be sunned and aired. Or, grasping her long brooms by the handles, she will go into the woods and beat the icicles off the big trees as a housewife would brush down cobwebs so that the released limbs straighten up like a man who has gotten out of debt, and almost say, "Now, then, we are all right again!" This done, she begins to hang up soft new curtains at the forest windows, and to spread over her floor a new carpet of an emerald loveliness such as no mortal looms could ever have woven. And then at last she sends out invitations through the South and even to some tropical post offices, for the birds to come and spend the summer. The invitations are sent out in March and accepted in April and May, and by June her house is full of visitors.—James Lane Allen.

Admirers of Walter Johnson, Washington's famous baseball pitcher, may be interested to learn that he is a fancier of Rhode Island Red fowls and recently ordered 100 chicks from a Toledo hatchery for immediate delivery. With plenty of broilers and plenty of milk, of which it is said he is very fond, he may be expected to speedily recover from his present illness.

"Those are wonderful strawberries you have there."
Farmer: "They are absolutely the best. Luscious, large, blood-red juicy fruit."

"Do you use fertilizer on them?"

"No, just cream and sugar."

Familiar Words

UNDER the headline of "Before It's Too Late," a Moscow paper called the Izvestiya declares, "It is a stark economic fact that no farmer is eager to produce grain at a price a little more than 25 per cent above the pre-war level when other agricultural products are an average of 100 per cent higher and manufactured goods cost three times more than pre-war." It is a long way from Soviet Russia to the United States of America yet for some reason or other these words sound strangely familiar.

Free Trees

FOR the purpose of beautifying the highways of Maryland the State Department of Forestry is offering free trees suitable for roadside planting to organizations and responsible individuals.

Those applying for the trees, which are furnished f. o. b. State Nursery, College Park, pay transportation charges, plant them and provide suitable guard stakes. The planting is supervised by a representative of the Department. The trees offered are white ash, green ash, black walnut, tulip, poplar, honey locust, sweet gum, and cypress.

First be sure—that you are right, then go ahead. But be sure that you are right. More than one man has made the mistake of hugging a delusion under the impression that he was embracing an opportunity.

A modern mother is one that can hold safety pins and a cigarette in her mouth at the same time.

Says Sam: "Contentment is the smother of invention."

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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APRIL 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

It's a Poor Rule that Doesn't Work Both Ways

WE NOTE that the *Holstein-Friesian World* is carrying a few belated spring sale advertisements. We take it that some breeders are having dispersal sales because their cattle are not registered in the New Association with offices in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Frenzied Records and Subsidized Sales

THE Friesian, perhaps more than any other English dairy breed, has suffered the consequences of the boom of late years. Prior to the boom, it was but little known in this country, and as a result of its coming into prominence at the time of a misleading boom, people rather think of the Friesian as a high priced animal solely for the use of the rich breeder and for the purpose of creating excessively high milk records, so that its true commercial usefulness has never been fully appreciated by the ordinary dairy farmer of the country, seeing that, until the last two years, most sales have realized prices that had no relation to milk producing value.

The result is that the breed is almost exclusively a pedigree one. Accordingly, I think a great effort should be made to commercialize it, in order to get it numerically stronger throughout the country, and looked upon, not purely as a pedigree Friesian, but as a cow, the milking qualities of which give it a good milk producing value in any market.

The above remarks are taken from a letter which appears in the April number of the *British Friesian Journal*. The writer, Mr. Eric Sykes, has been prominent in the British Friesian Society and has materially helped to develop the black and white breed in Britain. In that country as in this, the craze for high records

has had an ill effect upon the business, has attracted a few moneyed men and driven away hundreds of everyday business dairymen who would be better off had they herds of purebred Friesians, instead of cattle of other breeds or of mixed breeding. Mr. Sykes proposes a remedy which we believe will only aggravate the trouble. He suggests holding a number of subsidized sales around the country, the Society to stand part of the expense of advertising and managing them, that these would enable overstocked breeders to find a market for their animals, that the buyers would find any cattle they might purchase more profitable than the cows they already have, that this course would spread the breed and would materially add to the prosperity of the present members.

Men in this country have advocated and tried similar schemes. The result would be that some of the consigners would bid on cattle offered by other consigners and in this manner fictitious prices would be arrived at. The general public would gradually learn of this state of affairs and practically avoid bidding on the animals offered. Animals offered by consigners who did not have "good friends" would bring comparatively low prices. The Society would lose money, the consigners would become dissatisfied and the general dairy public become disgusted with the whole proceedings so that in time the breed and the breeders would be worse off than they are at present.

The purebred black and white cow which we term a Holstein-Friesian and which is styled Friesian by the British and other nations is, we believe, the most profitable animal of the bovine species on the face of the earth. She is capable of consuming large quantities of feed and transforming them into large yields of milk and butterfat. When properly fed she will do this at a profit and at the same time return a yearly calf to increase the herd and to build up a surplus of stock which can be marketed from time to time at a satisfactory price. The business of breeding purebred cattle is not a get-rich-quick scheme it is like most other lines of business, a steady everyday job that, if properly attended to, will afford a comfortable living to the owner and his family and in due time build up a competence, small maybe, but undoubtedly sure.

The consignment sale is a very unsatisfactory way of marketing surplus stock. In this country, consignment sales have been held under the management of State Associations. If the commission collected has amounted to less than the expenses, the balance has had to come from the treasury of the Association—funds collected either in membership fees from the members or by means of excess transfer fees collected from all the active breeders in the state. If, by means of artificially created excitement, high prices have been realized (generally from new men or from others not well acquainted with the true value of the stock offered) the buyer has been cheated; if low prices have been realized the consigner has not received adequate payment for his stock. The plan advocated by Mr. Sykes would as surely work disaster to the British Friesian interests as has the craze for tremendous records regardless of cost. Both frenzied record craze and the subsidized sale scheme has spelt disaster to the breed

in this country. Our British friends have already proven that the record craze is bad for their cattle and their cattle business—they will find that the subsidized sale scheme, if adopted, will be equally disastrous. One of the laws of the purebred livestock business is "Inflated records and inflated sales may appear temporarily successful, but they are permanently detrimental."

In Earlier Days

OCCASIONALLY in the herds of Holstein breeders there are calves dropped which are red and white instead of black and white. These instances are not as common as they were twenty or thirty years ago. When one understands the doctrine of atavism or reversion these cases may not seem so strange when we recall that in the home country red and white cattle were kept in the same herd and registered in the same herd book as the black and whites. For instance in the 18th volume of the Friesch Rund-vee-Stamboek, (Friesian Herd Book) there were registered 130 black and white bulls, 449 black and white cows, three red and white cows, eleven mixed-color cows and one mixed-color bull.

More Farm Labor

THE supply of farm labor is slightly larger than it was at this time last year but farm wages are at about the same level. The increased labor supply is probably due to slackened industrial employment but the relatively high wages paid in industrial service have apparently acted to keep farm service up to the level of last spring. The increase in farm labor is approximately 4 per cent with a much larger increase in the Southern Atlantic states.

The general level of farm wages on April 1st is reported at 166 per cent of pre-war, or five points above January, 1928, and the same as on April 1st last year. The rise since January is largely seasonal and reflects the demand for farm labor at the beginning of the crop season.

One of Many

April 8, 1928.

SECRETARY,
Holstein-Friesian Registry Association,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

I am interested in the New Association and I surely think there must be a way to get stock registered without paying so much. I have just got my \$25.00 paid to the Old Association but think I can save money by joining the new one.—Does one have to register old stock that has been registered in the Old Association before he can register the young ones? How long has this Association been running? It will surely be a help to the poor man to get his stock registered.

MINNESOTA BREEDER.

Health, happiness and contentment are the finest dividends in the world. We may have these if we invest our time and energies intelligently.

Promising

THE foreign service bureau of the Department of Agriculture reports that European economic conditions are improving, indicating a better outlet abroad for American agricultural products. This is encouraging. It wouldn't take a big demand, nor would it need to continue for a very long time, to relieve our markets of such surpluses as now have a depressing effect on domestic prices. If we get such a demand this year, it will afford a basis for better prices in general.

Agricultural Education by Radio

RADIO as an agricultural educational feature is being used more and more and at the present time there are one hundred and thirty-five commercial and college radio stations coöperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in broadcasting educational farming and home-making features.

On April 30 the winter release schedule of the Departmental Radio Service will terminate but a summer program including four features—Housekeepers' Chats, Farm Flashes, the Farm News Digest, and the Agricultural Situation will be carried by most of the coöperating stations.

The 1929 winter season Departmental program is now being planned. One important change that will be made next winter will be to broadcast farming information specialized to fit farming conditions peculiar to each major agricultural section, in other words, to give programs of local application rather than one general program broadcasted over the entire country.

A radio survey among farmers of Sedgwick and Clay Counties, Kansas, was conducted in 1927. Of the 188 farmer radio listeners interviewed, not less than 38.4% reported that they had adopted farm practices which were suggested to them by the radio talks.

The Extension workers talked with 532 farm families and found that 188 had radios. "Radio is now and will increasingly be a most effective means of agricultural education" says Service Chief Salisbury, who, by the way, rejoices in the appropriate given name of "Morse."

Progress in Lighting

A COMMON laborer of today works about ten minutes each day to pay for the lighting of his home by means of electricity. A half-century ago he would have had to work two and one-half hours to provide the same amount of light by means of gas flames. And if he had supplied himself a half-century ago with the same amount of light from candles he would have had to work 24 hours every day to pay his lighting bill. For this great reduction in the cost of artificial lighting, modern science is responsible.—*Scientific American*.

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it in turn will look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.—*William Makepeace Thackeray*.

The Feeding Problem

AT THIS season of the year feeding problems are growing serious. Generally there is a shortage of silage and hay, or it is necessary to make substitutions in the grain mixture because corn, barley, and oats are running low.

If the dairyman has no silage, but has mixed hay, (half timothy and half legume) one should feed a grain mixture yielding between 16 and 17 per cent digestible crude protein as the following:

200 lb. ground barley	100 lb. bran
200 lb. ground oats	100 lb. oil meal
	100 gluten meal

Feed one lb. grain for every 3 or 4 lb. milk produced.

Suppose the dairyman has plenty of silage, but must feed as the only roughage mixed hay, (half timothy and half legume). In this case the grain mixture should contain about 18-20 per cent of digestible crude protein to properly balance the ration. A commercial mixed feed yielding about 24% crude protein or the following mixture could be fed:

200 lb. corn meal	200 lb. linseed meal
200 lb. ground oats	200 lb. gluten feed
200 lb. bran	100 lb. cottonseed meal

With cows in fair condition from liberal winter grain feeding, it is advisable to give the pasture a fair start, then turn them out for a short time each day at first, gradually cutting down the winter roughage.

Grain feeding should be reduced more slowly and

cut in half only after several days out on pasture. Early grass is very watery and it alone is not enough feed for a hard working dairy cow, especially if she is in a thin condition. Grass alone boosts milk production for a short time. Unless grain is added the cow will soon drop off in body flesh and she cannot recover until she freshens again. The average dairyman is anxious to turn his cows out on pasture. He should avoid early pasturing because the grass is too watery, the ground is too soft, the soil packs, hindering growth of young grass and experiments indicate that the yield of grass during the pasture season is greatly decreased. —*Wisconsin News Letter.*

A New Calf Meal

AT BELTSVILLE, Maryland, in the large herd owned by the United States Government there has been a number of calf feeding experiments conducted and a ration has been evolved that has given general satisfaction. This Beltsville Calf Meal as it is called, consists of fifty parts, by weight of finely ground corn, 15 parts linseed meal, 15 parts finely ground rolled oats, 10 parts dry skim milk, and one-half part salt.

To prepare it for feeding, mix to a smooth consistency with an equal weight of cold water. Then add eight pounds of warm or boiling water for each pound of dry calf meal used. Stir thoroughly until well mixed and allow to stand for several hours. Warm to 100 degrees F. before feeding. Mix only enough at a time for one or two feedings.

The best results from feeding calf-meal gruel are obtained by substituting it very gradually for whole milk after the calf is four weeks old, taking at least four weeks to complete the change from milk to gruel.

Although calf-meal gruel is not quite as satisfactory as skim milk this is not always available and whole milk is usually too valuable to feed. During the first two weeks the calf should have whole milk, preferably from its mother. Three times a day feeding is generally advisable and six to nine pounds of milk daily for the first week is sufficient for the average sized calf. This amount may be increased by three pounds a day during the second week if the calf is doing well. Avoid overfeeding, more calves are overfed than are underfed at this age.

Cleanliness and proper feeding are absolutely essential in the successful raising of the dairy calf. Many small disturbances of the calf's stomach and digestive system which hinder growth and development are caused by unclean pens, bedding, feed pails and feed. Proper care exercised in keeping the pens clean and well supplied with dry bedding, in washing and scalding the pails after each feeding, and in removing discarded feed from the feed boxes each day will aid materially in giving the calf a good start.

"Care of the Dairy Calf" prepared by J. B. Shepherd, associate dairy husbandman and just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture gives considerable information relative to raising a dairy calf during the first six months of its life. This leaflet can be procured by writing the department at Washington, D. C.

Show This to Prospective Customers

ALTHOUGH only 25 per cent of the bulls at the head of the dairy herds in the United States are purebreds, yet thousands of purebred dairy bull calves are slaughtered every year for veal because there is little or no demand for them for breeding purposes or, in other words, because their owners believe it is better to realize on them when young than to raise them until they are of breeding age and then be unable to find a purchaser for them. Undoubtedly some of the calves are inferior specimens of their respective breeds and ought to be slaughtered but the majority are far superior to the grade and scrub sires that are now being used in dairy herds and this holds true even in what are termed the Dairy States.

Many dairymen with small and medium-size herds, which often contain poor cows, say that they can not afford to own a purebred dairy bull because of their original high cost. In reality these men can least afford to own an inferior sire.

In a new publication just issued by the Bureau of Dairy Industry as Leaflet No. 16-L and entitled "Purebred Dairy Sires," W. E. Wintermeyer quotes figures obtained from the records of dairy-herd-improvement associations in all parts of the United States that show how rapidly a good dairy sire can increase the production of a herd of average cows. Cows in these herds having an average yearly production of 4,695 lb. milk and 179 lb. butterfat a year and mated to purebred

sires, produced daughters that averaged 7,607 lb. milk and 300 lb. butterfat, a gain in one generation of 2,912 lb. milk and 121 lb. butterfat per cow.

This increase in butterfat production, at 50 cents a pound, is worth about \$60. Allow about 25 per cent for the extra feed required for the higher production, the value of the net gain per daughter due to the purebred sire would be about \$45. A purebred bull would need to sire only a few such daughters to pay for himself, and the yearly income would be increased by an amount equal to \$45 multiplied by the number of his producing daughters.

Didn't Lose Anything

STUDENTS of the times are quite convinced that women are rapidly grasping the business spirit of the age as well as the lingo of commerce. The growing business aptitude of one of the gentle sex is indicated by the following incident which is reported to have occurred very recently. A young wife, residing in Chicago, lost her husband by death and telegraphed the tidings to her parents in Maine:

"John was killed in an automobile accident this morning. Loss fully covered by insurance."

L. H. Bailey says, "It is only the good farms well farmed that can support present day necessities."

A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife, "Get hold of a piece of calico that will wash."

I Desire to Announce

to my former customers that I am not out of the Holstein Business and still have a few select 4% naturally hornless purebred Holsteins—that I can furnish one of my old customers with a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family that Peter Small thought good enough to cross with his famous Ona family.

If you want a bull calf of 4% naturally hornless breeding to de-horn your dairy cows—Let me hear from you!

George E. Stevenson
Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Two for \$160

No. 1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY LUNDE GLISTA, born May 16, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27-lb. sire.

No. 2. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY RETTA GLISTA, born May 19, 1927. By our 27-lb. sire Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, milk 349.2 lb., butter 15.05 lb. in 7 days.

*A very good pair, well grown and nicely marked
—the pair for \$160.*

Herd Accredited

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. 4, Centerville

Penna.

Crawford County

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere

The Answer Is Simple!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee to members for this service is 25 cents per animal. Fifty cents to non-members.

In filling out the application for registry of your unregistered animals use the name and number of the sires and dams as they appear on the registry certificates.

If the sire or dam is registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned by registered mail with the registry certificate of their offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year old, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males.

Fifty Cent Transfer Fee to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred to new owners through the New Association at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SIX STATES NOW REPRESENTED

\$10.00 for a Life Membership

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 5—Salunga, Pa., Pleasant View Farms' third annual sale. C. A. Spahr, owner.
May 8-9-10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Commercial Classic. Address inquiries to James R. Carver, Madison, Wis.
May 12—Lynn, Susquehanna County, Pa., Brueclyn Farm Dispersal. R. Bruce Williams, owner.
May 22—Frederick, Md., Frederick County Breeders' Sale.
June 7—Milwaukee, Wis., Ninth Cooperative National Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Wis., Mgr.
June 7, 1928—Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin-National Holstein Sale, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., Manager.
July 18-19—Hamline, Minn., National Ormsby Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 306 Gorham Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill. W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

HOME FARM HERD DISPERSAL

On March 30, at the Home Farm, Center Valley, Penna., the Home Farm herd was dispersed. The herd was fully accredited and the animals were sold subject to the usual 60 day retest. The 25 animals brought \$4,302.50, so that the average price was \$172.10.

There were only eight animals in milk, these ranging in price from \$170 for a nine-year-old to \$290, the average being \$230.94. The top priced animal was Retreat Rhododendron a two-year-old daughter of Retreat Tax Payer. She was purchased by Dr. R. L. Schaeffer of Allentown, Penna. Dr. Schaeffer paid \$265 for Lucinda Keystone Beauty a five-year-old granddaughter of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty.

Eleven yearlings ranged in price from \$107.50 to \$275 at which figure Paul D. Zeigler of Macungie, bid off Bloomingdale Colantha Pietertje. She was a daughter of King Dutchland Colantha Reliance and her dam was a daughter of King Model.

Six heifer calves ranged from \$40 to \$135 bid by the veteran breeder E. C. Brill of Stewartville, N. J., for a very showy eight-months-old calf, Betta Segis Defender. No bulls were offered for sale.

The purchasers were: George A. Miller, Schoenersville, Pa., Allen M. Gehman, Macungie, Pa., Oscar Cressman, Pleasant Valley, Pa., P. G. Lichtenwalner, Emaus, Pa., E. C. Brill, Stewartville, N. J., Dr. R. L. Schaeffer, Allentown, Pa., Burton McLean, Lehighton, Pa., Howard Wertman, Orefield, Pa., Paul N. Ziegler, Kutztown, Pa., Leroy Anders, Harleysville, Pa., Frank H. Cashner, Stewartville, N. J., Vincent B. Alderfer, Schwenksville, Pa., B. L. Hindernack, Easton, Pa., Solon E. Adams, Macungie, Pa., Warren L. Groff, Wannamokiers, Pa., Mr. Ferguson, Stewartville, N. J., Warren Fabian, Coopersburg, Pa., and John Lane, Easton, Pa.

WALKER CONSIGNS TO FREDERICK SALE

When the Frederick County Holstein Breeder's sale will be staged at Frederick, Maryland, May 22d, it will have in it four very nice young animals from the accredited herd owned by McKendree Walker and Sons of Gaithersburg, Md. This consignment will consist of two young bulls, a cow, and a young heifer. One of the bulls will be a son of Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May, a son of the famous show bull Sir Inka May and a real show bull himself, being first prize Junior Yearling in 1926 at the Montgomery County Fair, while in 1927 he was the first prize two-year-old and a member of the first prize herd at the Frederick Fair, while one of his offspring was first prize calf and Junior Champion the same year at the Montgomery County Fair.

Daisy Beaver Dam Ormsby, the cow consigned, is a prize winner herself and is a granddaughter of the famous Ormsby Korndyke Lad. This desirable animal has been bred to Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May. The yearling heifer from the McKendree Walker consignment is a daughter of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale while her dam is the cow that brought the highest price last year at the Rockville sale. As the two nearest dams of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale have yearling records that average 1,507 lb. of butter, it can be seen that this heifer is one that should attract considerable attention.

The McKendree Walker herd has an enviable reputation for both production and individuality. The type and conformation of the animals that are in the herd are evidenced by the mention already made of a few of the prizes won in general competition. That the herd is one of high producing quality is shown by the fact that in the Cow Testing Association year 1924-25, the McKendree Walker Dairy was the leader for the whole state of Maryland. It is also on the accredited list for freedom from disease, having passed no less than seven clean tests.

An irate fan who had watched his home team go down in defeat, stopped the umpire as he was leaving the field. "Where's your dog?" he commanded. "Dog?" ejaculated the ump. "Have no dog."

"Well," said the grouchy one, "you're the first blind man I ever saw who didn't have a dog."

The most successful in business are those who have persistently devoted their personal time and attention to the concentration and improvement of one line of activity.—E. H. Gary.

Present-day love at first sight is based on more information than a year's acquaintance in the past.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preaching in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1.

Big Returns

from a

Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR'S FARM

Anson Marston, dean of engineering at Iowa State College owns a 320-acre farm and is said to make an annual profit, small but consistent. With textbook precision, he laid out 300 acres in five 60-acre plots, each 80 rods wide by 120 rods long and efficiently inclosed in hog-tight fencing. Down the middle of the farm runs a lane through which stock can be admitted to any of the fields. Systematic crop rotation is carried out in the fields. First, a field is seeded to a small grain, such as oats, which serves as a cover crop to the sowing of clover and timothy hay. In the second and third years, the field is put in hay and pasture, and the rotation is completed by planting corn the next two years. By this practice, corn is grown on 120 acres every year. A map of 320 acres, showing in detail the position of each tile ditch, fence line, building, tree and virtually every immovable object and contour of the ground, is now being prepared. Dean Marston markets his corn in the form of meat, milk and wool. From 100 to 150 hogs and ewes are fed yearly. Thirty dairy cows are kept and the milk is shipped as market milk.

HOLSTEIN WINS IN NEBRASKA

Segis Grace, a purebred Holstein, produced 753 lb. butterfat during 1927 while enrolled in the Lancaster Herd Improvement Association which operates in Lancaster County, Nebraska. A grade Holstein was second with 735 lb. fat. There were 26 herds last year in the Lancaster Association and more than 500 cows were enrolled. The average production was 318 lb. butterfat per cow, the second highest of all Nebraska Cow Testing Associations. Twenty-one of the herds were headed by purebred sires and a number of these have had a purebred bull at their head for a number of years.

No less than 24 of the 26 members fed grain last year, 15 owned silos, 15 had individual drinking cups for their animals, 10 used milking machines, 11 have built milk houses, and all of them raise alfalfa hay. The highest profit above feed cost was \$146, the cost of feed being \$93 per cow in this herd. In the lowest producing herd the feed cost was \$54 per head but the profit above feed cost was only \$51. Herds that averaged 200 lb. of butterfat or less per cow netted the owner only \$36 above feed cost while the herds that averaged from 300 to 400 lb. fat made an average profit above feed cost of close to \$100.

OHIO C. T. A. WORK

The average milk production of cows enrolled in the testing associations of Ohio during 1927 was 7,451 lb., and the average butterfat production was 314.7 lb. These figures are taken from 25 associations in which 8,546 cows are enrolled. It is said that the average annual butterfat production of all the cows in the state of Ohio is less than 190 lb. annually.

The Barnesville Association in Belmont County again led the list for butterfat production. Its cows averaged 358.9

lb. The Northeastern Ohio Association of Triumbull County led for milk production with an average of 9,177 lb.

The five highest cows for milk production were all registered Holsteins. A cow owned by Dr. A. E. Best was high with 20,802 lb. A. J. Portman of Huron Valley, had one with 20,354 lb., and another with 19,277 lb. E. T. Knight had one with 19,147 lb., and J. A. Paden had one with 17,724 lb. Mr. Knight and Mr. Paden were members of the Northeastern Ohio Association.

Dr. Best's cow was first for butterfat with 677.8 lb. Jersey cows were second and third with another registered Holstein owned by B. A. Ryburn, fourth with 672.9 lb.

ABOUT WISCONSIN HOLSTEINS

In the Waukesha Cow Testing Association there were 560 cows tested during March and of this number no less than 130 produced over 40 lb. of butterfat. The two high cows were each owned by the Wisconsin Industrial School. Both were registered Holsteins, the first producing 107 lb. butter, 2,973 lb. milk, and the second 2,024 lb. milk, 101.1 lb. butterfat. The third cow, a grade Holstein, was owned by J. T. Raht and is credited with 1,903 lb. milk, 89.4 lb. fat. The Raht herd was high with an average of 1,346 lb. milk, 53.6 lb. fat.

In the Brookfield Association there were 421 cows tested of which 80 produced over 40 lb. of fat. The high cow, a registered Holstein, is owned by Ewald Schwulst, having 2,002 lb. milk, 76.1 lb. fat to her credit.

A Guernsey herd was high with exactly 40 lb. of fat. A Holstein herd consisting of both purebreds and grades and owned by Emil Pitzka, was second with 1,137 lb. milk, 37.8 lb. fat.

A three-year-old purebred Holstein, Ormsby was the highest producer during March in the Muscoda Dairy Herd Improvement Association with 1,827 lb. milk, 65.8 lb. butterfat to her credit.

In the Femmore-Boscobel Association a registered Holstein stood first with 1,615 lb. milk, 61.4 lb. butterfat. She was a member of the Austin-Blaine herd, one of the owners of which is United States Senator Blaine, former governor of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Wigwag—"Our minister's wife says she suffers terribly from insomnia." Mr. Wigwag—"Insomnia, eh? She ought to be able to cure that by listening to some of her husband's sermons."

If the industry of agriculture seems at a low ebb among us it is only because it is so easy for inefficient individuals to maintain themselves in it.—W. G. Clubston in *The American Mercury*.

The Old Spinster—"Has the canary had its bath yet?"

The Maid—"Yes, he has, mum. You can come in now."

PRODUCING PRINCESSES

Princess is a popular name in the East Earl Herd Improvement which operates in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The two most profitable cows in the six months from September, 1927, to March, 1928, were both named Princess, one being owned by John F. Stoltfus of Bareville and the other David Yoder of Elverston. The Stoltfus Princess made \$170.36 profit above cost of her feed and is credited with producing 8,567 lb. milk, 271.7 lb. butterfat. The Yoder Princess showed a profit of \$156.52 and the tester credited her with 8,500 lb. milk, 272.8 lb. butterfat.

The high cow for butterfat production was Vinita, owned by Henry Hostetter of Washington Borough with 277.9 lb. Hettie, a member of the John Stoltfus herd, was high for milk production with 8,664 lb.

According to the figures compiled by the tester, F. S. Bucher, there was an average of 331 cows enrolled each month during the first half of the Association year. The average amount of milk per cow was 4,316 lb. and the butterfat average was 161.3 lb., but the average net profit was only \$10.35.

WASHINGTON AND QUINCY ASSOCIATION

Under the care of tester R. G. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa., there were enrolled in the Washington and Quincy Cow Testing Association, which operates in Franklin County, Pa., no less than 24 herds containing 285 cows in milk during March. Of this number 28 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 12 went over 50 lb. while 26 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. Of the ten leading cows eight were purebred Holsteins and another was a grade of that breed. The leader, owned by J. A. Gsell, is credited with 2,034 lb. milk, 79.3 lb. fat. That good dairyman Clarence Barnhart owns the next three, Alice having to her credit 1,795 lb. milk, 64.6 lb. fat, Elam, 1,693 lb. milk, 62.6 lb. fat and Be Be, a four year old, 1,590 lb. milk, 62 lb. fat. These three cows tested 3.6, 3.7 and 3.9 per cent respectively. The grade, owned by C. Stauffer is in fifth place with 61.5 lb. fat. Then comes a four year old owned by J. B. Keller with 1,708 lb. milk, 59.8 lb. fat, followed by a Keller three-year-old with 1,485 lb. milk, 59.4 lb. fat. J. Martin & Son's Ivy is in ninth place with 1,485 lb. milk, 53.5 lb. fat, while a member of the Gsell herd follows in tenth place with 1,479 lb. milk, 51.8 lb. fat. The percentage of fat credited to these cows is very uniform, the lowest being 3.5 and the highest 4%, the average for the ten being 3.78%.

Records of the Grand Forks (N. D.) Cow Testing Association for the past year show that fall-freshening cows made an average return over feed cost of \$12.86 more than those that freshened in the spring, the averages being \$78.85 and \$65.99 respectively. Production has been improving in the association since its organization. The group now consists of 25 members and a full-time tester is employed.

SPRING FEEDING

With prices for feed advancing and prices for milk decreasing the dairyman in the New York milk shed is finding it harder and harder to pay his bills. During March all feeds advanced in price, the average being about \$2.25 a ton with wheat feeds and cotton seed at least \$4.00 a ton more at wholesale.

With these market conditions in view the New York State College of Agriculture recommends feeding with corn silage and mixed hay a ration of 300 lb. corn or hominy, 200 lb. oats, 200 lb. bran, 200 lb. cottonseed meal and 100 lb. oil meal. Barley may be substituted in part for corn or hominy. If timothy hay is fed, 100 lb. of gluten feed can be used in the place of 100 lb. of corn. This ration contains more low protein feeds than is usually recommended but the cost is low as a feed ration must be under the prevailing market conditions.

ABOUT RAILWAYS

Seven passenger trains and seven freight trains passed each day last year over the average mile of railway lines in the United States, says the magazine, *Railway Age*.

"In the seven freight trains which passed each day over this average mile of railway there were 325 freight cars, of which 205 were loaded and 120 empty. In the loaded cars was freight weighing, roughly, 5,600 tons, while the total weight passing over this mile of line, including freight, locomotives and freight cars, was 14,440 tons. The seven daily passenger trains which ran over this average mile included 46 passenger train cars and carried a total of 416 passengers.

"The daily gross revenues earned by this average mile of railway line amounted to \$72. The average direct operating expenses consumed 74 per cent of these total earnings, or \$53 daily. Next, a total of \$4.00 a day was paid by this average mile to local, state and national tax collectors. After the payment of certain other expenses, including rental charges for property belonging to others, the average daily net earnings of this typical mile of railway line amounted to \$13. This daily average net earning figure of \$13 amounted in a year to a return of approximately 4½ per cent on the average railway property investment per mile."

Butterfat production of the cows in the Testing Associations of Coos and Curry counties, Oregon, has increased from 150 lb. per cow per year to 300 lb. during the past fifteen years, while the number of dairy cows in the counties has increased only 25 per cent.

A tester in the San Joaquin Valley, Calif., recently was fined \$25 after pleading guilty to the charge of making misleading statements about the amount of butterfat contained in the milk he was testing.

The satisfaction of production is the real wages of work.

POSITION WANTED

as Farm Manager or Herdsman of high-class dairy. Best of references. Disengaged April 15th. Address

DAIRYMAN

c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman Dept. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED: Holstein Bull Calf ¾ white, week old, from family of big producers having good butterfat record in Cow Testing Association. Accredited Herd. A. S. Weiss, Boyertown, Pa.

400,000 ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

America's Finest Strains, from heavy laying, free ranged matings. Buy March and April chicks for heavy profits.

Heavies, 14c.; Lightbreeds, 12c. Interesting catalogue on request. 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

Milton Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Milton, Pa.

CHICKS

White and Brown Leghorns
Rocks, Reds and Mixed
Bred for Eggs

B. Rocks and R. I. Reds \$10.00 per 100.

White and Brown Leghorns \$8.00 per 100.

Mixed \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. These prices for May delivery.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY

Box 47 Liverpool, Pa.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY SPRING AND DISC HARROWS
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

MURDER

He had choked her; he had killed her. There could be no doubt about it. He listened to her dying gasp; she was still and cold—cold as the hands of death.

Yet, in his fury, he was not convinced. He stepped on her—stepped on her again with his big, heavy foot. A faint gasp—was she groaning? No, she was still dead.

"Darn that engine," he muttered.

Teacher—"Do we eat the flesh of the whale?"

Scholar—"Yes, ma'am."

Teacher—"And what do we do with the bones?"

Scholar—"We leave them on the side of our plate."

"How come you in jail, Rastus?"

"Sho' jes a case of mistaken identity."

"Who all did dey mistake yo' fo'?"

"I mistook a pro'hibition officer fo' a good customer."

The best thing to do with burning love letters is to burn them before sending.

CLOSE WORK

The tester of a Wisconsin dairy herd improvement association computed the total butterfat produced in a six months period by 40 cows on a Dane county dairy farm as 7,839 pounds of butterfat. The farm records showed 7,909 pounds of butterfat so that there was only an average variation of a pound and three quarters per cow. The greatest variance was 18 pounds but there was less than ten pounds variation on the majority of the records.

One of the greatest bores in the country today is the road hog.

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for April 1, 1928.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. M. SNYDER, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.
Editor: HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, none.
Business Manager, E. M. SNYDER, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)
BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING CO.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY are:
EUGENE B. BENNETT, New York City, N. Y.
HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. H. CAMPBELL, Camp Hill, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. M. SNYDER,
Signature of Business Manager.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 30th day of March, 1928.

F. F. PENDERGAST, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires Mar. 7, 1929.

NEWS FROM MAPLE GROVE

Recent sales from Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa., include a well bred heifer born May 3, 1927 to Mr. J. Horace Broomall of Cheyney, Pa. This heifer is a daughter of Maple Grove Ybma Glista, a son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess the grand old cow of the Maple Grove Farm who is now in her 17th year, dropping her latest calf when 16 years, two months, and five days old. During 1927 this cow produced 13,141 lb. milk, 505.3 lb. butter, certainly a creditable production for a cow of her age. The dam of Mr. Broomall's heifer is Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin. She produced 443.4 lb. milk, 16.61 lb. butter in seven days.

Another sale was that of a young bull born March 28, 1927, to Mr. J. D. Bollard of Linesville, Pa. This fellow was by Clever Model Glista from Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista. She is credited with 388.8 lb. milk, 16.95 lb. butter in a week. Clever Model Glista is a son of Glista Coreva, the great Connell University cow credited with producing 34 lb. butter, 593.1 lb. milk in a week, 607.93 lb. butter, 13,310.5 lb. milk in ten months. Mr. Bollard's new herd-sire is a fine young fellow and his new owner says that he is well pleased in every way with his young sire.

VERMONT TEST WORK

Holstein cows stood first and second for February production in the Vermont Cow Testing Association, first place being taken by a cow owned by T. J. Reed of the Mt. Anthony Association, credited with 79.7 lb. fat, while Countess owned by Arthur Miller of the Windham County Association is credited with 78.2 lb. fat, 3,114 lb. milk. There were 28 herds in the Windham Association and 17 in the Mt. Anthony district.

Professor E. C. Voorhies of the University of California, author of a recent study of the California dairy industry, was injured in an airplane crash near Bakers field on March 19th. He was with two members of a dairy products firm one of which was an experienced aviator and they were making an aerial tour of the Herbert Hoover demonstration farm. Professor Voorhies, who was the only one seriously injured, was taken to a hospital at Bakers field where it was found he had several ribs broken.

John J. Scaggs may spend the rest of his life in jail for stealing a piece of Swiss cheese from a cafe. He was caught in the act after closing hours and at the Los Angeles Superior Court received a sentence of from one year to life for burglary.

It is reported that 200,000 lb. of cheese made in the state of Washington was exported to China during 1927.

Advertising is like an alarm clock; if you want it to serve you, you must keep it "wound-up!"

SEED FROM GROWER TO USER

Located at Concordia, Kansas, the Bowman Seed Company obtains a large proportion of the seed it handles direct from the grower and it does a tremendous mail order business, thus shortening as much as possible the distance between producer and consumer.

Concordia is in northern Kansas, where the temperature sometimes touches 20 degrees below zero and at times reaches 110 degrees above. Kansas alfalfa is known everywhere in the United States and alfalfa grown under these conditions of temperature can confidently be expected to prove hardy anywhere in the country. Farmers living in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana and other northern states have written the company that alfalfa grown from Kansas seed withstands northern winters and also produces a very desirable grade of hay.

The Bowman Company confines its trade to the medium and highest grades of alfalfa. They suggest that too much stress is often laid on high purity and germination of alfalfa seed and they believe that it is generally not necessary to pay extremely high prices for seed and that, in many cases, the medium grades are the most satisfactory for the general farmer. When 15 pounds of alfalfa seed is sown to the acre this means approximately 80 seeds on the square foot. As two plants to the square foot is the ideal stand, a farmer sowing 15 pounds of seed per acre is sowing 40 seeds where he only wants one plant to grow.

The Bowman Company deals in many varieties of seeds and does a wholesale and retail business. Besides alfalfa they specialize in Sweet Clover, Sudan, Millet, Cane, Kafir, Milo and Feterita seed.

USE MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Sam Greene, the Californian dairy writer, says that during the ten years 1918-1928 there has been an increased consumption of dairy products in the United States of 22 per cent and that the consumption of market milk in this period has increased 30 per cent. The same writer says that the country is consuming more dairy products than is produced but only by a very slight margin. We are producing our requirement for 363 days. All that is imported is just enough to supply the country for the other two days.

HOLSTEIN DAIRY THREATENED BY FIRE

A serious fire raged April 7th in the woods owned by Ellis Ellsworth of Meshoppen, Pa. The Ellsworth farm is on the line between Wyoming and Susquehanna Counties, and people from both counties, turned out to assist until there were more than 100 men and women helping to keep the flames away from the farm buildings in which effort they were successful. About 50 acres of timber and brush were burned before the fire fighters succeeded in putting out the blaze. The origin of the fire is unknown but the

woods were very dry as little rain has fallen in northern Pennsylvania for some time. Mr. Ellsworth, as readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN know, is the owner of a large herd of heavy producing Holsteins. Fears were entertained for some time that fire might spread to the barns and necessitate the removal of this big dairy.

There are 25 herds containing 382 cows in milk in this association which is under the care of Tom C. Davis, Laceyville, Pa. During March, 64 cows produced over 40 lb. of fat, 20 over 50 lb. and no less than 103 exceeded 1,000 lb. of milk in the month. The leading cows are:

Owner	Breed	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat
Brown Brothers ..R.H.		2,570	110.5
Brown Brothers ..R.H.		2,297	80.4
R. B. Williams ...R.H.		2,062	80.4
Kunkle Brothers ..G.G.		1,302	78.1
Brown Brothers ..R.H.		2,198	72.5
Brown Brothers ..R.H.		2,148	70.9
Brown Brothers ..R.H.		1,876	67.5
R. B. Williams ...R.H.		1,739	66.1
Brown Brothers ..R.H.		1,783	62.4

EIGHT IN THE FIRST NINE

Pauline, a purebred Holstein owned by Brown Brothers, South Montrose, Pa., led the Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association for the month of March with a production of 2,570 lb. milk, 110.5 lb. of fat. A member of this herd tied for second place with 2,297 lb. milk, 80.4 lb. fat as the same amount of fat was credited to Edna, another purebred owned by R. B. Williams. The Williams cow had 2,062 lb. milk to her credit. Brown Brothers certainly carried off the honors in this month's report having four others among the nine leading cows. A grade Guernsey was fourth with 78.1 lb. fat and a member of the Williams herd was eighth with 66.1 lb. fat.

He: "I love U."
She: "C here. F U don't stop, U J, I'll call mother."
He: "Yes?"
She: "G! Its E Z Z C U R 2 Q rious."
He: "Will U B mine?"
She: (falling on his neck): "O U kid!"

BRUCLYN FARM DISPERSAL!

MAY 12, 1928, at 11 A. M.

40 Purebred Holsteins
6 High-grade Holsteins
2 Splendid Bulls

This is a young herd from two to eight years. It is one of the best in the Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association and has more quality cows than any other herd in the Association. All big producers.

At the head of the herd is KORNDYKE THE POTENTATE. TEN of his daughters in the sale.

Junior herdsire is the show bull BERKS ECO STLV PIEBE. His dam as a TWO-YEAR-OLD produced in 7 days 29.89 lb. Butter, 703.8 lb. Milk. Pennsylvania State Record for Milk. Best day's Milk 112.2 lb. In 30 days, 117.12 lb. Butter, 3092.1 lb. Milk. In 305 days, 19,233.1 lb. Milk, 932.78 lb. Butter. Average test 3.88%.

TERMS OF SALE: Six months time with interest and approved security on Bankable notes. Every animal sold to the highest bidder, and everything guaranteed to be as represented.

This herd is Clean—is under State and Federal Supervision, and sold on 60 day re-test.

George W. Baxter, Auctioneer
Lunch served.

Frank Resseguie, Pedigree Reader
Write for catalog.

R. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Owner

Lynn, Susquehanna Co., Pa.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.



For
Real
Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm
S. T. WITMER

Dauphin
County

Union Deposit, Pa.

Idyllwilde
Korndyke Dionagen

the bull used on the daughters
of my Senior Sire,

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

is from a cow that made 31.36 lb. butter in 7 days—127.44 lb. butter in 30 days as a junior four-year-old. Her dam is a 31.3 lb. daughter of Princess of Oakdale, a 30.59-lb. cow. The results are in every way satisfactory.

COME AND LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna County

Montrose, Pa.

HORSE AND MULE PRICES

Prices of horses and mules are advancing. In 1926 they were relatively less than at any time in the preceding 40 years. Prices of mules began to advance last September. During the last three months of 1927 the receipts of horses and mules at the great southern markets were nearly four times the number received during the corresponding period of 1927.

From 1918 to 1924 the prices of horses dropped more than 35% and simultaneously production declined.

Substitution of mechanical power for work animals has undoubtedly been the most important factor in accounting for the decrease in the latter. Tractors on farms in 1925 numbered 506,000, or more than double the number in 1920. The increase was particularly great in Pennsylvania, New York, the Lake States, the eastern Corn Belt and California. In these states industrial competition for the labor supply seems to have been a factor in inducing farmers to mechanize their operations. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the decrease in horses and mules from 1920 to 1925 released for other uses about

9,500,000 acres of land formerly required for feed grains, hay and pasture.

The mechanization process has been greatest in the most efficient cereal-producing regions. This has increased their competitive advantage and may have compelled other regions to cut down their feed production somewhat. Indirectly, therefore, the shift to engine power may have tended to diminish the number of horses and mules required on farms even in regions where the substitution of engine power for animal power has not been particularly great. It is a curious fact, however, that mules have resisted the tendency to their displacement better than horses. Mule prices did not decline as early or as much as horse prices.

COTTON FOR ROAD MAKING

Cotton has many uses but it is probably news to our readers that it is now being used to make roads. A South Carolina engineer has been using it on a road for light traffic where the cost of ordinary asphalt or concrete paving is prohibitive. He poured a prime coat of light tar, then spread over it the next day an open weave

cotton fabric which in turn was covered with hot asphalt and then with a coarse sand. After nearly a year's use, this improved highway shows very little, if any, wear. There are 2,485,000 miles of unimproved rural roads in this country.

A cotton fabric known as a cleavage fabric has been developed in the South. This is laid on top of the base course of a concrete road before the finished course is poured. When repairs to the road are necessary due to wear or other reasons, it is claimed that the finished or top course can be easily split off and separated from the base course due to the insertion of this fabric and a new top course put on, making the road as good as new.

WOODCHUCKS

In many of the Eastern and Mid-Western States, woodchucks, or ground-hogs, have been increasing until they have become a serious hindrance to farming. It is not so much the amount they eat, as that horses may step into their burrows and break a leg, while the mounds often damage mowers and other farm machinery. Gassing is the surest method of controlling the pests. Carbon disulphide and calcium cyanid when properly used are both effective in gassing or fumigating woodchuck borrows. At present the use of carbon disulphide is the less expensive of the two and, therefore, preferable. Gasoline and the exhaust from a gas engine or automobile are also used on small areas.

April and May are the best months to use the gas method of attack. The animals move from farm to farm and a community coöperative campaign is highly desirable to control woodchucks in farming communities. This can be made somewhat of a holiday and will be especially enjoyed by the younger members of the family.

CLOVER TROUBLE

"Clover Anthracnose" had been blamed for the failure of red clover in many districts. Spraying or dusting is not practicable. As the fungus thrives in the heat of the summer, if seeding is delayed until August the plants are likely to escape serious injury and go into the winter in good condition, and would then make at least one crop before the fungus is at its height the second year. The common practice of sowing a nurse crop with clover is particularly unfavorable. The clover loses protecting shade and is weakened when the nurse crop is harvested, and this happens at the time when the fungus finds conditions most favorable. The selection of strains resistant to the disease seems to be the only remedy in sight at the present time.

Bald Headed Man.—You say this is a good hair tonic?

Drug Clerk.—Very fine; we have a customer who took the cork out of the bottle with his teeth and the next day he had a moustache!

AROUND CONNEAUT LAKE

Robert Rishel, of Conneaut Lake, Pa., tester of the West Crawford Cow Testing Association, reports that during the month of March 26 herds containing 341 milking cows and 69 dry cows were enrolled in his organization. Of this number 71 produced over 40 lb. fat, 27 more than 50 lb., 82 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk and 39 are credited with better than 1,200 lb. milk.

The ten leading cows were all purebreds. The first nine cows were Holsteins and the tenth a Jersey. Five of this number exceeded 70 lb. fat, two of which were owned by Ross Cory who has five animals in the leading nine.

The following list shows the owners, the amount of milk and the amount of butterfat credited to each of the leading nine cows:

Owner	Lb. milk	Lb. fat
Ross Corey	1,925	75.0
S. M. Bean	2,046	73.6
Ross Corey	1,736	71.1
J. A. Belnays	2,154	71.0
Donald Leach	2,027	70.9
Ross Corey	1,922	69.1
Ross Corey	1,866	65.3
S. M. Crom	2,170	65.1
Ross Corey	1,664	64.8

LEADS ALL MICHIGAN

Averaging 15,412 lb. milk and 564 lb. butterfat last year, the Holstein herd owned by Arthur Fistler, of Richmond, Mich., led the 2,780 herds enrolled in the Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. Mrs. Fistler, who in the busy season, helps her husband take care of the dairy, says that in order to get good production one has to feed the animals and she said that the grain bill exceeded \$100 a month, but that the average return per cow above the cost of feed was \$234.84. During the summer the herd was pastured upon sweet clover.

The Fistler herd has been carefully culled and is now in its third year of test association work. The first year's average production was 482 lb. butterfat.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Warning against correspondence schools which advertise courses to prepare their students for the position of Forest Ranger has been sent out by the United States Civil Service Commission. Part of the information on which this warning is based is taken from the thousand and eighty-one papers submitted in the Forest Ranger examination held October 1927. The law provides that Forest Rangers shall be selected when practicable, from among qualified citizens of the state in which the forest is situated. It was found that twenty-five per cent of the applicants lived in states other than the state in which they took the examination. Then too, examinations are held only in the states which have National forests.

The survey shows that 675 of the competitors in the examination of last October did not take a course of instruction from a correspondence school. Of these 675 competitors, 189 passed the examination. The papers show that 337 of the com-

petitors did take a correspondence course in preparation for the ranger examination. Of these, exactly 18 passed the examination. The figures given are illuminating in the consideration of the question of the value of correspondence school training for the forest ranger examination. In the case of 69 of the competitors the question regarding training for the examination was evaded. All of these 69 failed in the examination.

This warning applies to correspondence schools and not to schools which give ranger courses in Forestry and require resident study. These schools are generally connected with standard colleges or universities.

A recent circular sent out by the Forestry Service says of these correspondence schools and their advertising: "These advertisements frequently convey the impression that the forest ranger's job is largely a play-time job, or a convenient means for an outing in the woods, while, as a matter of fact, the position of forest ranger is a permanent one of considerable responsibility, requiring arduous work often under difficult conditions and with definite requirements as to experience and ability."

SPRING IN THE DAIRY HERD

Spring in the dairy herd is often the season of high feed prices and low hay-mows. Under such conditions the tendency is to skimp the feed which is poor economy and means not only lessened production now but also less in future months. The only way to secure additional feed at this time is to buy it, but the dairyman should plan to have sufficient feed for his animals next year. Plenty of good legume hay helps to cut down the grain bills. If clover and alfalfa do not promise to make good crops, soy beans may be grown.

Many good dairymen plan to grow an acre of legume hay for each cow in their herd. Cows handled under working dairy conditions will consume from one to two tons of hay, two and a half to three and a half of silage and from two thousand to three thousand pound of grain during the year in addition to pasturage.

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN CATTLEOWNERS

Interstate shipment of cattle infested with tick, whether for slaughter or for other purposes will be prohibited May 1, 1928, under the provision of the Crisp bill which was passed June 1926. Cattle from any area quarantined for Texas or tick fever cannot after that date move in interstate commerce until they are made free and so certified by an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. These new regulations mean that cattle of the quarantined area shipped for immediate slaughter must be dipped and certified as tick free, a requirement that now applies only to cattle from these areas shipped for purposes other than slaughter.

You can buy a dog with money, but it takes love to put a wag in its tail.

Mr. Dairyman

When everything else fails, for your breeding troubles and abortion of cattle, also garget or caked bag

USE ARSINOL

A hypodermic treatment any one can use, only 3 to 6 doses required. Sold in 5 complete treatments \$5.00. Hypodermic Syringes \$4.00 extra. Ask the man who has used Arsinol. We can furnish list.

W. E. THOMPSON, P.H.C.
321 W. Second St.
P. O. Box 175 Downey, Calif.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

Swimming Teacher—"Now don't forget that a hollow body can't sink. Next time I'll show you how easy it is to keep your head above water."

60 Head Holstein-Friesians

Pleasant View Farm—Third Annual Sale

Saturday, May 5, 1928

starting at 12 o'clock sharp

Herd headed by Eco-Sylv Sir Waldorf Superior, a son of Eco-Sylv Waldorf Piebe—704 lb. butter, 17,320 lb. milk in 305 days as a two-year-old, and Sir Inka Pelagie Superior, three-fourths brother to May Walker Inka Segis, twice All-American Show Heifer.

Nearly all the Females are of Milking Age. Several have seven-day butter records up to 24 lb.

Included is a three-year-old daughter of Bell Farm King Susie that will be Fresh.

Another specimen is Tranquillity Ormsby Princess, a granddaughter of the famous Tranquillity Sadie Vale Wayne, 43.98 lb. butter, 883.2 lb. in seven days—952.65 lb. butter in ten months.

Four Good Young Bulls suitable for herdsires.

Herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead

Pedigree Man: S. R. Miller

Inspection invited

For catalogue write

C. A. Spahr, Salunga, Penna.

Salunga is eight miles west of Lancaster on the Harrisburg State Highway. Mt. Joy trolley stops at Pleasant View Farm.

THREE NICE ONES

Early in January, J. H. Silvis of Greensburg, Penna., sold to Raymond Funk of Ruffsedale, Penna., three good purebred yearling heifers. Two of these were sired by Bonnymeads Alcartra Nevada and the other by Bell Farm Emperor. They had been bred to Prince Ona Pontiac Hartog a very handsome bull backed by some of the best known families of the breed. Mr. Silvis' herd is noted for its milking ability. It is enrolled in the Westmoreland Cow Testing Association and it is not uncommon to find members of the Silvis dairy occupy the first three or four places by reason of their large production.

NEW YORK FIRST

There are more accredited herds and more accredited cattle in New York state than there are in any other state in the Union, according to the February report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. There are more than 50,000 herds which are accredited in the Empire state, her next competitor being Indiana with less than 35,000. New York has 481,144 head of cattle that are accredited, while Indiana has 259,093. In the entire United States there are more than two million herds of accredited cattle and more than twenty million under State and Federal supervision.

Four nice young Holstein heifers were recently purchased by R. E. Thompson of Canandagua, New York, from C. O. Gallett of Warsaw. In the shipment was a yearling daughter of Ridge View Banostine Boy, a two-year-old daughter of Nial Talman DeKol, a four-year-old daughter of Funderne June King and a two-year-old daughter of Fayne Pontiac Korndyke and Patsy Belinda.

Some day people will realize that the human knee is a joint and not an entertainment.

LYCOMING COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

During the month of March, 389 cows were tested in the Lycoming County, Penna., Cow Testing Association. Of this number 102 produced 40 lb. butterfat and 42 over 50 lb.; 128 over 1,000 lb. milk and 73 over 1,200 lb. milk.

Three herds have an average for the month of over 40 lb. fat. They belong to, first, H. A. Snyder, of Montoursville, with 1,392 lb. milk and 56.3 lb. butterfat; second, O. A. Shirey, of Linden, with 1,170 lb. milk and 42.2 lb. fat; third, Geo. McCormick, of Allenwood, 1,201 lb. milk and 42.0 lb. butterfat. These averages included all the cows in the herd both milking and dry.

Individual cow honors go to C. L. Buss, Allenwood, whose five-year-old registered Holstein, Violet, produced on three times milking, 2,291 lb. milk and 96.2 lb. butterfat. Another Holstein owned by H. A. Snyder, of Montoursville was a close second with 2,027 lb. milk and 95.2 lb. butterfat also on three time milking. Third is Lyons, of the same breed who gave 79.5 lb. butter on 2,092 lb. milk on two milkings a day. This cow is owned by P. C. Antes, of Williamsport.

Other members owning cows producing over 70 lb. of butterfat or 2,000 lb. milk are: H. A. Snyder, 2,374 and 78.3, 2,070 and 76.6; W. L. Barclay, 2,064 and 74.2, 2,039 and 73.3; J. S. Nicholson 1,918 and 72.8; O. A. Shirey 2,033 and 71.1; H. A. Snyder 1,940 and 70.0.

In the heifer division the leaders are purebred Holstein heifers owned by H. A. Snyder, O. A. Shirey and Allendale Farms, of Montoursville.

By way of showing that breeding pays, it is interesting to note that of the 102 cows with a monthly production of over 40 lb. butterfat, 61 are purebred Holsteins. The high ten cows are without exception registered cows. About 50% of the cows tested are Holsteins.

CARL CHAMBERLAIN, Tester.

DRY MILK FOR CALVES

From time to time on the pages of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, articles have appeared telling of feeding experiments in which dry milk was used as part of the ration. The American Dry Milk Institute has published a four-page leaflet giving a number of recommended rations of which dry milk is a constituent. Anyone interested can obtain this leaflet by writing the Institute at 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, and asking for Bulletin Number 301. We might add that Dean H. E. Van Norman, well-known to dairymen everywhere in this country, is president of the Institute.

TOOK FIRST PLACE

The stock judging team of the Stephen F. Austin Teachers' College of Nacogdoches, Texas, won first place in the recent college contest at the Fort Worth stock show. J. C. Thomas, a member of this team, was high man, while Neal McDuffie took third place in three different divisions, hogs, sheep and dairy cattle.

C. A. HARRISON RETIRES

Mr. C. A. Harrison who for the past four years has been managing the Hotel Commercial at Yakima, Washington, has announced his retirement. Mr. Harrison will be remembered by Holstein breeders as one of the former owners of the noted show animal and record maker, Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d.

C. N. Shaffer of Overton, Pennsylvania recently sold a very nice calf to Lynn Boyler of Forksville, Pennsylvania. This heifer calf has been given the poetic name of Rose. She is a daughter of Star Lyon Pontiac Segis and Pietje Bonnie Pontiac.

Grandma—"Oh, Jenny, darling, I am surprised! Aren't you going to give your brother part of your apple?"

Jenny—"No granny. Eve did that and she's been criticized ever since."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$6.00 per one hundred. BESSIE HUDDLESTON, Greenup, Ill.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. BREXIMAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$12; Leghorns, \$10; Heavy mixed \$10; Light \$8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

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LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

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WANTED June first, thirty Springing Heifers, Purebred or Grads. Any milking breed. Shipping Point Optional. RAYMOND BUTTERWICK, Asbury, New Jersey.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

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SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. MARION DAY, Georgetown, Ohio.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastedons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, \$1.25; not labeled, \$1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

PLANTS—CABBAGE AND TOMATO—300, 90c.; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Potato, pepper and beets, 100, 50c.; 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50. All postpaid. V. C. LANSFORD & Son, Franklin, Va.

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SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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S. E. MILLER, Penna.
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POSITION WANTED

as Farm Manager or Herdsman of high-class dairy. Best of references. Disengaged April 15th. Address
DAIRYMAN

c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Dept. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

BRISK DEMAND FOR MARTIN STOCK

A brisk demand for cattle, particularly good young bulls is reported by A. H. Martin of Mount Joy, Penna.

Mr. Martin on March 17, sold to D. F. Petersheim of Ronks, Penna., the young bull, Colonel Jewel, born April 5, 1927. He is a son of Clothilde Jewel Empress and Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis who was by Colonel Segis Mechthilde from Mary Lyons Hartje a cow that, as a three-year-old, while enrolled in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association, produced 495.25 lb. butter, 11,724 lb. milk in a year.

Colonel Jewel is a very handsomely marked bull and is a good individual as might be expected from his ancestry, several of which won high honors at leading fairs in Northern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Martin made another sale on St. Patrick's day, selling to Harry Brooks also of Mt. Joy, the bull King Agatha. This fellow is nearly all white in color and is a son of Spot Farm King Lilith and Lady Aaggie Pontiac Agatha.

On March 15, Mr. Martin sold to Ellsworth Neideigh, another one of his neighbors, the bull, Burke Spot Lilith, a son of Spot Farm King Lilith and Pearl Pontiac Abbekerk Burke, she a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and therefore related to many animals that have helped to make Holstein history.

Henry Hostetter of Washington Boro, Penna., secured from Mr. Martin the cow Lady Aaggie Pontiac Agatha. This six-year-old is a daughter of Aaggie

Clothilde Agatha Pontiac and King Pontiac Lass whose sire was a grandson of K. P. Pontiac Lass.

C. M. Brubaker of Lancaster, Penna., bought Clothilde Jewel Empress from Mr. Martin. Her dam was Clothilde Empress Jewel 2d and her sire King Pontiac Jewel Johanna, a bull that, as his name indicates, combines in his breeding many noted families.

Clothilde Jewel Empress and Lady Aaggie Pontiac Agatha had been bred to Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis, a double grandson of Colonel Joh Lyons whose many show winnings included the Grand Championship at the Susquehanna County Fair.

JUNIATA ASSOCIATION FINISHES FIFTH YEAR

The Holstein herd of E. J. Cunningham & Son of Mifflintown, Penna., heads the Juniata Cow Testing Association which closed its fifth year April 1. This fourteen cow dairy which contains purebreds and grades averaged 14,131 lb. milk, 453.2 lb. butterfat. The Holstein herd of J. W. Seiber of McAllisterville, Penna., was second with an average of 11,341 lb. milk, 376.7 lb. fat, and the Holstein herd of Theorous Kauffman was third with an average of 11,798 lb. milk, 366.7 lb. fat.

Sophie De Kol Hengerveld of the Cunningham herd was leading cow with 583 lb. fat, 18,197 lb. milk to her credit. She is a daughter of Ridge Farm Champion Hengerveld and Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol. Next to her in order of production were two of her stablemates with another stablemate Albina Lilly De Kol Hengerveld in fourth place with 16,580 lb. milk, 525.8 lb. fat. Ten members of the Cunningham herd, seven purebreds and three grades, exceeded 400 lb. of fat. The highest member of the Seiber herd was Spot Korndyke Sylvia Ormsby, who was credited with producing 17,069 lb. milk, 504.7 lb. fat in a year.

During the year the Association consisted of 23 whole year and three part year members, while the total number of cows tested by Mr. Isaac S. Reist was 359. The average production of this large dairy was 9,580 lb. milk, 319 lb. fat, the highest production of any year since the start of the Association, in fact this Association has shown a slow but steady gain in production since its start. In the recently closed year there were six cows that each produced over 500 lb. of butterfat, twenty-seven produced between 400 and 500 lb. and 92 whose production was between 300 and 400 lb. or a total of 125 above the 300 lb. mark.

Roy A. Weaner of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, recently sold to James Murphy of Dover, Pennsylvania, the heifer, Lady Almarus Hiphap, a daughter of Hollins Hiphap and Lady Nancy Almarus. Hollins Hiphap is the good bull that stands at the head of the Weaner herd, which under the management of the late C. J. Weaner made such an enviable record for individuality and production.

WANT ANOTHER DAY

Indiana Holstein breeders are petitioning the Indiana State Fair authorities to change the day Holsteins are judged at their fair. The regular day for judging Holsteins has always been Tuesday which is a light day from an attendance standpoint. The breeders state that to change the days to when there are bigger crowds would increase the interest in the breed. The petition asked that in 1929, Wednesday of Fair week be designated as judging day, Thursday in 1930, and Friday in 1931.

CONDENSED BUTTERMILK EXPORTED

Ohio's first export shipment of condensed buttermilk will soon go forward to Europe. It was produced in northeast Ohio and will be shipped through a firm of New York brokers. Condensed buttermilk is a creamy paste or powder, very sour and of the consistency of moist cottage cheese. From 875 lb. buttermilk as it comes from the churn, can be made a 500 lb. barrel of the acid paste.

Sherman Unkefer, of Minerva, Ohio, purchased ten head of Holsteins, March 10, from Lawrence Paumier of Louisville, Ohio.

RATICATOR

Beats them all for Killing Rats

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. 100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and the results have been beyond expectation. The conditions were absolutely unbearable until we tried this preparation."—Dept. of Correction, City of New York.

Sold under money back guarantee: Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint \$1.75, postpaid.

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**Berylwood Prince
Aaggie Chicago**

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

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Bulls Ready for Service!

Sons of King Tillie Echo a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia and Princess Echo DeKol 2d; 35.23 lb. butter, 708.9 lb. milk in seven days.

*Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd
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PRICES REASONABLE

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ELMWOOD DAIRY FARM

Home of ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE, The World's Record Bull,

Consigns 10 Head to the Breeders' Sale, Frederick, Md., May 22

HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLES:

A two-year-old heifer by ROLO. Her dam made 22,240 lb. milk in ONE year.

Her son, born last September, is also in this sale. He is perfect in conformation.

A heifer, born June 19, 1927, sired by ROLO and from a 27 lb. three-year-old.

A bull born August 11, 1927. His sire is ROLO—his dam made 28 lb. of butter in a week. He is one of the best individuals I ever saw.

A heifer born June 14, 1926. Sired by a 36½ lb. bull. Bred to ROLO, she will freshen in the early fall. A perfect individual, good enough to go in any show ring. Do not pass her by.

A young bull from a two-year-old heifer whose dam produced ELEVEN tons of milk in ONE year. You don't often have an opportunity to buy such breeding at your own price.

Charles Wertheimer,

Frederick

Maryland

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

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For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

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SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Rolling Knoll Farm Consigns Four of Their Best to the Frederick Holstein Sale, May 22, 1928



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY

THE CONSIGNMENT

- 1.—Daisy Beaver Dam Ormsby—A great prize winning granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Coming six years old. Bred to Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May.
- 2.—A three months old son of Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May out of a prize winning granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. C. T. A. Record at three years:—12,367 lb. milk, 530.1 lb. butter. A great show prospect.
- 3.—A yearling daughter of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale, the only bull whose two nearest dams averaged over 1507 lb. butter in ONE year. Her dam topped the Rockville sale in 1927. This is one of the richest bred heifers in the sale.
- 4.—Plus Pontiac Abbekerk Ormsby Lad—A first-prize winning son of a FOUR times first-prize winning cow. His sire's two nearest dams average, one year:—milk 29,530 lb.; butter 1507.5 lb. Average per cent. fat 4.01.

This is a wonderful opportunity to buy great show animals backed by world record yearly butter averages. DON'T OVERLOOK THEM.

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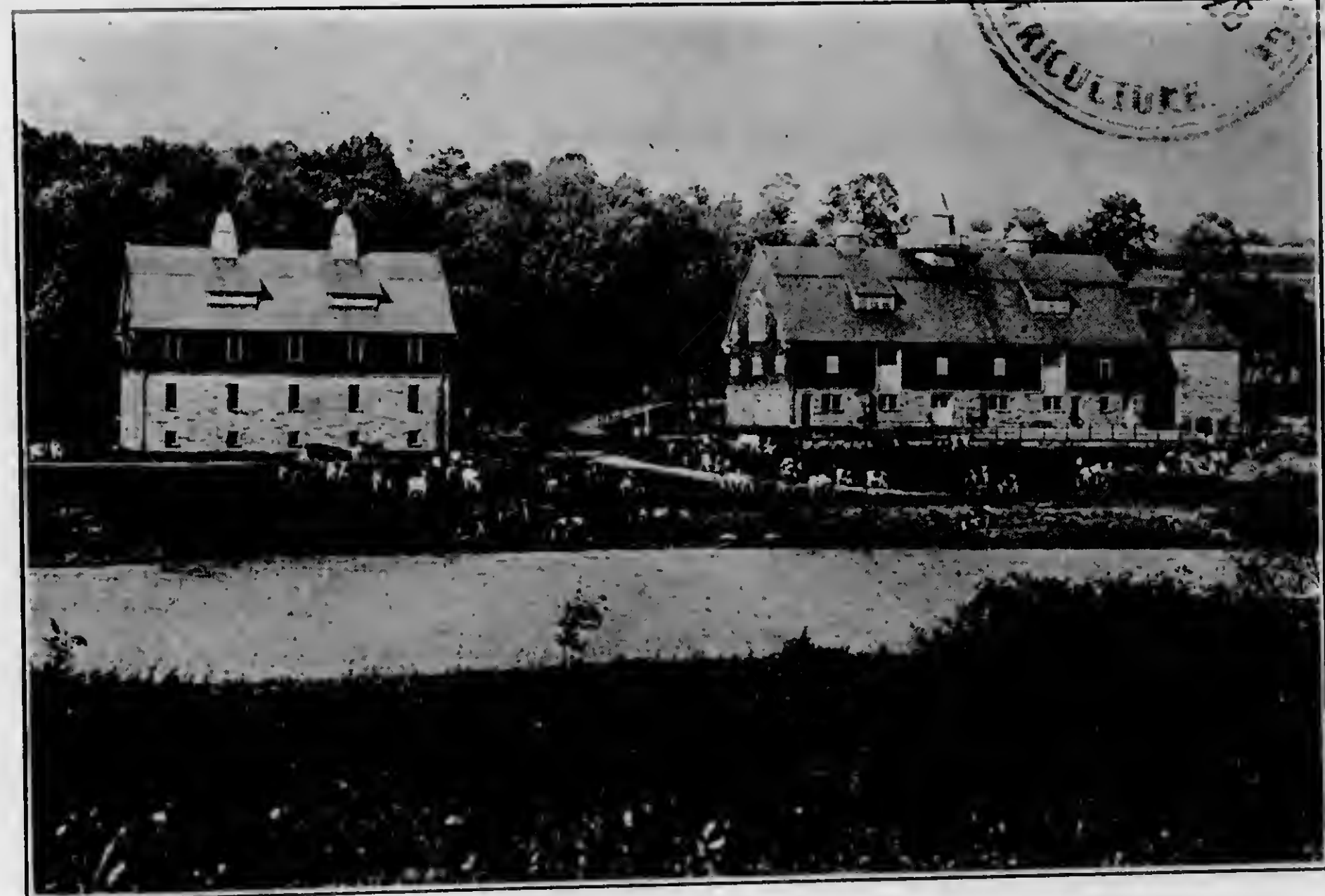
McKendree Walker and Sons

Gaithersburg, Maryland

The Holstein Breed

Vol. VII HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1928 No. 9

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



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ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.



CHARLES WEIDLER

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"Please change our advertisement. We are sold down to 80 head of cattle and can spare no more. All of our transfers have been in the New Association and we will bring into our 'Farmers Registry' more than twenty-five new members.

"We are now booking orders for Young Bulls as some of our best cows will freshen soon."

Charles Weidler

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed to Be as Represented

ALL ANIMALS WILL BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

If You Do Not Want Them That Way, Do Not Answer This Advertisement.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1928

No. 9

Holsteins Lead in Great Dairy County

By J. H. LEWIS

THERE are ten well-organized cow testing associations in Grant county, in the extreme southwest corner of Wisconsin. And there is the immediate probability of at least two more being organized shortly. These associations have not cropped up through high pressure methods on the part of dairy experts and agricultural leaders in the county. They are here because the dairy farmer wants them as he is the one who has to foot the bills. And because those operating in orderly manner are the incentive for others to adopt this method of standardizing dairy herds it must be admitted the system is good.

The list of cow testing associations, or to be a bit more modern, dairy herd improvement associations,

cheese factory and have been making the money, while real breeders and apparently mighty clever farmers from the business standpoint have gone on the rocks through the others and reluctantly admit it.

It is not the purpose of this story to stir up acrimonious argument and controversy over breeds. Rather we point to facts at hand as submitted by capable testers making their monthly reports and allow these facts to speak for themselves.

In the Blue River-Homer association Frank J. Outland, tester, reports Alvin Ruchti's herd of 18 grade Holsteins leading in the association for March with 1,061 lb. milk and 38.2 lb. fat. The next four high herds are all Holsteins. The high cow and second high cow are in Frank Kovar's herd the first with 1,944 lb. milk and 77.8 lb. fat and the second with 1,910 lb. milk and 72.6 lb. fat.

The first five high average producing herds in the Bloomington association are all Holsteins, the top herd by Wilbur Scott with 1,057 lb. milk and 41.7 lb. fat. And the five top cows in this circuit are all Holsteins. Norman C. Pfaff is the official tester, a young lad but a right smart leader and a good tester well posted on adapting certain cows to certain feed rations.

The Boscobel-Fennimore Cow Testing Association had 434 cows on test in March, 73 on the dry-list, the average for the circuit being 680 lb. milk and 24 lb. fat. Ben Rehauer the tester has been on this circuit four years and he can remain as long as he likes. The high six herds on average production are all Holsteins, grades and registered animals. Edna Fobes in the Austin-Blaine herd is top cow with 1,993 lb. milk and 75.7 lb. fat. Of the 63 cows in the association producing over 40 lb. butterfat in March all but 8 are Holsteins. Time was when this was far from being so. The Guernseys and Jerseys are fast disappearing in this circuit.

The Castle Rock-Muscoda Cow Testing Association is all "Black and White," one of few exclusively Holstein circuits in Wisconsin. Frederic Thompson is tester. All high herds and all high cows are Holsteins of course.

Four hundred seventy-eight cows made up the roster for Lloyd Monroe in the Lancaster association, a high powered circuit because so many of the members of this circuit are pretty well heeled, as the saying goes, in a section of country frequently referred to as the "California of Wisconsin," but the champion cow is the grade Holstein just the same and E. L. Vesperman



GRANT COUNTY HOLSTEINS

now holding our attention is as follows: Blue River-Homer, Bloomington, Boscobel-Fennimore, Castle Rock-Muscoda, Lancaster, Montfort, Muscoda, Mt. Hope-Patch Grove, Rewey and State Teachers College. The two prospects now being organized are Louisburg and Hazel Green.

In this rather formidable array of associations in one county is to be found a varied assortment of dairy breeds, Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins and milking Shorthorns and while not so very long ago the Holstein was trailing along well in the rear this breed is now leading and gradually crowding out the other breeds.

In fact it is not unreasonable to state here as well as elsewhere when dairy men meet and discuss relative merits that all but the Holstein retain their hold on sentimental reasons largely. But sentiment cannot last forever. Some counties in Wisconsin now regarded as the leading dairy counties of the state saw the light in the beginning and hooked up the Holstein and the

owns the high herd, 21 cows, 19 in milk, producing on the average in March 35.6 lb. butterfat. There was a time not so many years ago when you could comb the hills west of the county seat (Lancaster) and you would have to have a search warrant to find a Holstein. Vesperman comes of a family of men who visioned the world through Jersey colored glasses but it "won't be long now" to use a street gamin's phrase, before there will be more of these studious farmers seeing things much the way E. L. Vesperman has done.

Smith & Sylvester's Holsteins made an average in March of 992 lb. milk and 32 lb. fat in the Montfort association. The association is in its first year. There are many dandy herds in the Montfort section of the county not in the cow testing association but who will be in or organize another circuit mostly Holstein. Arthur Hesse is the tester in the Montfort loop and a very efficient man.

We find a sprinkling of Guernseys and Jerseys in the Muscoda cow testing association. McClary & Shadwolds herd in first place with 987 lb. milk and 34.5 lb. fat are mostly Holsteins. The two highest cows in this association are Holsteins, Nos. 18 and 13 with 2,238 lb. milk and 67.1 lb. fat and 1,541 lb. milk and 63.2 lb. butterfat. The next three highest producers are grade Holsteins.

Milo Clark's herd of grade and registered Holsteins are the leaders in the Mt. Hope-Patch Grove association with 1,305 lb. milk and 42 lb. fat. And his cow "Bonnie" set such a stiff pace on production with 1,888 lb. milk and 77.4 lb. butterfat that the rest of the circuit are still dizzy. The next highest cow in the circuit according to tester Claude Kyle's report is Polly, also a grade Holstein in Clark's herd, with 1,525 lb. milk and 55.5 lb. butterfat.

The Rewey Cow Testing association is one of the oldest in the county, one time almost exclusively Guernsey mixed with a few Jerseys, now bowing to the superior producing capabilities of the handsome Netherland belle introduced here but a few years ago. Earl Nichols got away from the fawns and whites and mouse colored milkers to the buxom lassies that run Niagaras of milk and as a reward for his initiative he is now holding first place on the March report with an average of 966 lb. milk and 34.2 lb. fat; total cows 12, dry cows 3. A registered Holstein cow, age 3 years in the month of March, A. D. 1928, in the Nichols herd produced 2,310 lb. milk and 78.5 lb. butterfat and is the supreme "queen bee" of all the high producers in the county.

The State Teachers College maintains a small cow testing association for the benefit of the students in the agricultural department of this school. The school herd was exclusively Guernsey up to about April 1, 1928, when officials slipped into a sale at Mayville and bought two registered Holstein cows, paying \$435 for one and \$325 for the other. And watch that Holstein element expand around the college. There are ten herds in the vicinity of the school in the association but no effort has been made to publish reports as in the case of the regular cow testing association.

Readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN recall in the writer's frequent contributions to our worthy publication that he has made the prediction

directly and indirectly that the Holstein cow will be the final and successful answer to profitable dairying in Grant county and one of the things that will hasten the day is the larger number of well-organized testing associations. Just for proof that we are not saturating the ambient atmosphere with a lot of language simply let us compare the average price of milk for 1928 with two years preceding.

	1928	1927	1926
January	\$2.34	\$2.25	\$2.11
February	\$2.25	\$2.22	\$2.04
March	\$2.15	\$2.11	\$1.96

Some folks may talk about the more economical feeding bill on the smaller cow. It shows in the pail and when you can produce a ton of milk per cow at a little higher feed cost when milk is over \$2 per hundred pounds at the cheese factory it does not require any mysterious alchemy of mind power to show the dairy farmer where the road lies that leads to prosperity.

Some one has said "there are none so blind as those who will not see." And Patrick Henry in his immortal address was even more emphatic when he said "who having ears hear not and who having eyes see not" may wake up when too late.

In Cold Storage

THE monthly report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows the following cold storage holdings on April 1, 1928:

CREAMERY BUTTER 5,847,000 lb. compared with 3,044,000 lb. April 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 8,795,000 lb.

AMERICAN CHEESE 31,793,000 lb. compared with 35,193,000 lb. April 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 28,742,000 lb.

SWISS, INCLUDING BLOCK CHEESE, 4,425,000 lb. compared with 6,148,000 lb. April 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 5,986,000 lb.

BRICK AND MUNSTER CHEESE 1,114,000 lb. compared with 1,282,000 lb. April 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 1,051,000 lb.

LIMBURGER CHEESE 953,000 lb. compared with 1,342,000 lb. April 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 857,000 lb.

ALL OTHER VARIETIES OF CHEESE 4,921,000 lb. compared with 3,875,000 lb. April 1, 1927, and a five-year average of 4,131,000 lb.

John G. Thudium, of Kansas City, probably the oldest cigar maker in Missouri, is completing his sixty-fourth year in that trade. He is 83 and says he has made seventeen million cigars by hand.

Notwithstanding all the modern improvements of husbandry, the matrimonial harvest is still gathered with the cradle and thrashed by hand.

Honesty is not only the best policy but the only policy in dealing with the public.

The Outlook for Agriculture

IN THE March 22d issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN there appeared an article, "The Dairy Outlook" as it appears to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Bureau has issued a 52 page bulletin covering the entire agricultural outlook for 1928 and from the summary we have taken a few items which we believe will be of material interest to readers of this publication.

SUMMARY

Some improvement in agriculture is expected for 1928 if farmers avoid expansion of production and continue their efforts to balance production with demand.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

The agricultural industry as a whole may anticipate a domestic market situation for the 1928 production at least equal to that of the present winter, with the possibility of some improvement.

FOREIGN COMPETITION AND DEMAND

Foreign demand for the agricultural products of 1928 probably will be no better than it was for those of 1927. The purchasing power of foreign consumers seems likely to be no greater than during the past year and foreign competition is likely to be greater.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The agricultural credit situation in most sections of the country is somewhat improved over that of a year ago. The credit supply in financial centers continue abundant and rates on commercial loans and investments have shown further decline.

FARM LABOR AND EQUIPMENT

Farm labor will probably be available in slightly larger supply at least during the first half of 1928. Farm wages and the prices of farm machinery are not likely to change and building materials when purchased in quantities will probably be lower than last year.

BEEF CATTLE

Beef cattle for slaughter and as stockers and feeders seem reasonably certain to meet a market in 1928 that will average higher than in 1927, although the peak prices of that year may not be equalled. Market supplies of cattle in 1928 will probably be 6 to 10 per cent smaller than in 1927.

HOGS

Hog prices seem likely to show some strengthening, but no very material change beyond the usual seasonal fluctuations until next fall and winter, when market supplies will probably be affected by the curtailed production resulting from the present unsatisfactory price situation. Some improvement in domestic demand for pork is anticipated, but export demand during the greater part of 1928 promises to be even lower than in 1927.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The dairy industry appears to be in fully as strong a position as a year ago, with indications of only moderate expansion in production. Domestic demand is

likely to be maintained during the coming year, and consumption is likely to continue to increase faster than production, so that the increasing foreign supplies will be further drawn upon to supplement domestic production. This seems a very favorable time for saving the better dairy calves so as to permit culling the herds closely before a material decline from the present high slaughter value of the old cows occurs.

HORSES AND MULES

Numbers of horse and mule colts indicate further decreases in work animals for several years to come. Eventually this reduction will reach a point where scarcity will cause prices to rise to higher levels. Increased breeding of work animals is advisable as a side line in areas of cheap pasture, east of the Rocky Mountains.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Poultry producers have favorable prospects of higher level prices for both dressed and live poultry at least during the first half of the year because of lighter supplies in storage and prospective favorable demand. The low storage holdings of eggs and the favorable outcome of the 1927 storage season with the number of layers practically unchanged should result in higher egg prices during the coming year.

FEED GRAINS AND LIVESTOCK

Present acreages of feed crops and hay exceed the needs of present aggregate livestock numbers. Adjustment of this unbalanced situation should be in the direction of fewer acres of feed crops rather than more livestock.

HAY AND PASTURE

The continued decrease in the number of hay consuming animals, coupled with the unusually large carry over in sight from the large 1927 crop, indicates that, even should the 1928 crop be below average, supplies of hay in 1928-29 will probably exceed normal livestock requirements.

FEEDS

About the same quantity of feed grains is available for the rest of the season as a year ago; stocks of legume and other hays are unusually large, but there is a slightly smaller supply of by-product feeds. Feed grains therefore probably will continue higher than a year ago but hay prices much lower.

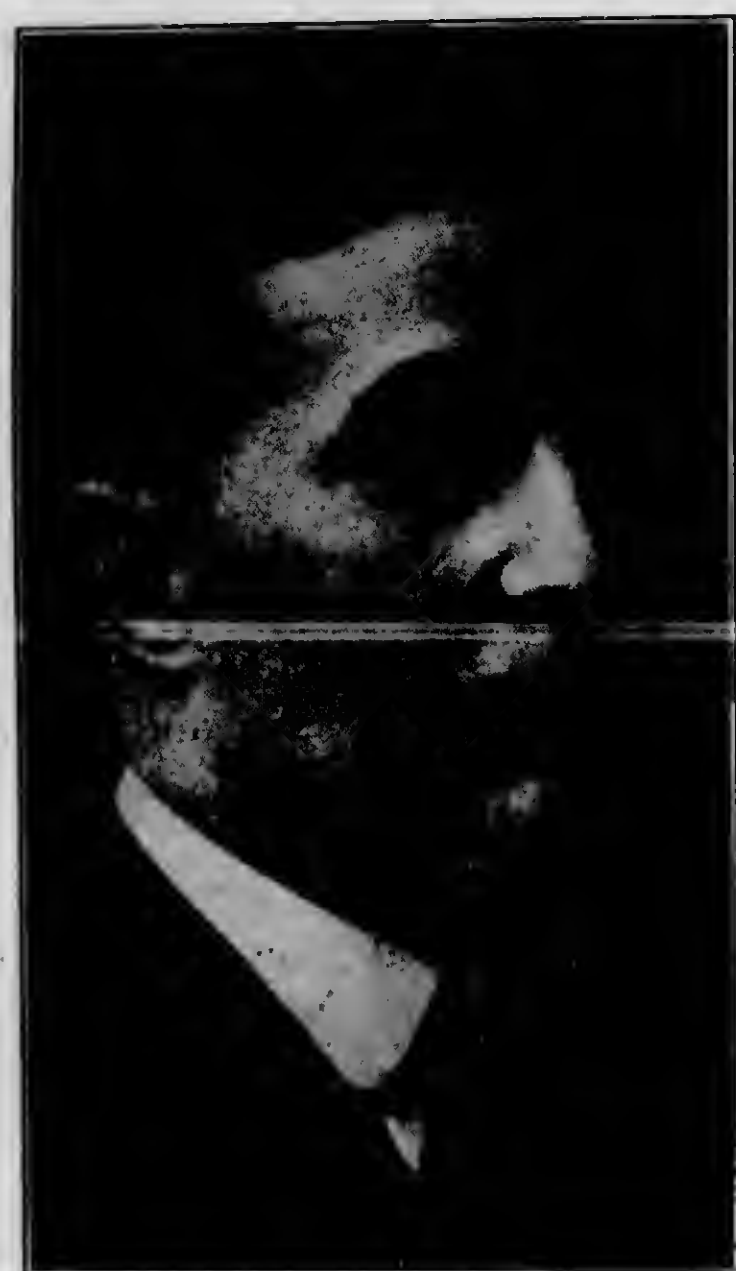
Potash Discoveries

UNDER the auspices of the Federal Government drilling tests to discover potash beds have been made in Eddy County, New Mexico, and the third well drilled revealed the thickest body of potash salts ever yet found in Government tests in the United States. Analysis of the samples show that within 1,500 feet of the surface nine beds or groups of beds of possible commercial interest were encountered. The deepest one is 8 feet 10 inches thick and the sample contained 11.08 per cent of potash.

These investigations were made under the Potash Act passed several years ago which was designed to make this country independent of all foreign owned potash supplies.

Dr. Lenker Building New Herd

IT IS hard to keep a confirmed Holstein fan away from his favorites. Everyone knows instances of this kind. One of the latest is Dr. Jesse L. Lenker, of Harrisburg, Penna. Despite that fact that Dr. Lenker is one of the busiest physicians in the capital city of the Keystone state or perhaps because of that fact, he is intensely interested in farming and particularly in purebred Holsteins. About two years ago Dr. Lenker sold his herd at public auction, and offered his farm for sale. Then he withdrew the farm from the



DR. JESSE L. LENKER.

market, one of his brothers taking charge of it. The doctor found that he had lost his chief recreation so again he took it over. He is building a herd which is like his former dairy, accredited and also passes the abortion blood test.

The Lenker dairy now consists of nine cows, registered Holsteins with a couple of Guernseys which add a dash of color to the milk. They are producing from 40 to 45 gallons daily which is sold as raw milk by a local distributor.

Dr. Lenker has always been an admirer of the Keystone Beauty Plum family developed by the veteran Holstein breeder George Stevenson, so it is no surprise to find that there are several polled Holsteins in the new herd. The influence of the Beauty Plum family is noticeable in many Pennsylvania herds. As a rule the animals are of medium size, very typy, well marked, carry square udders, and of course do not have horns.

Bonnie Segis Pontiac, who, at the time Dr. Lenker dispersed his former herd, was a very young calf has been chosen as the herd sire of the new dairy. His sire was King Mead Segis Pontiac, a grandson of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby and a great-grandson of King Segis Pontiac and King Pontiac Champion. His dam is a daughter of King Quality and is from a daughter of Admiral Walker Pieterje. It would be difficult to plan a stronger pedigree.

Livestock for Peru

ON MARCH 9th, a shipment of livestock valued at \$15,000 went from the Curles Neck Farm, Henrico County, Virginia, to the Bank of Peru and London, Lima, Peru. The shipment consisted of 56 purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs, two wire-haired fox terriers, two airedale dogs, and 60 chickens. W. H. Ferguson, superintendent of the farm, reports that this is the third shipment the Curles Neck Farm has made to South America within the last twelve months.

The Bank has purchased this livestock in order to aid in the improvement of Peruvian agriculture.

P. L. Moose, a graduate of the North Carolina State Agricultural College has charge of the shipment, and will also be in charge in Peru for one year under the direction of officials of the Bank of Peru and London.

New Agricultural Scholarship

EX-GOVERNOR Westmoreland Davis, of Virginia has established an agricultural scholarship of the value of \$300 a year at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. This will go to a student who enters college next session, either boy or girl, and the selection of the beneficiary is left to the officials of the college. According to an announcement by Dr. Julian A. Burruss, president of the V. P. I., the recipient of the scholarship must take either agriculture or home economics and adequate evidence must be supplied as to the worthiness and general financial need of the applicant.

In establishing this scholarship Governor Davis said: "I am greatly interested in assisting some worthy boy or girl to secure such a training for a useful life as can be had at V. P. I. If such assistance can make a bit easier and happier the life of some worth while boy or girl who is fighting for an education but who does not see how he or she can meet the necessary expense of the same, I will be amply rewarded."

Something Rotten in Denmark?

THE Danish Farmers National Congress recently attacked the Danish Government's inability to decrease the burdens of the farmers. Farmers in South Jutland are threatening to refuse to pay Government taxes until the legislature attempts to eliminate the farmers' troubles which are blamed onto high discount rates, high bank interest and heavy, residuary, wartime obligations. Representatives of the organization have recently finished an investigation into the economic situation of Denmark and they allege that 33% of the Danish farmers face bankruptcy in the near future.

According to the report, politics in Denmark seem to be divided along trade lines for the dispatch says that other political parties are unwilling to see the country's special budget decreased, asserting that wartime profits made by the farmers were used to purchase American motor cars and similar luxuries instead of being used to stabilize the business of the farmers.

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Harry B. Winters

HARRY B. WINTERS, former Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State, died at his home farm near Albany, April 2, 1928. Mr. Winters was born in Smithboro, Tioga County, New York State, October 15, 1870. He was one of a family of eleven children. After attending the public schools he took an agricultural short course at Cornell University.

Back on the farm he built up a herd of working, big-producing purebred Holsteins, became interested in growing improved varieties of grains for seed and built up a big certified milk business. His success induced the Fairfield Dairy Company to employ him and at Plainfield, New Jersey, he was in charge of what was at the time the largest certified milk plant in the country. Later he became interested in the Cloverleaf Dairy Company of New York State.

In 1911 Mr. Winters took charge of the institution farms of the State of New York. His practical experience and sound commonsense, combined with natural organizing ability made him very successful in this position. April 1, 1912 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture. His duties included representing the Department at farmers meetings but he still had the institution farms under his control. He met the farmers as one of themselves and made many friends. In 1921 he retired, purchasing a farm near Albany, New York, where he developed a certified dairy again showing that he could succeed in things he advocated to others.

Mr. Winters was a hard worker and had no sympathy with those who did not work. Although he never sought office he was prominent in a number of organizations.

Mr. Winters is survived by his wife, one son and a daughter.

Farm Prices Advance

HIGHER prices of all farm products except dairy and poultry products during the period March 15 to April 5 raised the index of the general level of farm prices from 137 per cent to 140 per cent of the pre-war level, reports the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At 140 the index is 15 points above the index of a year ago.

Due primarily to lighter market receipts, farm prices of hogs in the corn belt advanced about five per cent during the month while prices in other areas showed little change. The farm price of corn advanced about seven per cent, the increase being uniform throughout the country.

Sheep and lamb prices advanced, owing to lighter receipts at the principal markets probably due to unfavorable weather. Wheat prices advanced about six per cent during the month. Farm prices of potatoes advanced, relatively light receipts of early new potatoes apparently having stimulated the movement of the old crop and tended to maintain prices.

The Government report issued May 1, says that due to excessive rains and cold waves there has been considerable replanting of corn and cotton in the south. While the hard frosts of last month did not do much

damage, yet there was some damage done to peaches, pears and plums in the central states. Present conditions indicate a good fruit year.

From reports received the Bureau figures that there will be a twelve per cent increase in potato acreage. If 1928 is an average growing season, potato growers may have trouble next fall to obtain satisfactory prices for their product.

"The livestock industries have closed a favorable winter marketing period, except in the case of hogs. Beef cattle, dairy, and lamb markets all have done well. The strength of this season's lamb market, in fact, was a surprise to many. The explanation seems to lie largely in higher pelt value, reflecting higher wool prices; the decreased number of lambs fed in the East Central States, which more or less offset the large increases in the West; and the orderly marketing of the large numbers of western lambs, which prevented gluts of dressed lambs in the big eastern cities.

"Hog slaughter was about 25 per cent greater this last winter than during either of the two previous winters. Packers bought these hogs for about 29 per cent less money than they paid in either of the two preceding winters. It appears there is still a heavy total supply of hogs and stored pork in sight for the next six months. By next fall, however, there is reason to expect a more favorable hog situation. If pig production is somewhat curtailed, and if the acreages of the cash crops are not overdone, and if the growing season proves about normal—upon these three "ifs" the outcome this year seems to be mainly conditioned."

From Quebec to Maryland

J. FRED ROULETTE of Sharpesburg, Maryland, announces that he has just purchased a very fine young bull from the Mount Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, Quebec, Canada. The bull at the head of the Mount Victoria herd, which is fully accredited, is the noted show bull Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, claimed by many competent judges to be the best show animal seen on the great show circuits during recent years. For four successive years he was acclaimed the All-American bull and was the only one of his sex ever so honored.

Mr. Roulette's young herdsire is from Montvic Posch Lindley, now in test with 15,000 lb. milk, 700 lb. butterfat to her credit with two months to go to finish her year. The Roulette herd was the first accredited herd in Washington County, Maryland, and is the oldest established purebred herd in that county. Mr. Roulette is a capital judge and has exhibited his animals at local fairs with signal success. In an early issue we hope to show a picture of this young bull which has come from one of the leading herds in Quebec Province to head one of the leading herds of Maryland.

Deacon Little—"How come, yo' doesn't come to church anymore, huh?"

Whone—"Well, it's because of three reasons, Yassah—three reasons—an' dey is dis—'cause ah doesn't like de Pahson's preachin'—nor his singin'—and 'cause ah foist met mah wife there, Yassah."

Breed, feed, weed, then advertise.

Give the Grass a Chance

NOW that the pasture season is again here, the usual warnings against turning cows on grass before the pasture has well started are appearing in the agricultural press. Yet, when short of feed, it is a great temptation to the dairyman to turn his cows out for a few hours at least, directly a tinge of green appears. In some of the eastern states this green tinge may be largely due to garlic and it is already reported that a considerable amount of milk has been refused at receiving stations because of the odor imparted by this plant.

If the dairyman wishes to have good pasture later in the season he must not turn his cows out too early in spring. The grass must get a fair start if the pasture is to amount to much from a feed standpoint. Some varieties of grass stores food in the old roots, others in small bulbs. The first growth is made at the expense of the stored up food, then the young plant leaves in their turn commence to store up food. If these stems or leaves are nipped off before they get a fair chance to work, all growth is made at the expense of the food already stored and when that is exhausted the grass plant has a struggle to exist, let alone make a substantial growth.

Some dairymen think that as soon as they turn their cows on pasture they are relieved from feeding grain. Grass, however, is only a roughage like hay and silage and milk cows should be fed some grain to supplement this roughage. The dairyman, however, may lessen the amount of grain fed. If the grass has been allowed to

make a good growth then one pound of grain may be fed for each six or seven lb. milk produced in mid-summer the grain should be increased until one lb. is fed for each five lb. milk produced.

In late summer when the grass is short and tough one should feed nearly as much as is fed when the dairy is on winter roughage.

It is generally advisable in the spring time to widen the nutritive ration—to feed less protein and more carbonaceous grains, that is, lessen the amount of oil meal and cotton seed meal and increase the proportions of hominy and corn meal. The price obtained for the milk will, and of course should govern the dairyman when figuring the amount and kinds of grain he should feed.

Canned Milk Market

DURING April trade has been rather slow in the canned milk market. Demand for confectionery purposes has passed with the various holidays of winter and spring and it is as yet too early for much ice cream demand.

Stocks in the hands of manufacturers remain heavy. While the amount is above that of a year ago, yet it is well below the five year average for April 1st.

March production is reported as slightly heavier than for March 1927, but the margin is less than one per cent. The total output since the first of the year is about three per cent greater than for the same months in 1927.

Foreign trade has not reached such proportions as to materially affect the market but there is a tendency for exports of this year to exceed those of a year ago. The greatest increase seems to be in shipments to the United Kingdom, Cuba and the Philippines. Experts consider the market in a good steady position and for the most part sharing in the satisfactory condition seen in the general dairy situation.

Barn Burns While Standing in Water

LAST fall when Vermont was experiencing so much damage from floods a number of "mysterious" fires occurred in barns in the flood regions. In one case the flood waters wet the hay to a depth of seventeen feet. The height of the flood was on Friday morning, November 4th and later in the afternoon of Monday, November 7th the barn burned. On Sunday and Monday it was noticed that there was considerable heat in the barn with a distinct odor of charring.

In a number of barns it was noticed that as the flood waters receded the masses of wet hay heated. Spontaneous heat production began in the lower layers and the hot gases rising through the stacks caused strong draughts or "flues." The moisture thus carried upward condensed in the cooler parts of the hay or in the air above, wetting the hay in the immediate area. So many of these draughts existed in some piles that the hay was thoroughly soaked. Temperatures in typical "flues" ranged from 116 to more than 165 degrees Fahrenheit. The barn mentioned stood in three feet of water at the time it burned.

Two Heifers for \$160

No. 1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY LUNDE GLISTA, born May 16, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27-lb. sire.

No. 2. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY RETTA GLISTA, born May 19, 1927. By our 27-lb. sire Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, milk 349.2 lb., butter 15.05 lb. in 7 days.

*A very good pair, well grown and nicely marked
—the pair for \$160.*

Herd Accredited

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. 4, Centerville

Penna.

Crawford County

Spontaneous combustion particularly of agricultural products such as hay and other cattle feeds is very little understood and that there is need for extensive research into this problem was brought home to the Insurance Department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania by David J. Price who is engineer in charge of such studies at the Federal Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Mr. Price spoke at Philadelphia, April 25th and in his talk said: "This was only one of many fires during last year caused by spontaneous combustion. This, combined with unknown causes results in approximately \$60,000,000 loss each year to the farmer of the United States, and accounts for more than one-third of all the annual farm fire loss of \$150,000,000. In the national fire bill of \$570,000,000 loss to the Nation, spontaneous combustion ranks fourth in the causes of fire, and from the damage standpoint is exceeded only by losses resulting from lightning, defective flues and heating apparatus, and matches and smoking."

Dairy Statistic Handbook

A REVISED edition of the Government Handbook of Dairy Statistics is now available. This publication, compiled by T. R. Pirtle, contains statistics from 1850 to date on production of butter, cheese, milk and other dairy products; trade movement; prices; consumption; numbers of dairy animals, and other data concerning the dairy industry in the United States and other countries.

Copies may be obtained free upon request to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

New Explosive for Agriculture

A NEW explosive, Agritol, is being placed on the market for agricultural purposes following the recent government announcement that the supply of Pyrotol is exhausted. Pyrotol was a reclaimed war explosive made principally of smokeless powder. Approximately 57 million pounds of Pyrotol was made and distributed and was used for land clearing work particularly in the north central and north western states.

After every great war immense quantities of explosives are left in the hands of the belligerents. After the war of 1812 and after the Mexican war, large quantities of powder were left on the hands of the Government. Government sales of black powder demoralized the market for many years after the Civil War. While there were considerable quantities left after the Spanish-American War these were as nothing compared with the enormous stores left on hand after the late conflict.

Trinitrotoluol, T. N. T., was principally used for blasting work in building roads. It was more difficult to make smokeless powder into something that could be used in peace time. First came dymorite which found its principal use in land clearing. Then Soditol, a mixture of T. N. T. and nitrate of soda, was distributed through Federal agencies and used for land clearing, farm improvement and road building work.

Pyrotol, principally made of smokeless powder followed. The original contract called for one hundred million pounds. Owing to tremendous losses by fire and explosion in Government owned store houses only fifty-seven million pounds were made and distributed. It is claimed that Agritol is more efficient than its predecessors, is easy and safe to handle, it is moisture resistant, and is much less inflammable.

Notes From Washington

REPRESENTATIVES of dairy and other agricultural organizations have appeared before the Census Committee of the House of Representatives to ask that the bill for the 1930 census provide that the agricultural census be taken November 1, 1929 or not later than January 1, 1930. The same plea was recently made to the committee by Census Director Stuart. There is some opposition to this request.

The landlady has just engaged a new girl fresh from Ireland. "Do you think you can manage waiting on ten boarders at table, Bridget?" she asked, with some misgiving.

"Can oye? Faith an' it's aisy. Me ould mother in Oireland kep' forty pigs an' I fed 'em all."

New York City is not the only place where the prices of milk lowered this spring. Beginning April 1, milk prices in Youngstown and Canton, Ohio, were reduced one cent per quart.

I Desire to Announce

to my former customers that I am not out of the Holstein Business and still have a few select 4% naturally hornless purebred Holsteins—that I can furnish one of my old customers with a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family that Peter Small thought good enough to cross with his famous Ona family.

If you want a bull calf of 4% naturally hornless breeding to dehorn your dairy cows—Let me hear from you!

George E. Stevenson

Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

The Cow

GRAND and noble brute, of all man's animal friends she is the greatest. To her we owe the most. Examine into all the channels of trade into which she enters, and note the results, should she be blotted out. A Sunday stillness would pervade the great stockyards of our large cities, and grass would grow in the streets. One-half the freight trains that plow the continent from ocean to ocean would sidetrack, for there would be nothing for them to do. Fifty per cent of the employees would draw no pay on Saturday night, and our tables would be bare of the greatest luxuries with which they are now loaded. The great plains of the West that the cow has made to blossom like the rose would revert to the Indians, whence they came, and millions of prosperous homes would be destroyed.

No other beast is like the cow. There is not a thing from nose to tail but is utilized for the use of man. We use her horns to comb our hair, her skin is on our feet and horses' backs. Her hair keeps the plaster on our walls, her hoof makes glue, and her tail makes soup. She gives us our cream, our milk, our butter and cheese, and her flesh is the great meat of all nations. Her blood is used to make our sugar white; her bones when ground make valuable fertilizer, and even the contents of her paunch she has herself put through the first chemical process for the manufacture of the best quality of white board paper. Oh, you who would abuse the cow, I wish that I could for once take from your table as you are about to sit down to the evening meal all that the cow has placed thereon. I'd take the cup of milk, setting by the baby's chair, I'd take the cream biscuit, the custard pie, the cream for coffee, the butter, the cheese, the smoking roast of beef or steak or the sweet corned plate of juicy meat. In fact, I'd leave you to make your meal upon Irish potatoes, beet pickles and toothpicks.

No other animal works for man both day and night; by day she gathers food, and when we are asleep at night she brings it back to rechew and manufacture

into all the things of which I speak. She has gone with man from Plymouth Rock to the setting sun. It was her sons that drew the prairie schooner for the sturdy pioneer, as, inch by inch, they fought to prove that "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The old cow grazed along behind, and when the day's march was done she came and gave the milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the suckling babe that was, perchance, to become the future ruler of his country.

Who says that what we are, to a great extent, we do not owe to man's best friend, the cow? Treat her kindly, gently, for without her—words fail me to describe.

It was the cow that made it possible for man to change the great American desert into a land of happy and prosperous homes. When she came, the buffalo disappeared, the Indian tepee gave way to the church, schoolhouse and home, and where once the wild wolves howled, today children prattle, grass grows, flowers bloom and birds sing.

These eloquent words formed part of a speech given many years ago when opening a sale by the well known Western livestock auctioneer, Colonel Fred M. Wood, now retired. Eastern cattlemen have occasionally heard Colonel Perry of Columbus, Ohio, quote part of this speech at breeders' business and social meetings.

Eastern cattle men do not know Colonel Woods as well as the western livestock breeders do. The Colonel and Mrs. Woods celebrated their 62d wedding anniversary at their home in Lincoln, Nebraska, April 11th. Mr. Woods was born at Belvidere, Illinois, August 13, 1844. Mrs. Woods was born in Marion, Wayne county, New York State, December 31, 1845, and they were married at Belvidere April 11, 1866. They had six children, the youngest of whom married Professor A. L. Haecker of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Profits and losses on the farm are not entirely dependent on market trends. The business ability of the farmer more often determines the difference between success and failure.

A Man With Two Professions

MANY Holstein breeders of Pennsylvania and surrounding states know or know of Enos H. Hess who for some years was in the Dairy Department at State College and thus came in contact with many dairymen. But they may not know that the Professor, as many of his friends call him, is actively engaged in two very distinct lines of business, farming and teaching. Professor Hess is a member of the faculty at the Mennonite Brethren College at Grantham, Pa., where he teaches science.

Triplex farm, which contains 68 acres contiguous to the college campus, is in Cumberland County, while in York County right across the historic Yellow



LADY BETTY BINGHAM AND ALLAMUCHY JOHANNA LOTTA
Two of the matrons in the Triplex Farm Dairy.

Breeches creek 55 more acres are rented. The soil is fertile and very diversified and the Professor assured the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN that there are at least six distinct types of soil on this small farm, thus making an ideal place for the study of agriculture. The Triplex herd numbers around 40 head of purebred Holsteins. The milking dairy has been selected from a production standpoint as Mr. Hess's ideal is an average of 12,500 lb. of four per cent milk for each cow each year.

The milking dairy is light in color. One that particularly attracted our attention was Quadrex Korndyke Johanna Rose, just past two years old, a daughter of Cornucopia Champion Korndyke and Johanna Ormsby Sunshine. This splendid heifer was dropped in the herd. She is well grown, carries a large, square udder and shows evidence of being a real producer.

Closely related to this heifer is the cow Clothilde Ormsby Sunshine, in fact "Hilda," the barn name of this cow, is sister to the dam of Rose. Clothilde Ormsby Sunshine is by King Ormsby Sunshine from Elizabeth Clothilde. This cow, nearly dry at the time of our visit, is a large, handsome animal and gives every evidence of paying her way in the dairy.

Lady Betty Bingham and Allamuchy Johanna Lotta are a handsome pair of mature cows. Lady Betty traces to King Segis and the famous Prilly family. Lotta is even more fashionably bred, as her sire, King of the Johanna Lads, is a thirty lb. son of Colantha Johanna Lad while her dam was by Korndyke Abbe-kerk from a daughter of Karei Korndyke, the youngest

son of Belle Korndyke, foundation cow of the big producing, rich testing Korndyke family.

Triplex herd is headed by Jesse Mechthilde Segis, a very attractive fellow, coming two years old. His dam, Jesse Mechthilde Korndyke, has an enviable reputation as a big producer while his sire, Boiling Springs King Segis, was by Lothian DeKol Korndyke from Edgemere Refina Segis.

Lothian DeKol Korndyke is the great bull now heading the Holstein herd at the Pennsylvania State College and placed in that position because of the splendid performances of his daughters in Cow Testing Association work. Edgemere Refina Segis, while enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, made a series of splendid records and for six years is said to have averaged 12,000 lb. milk yearly with an average test of 4% butterfat. She has transmitted her producing ability to her descendants for her daughters and granddaughters have also made fine records in the cow testing association.

In an open yard close to the barn we saw about a dozen heifers ranging from eight months to nearly two years old. They were in the rough as Mr. Hess does not believe in pampering his cattle, especially his young stock which are generally kept in a small covered barnyard where they are allowed to run loose, thus saving labor both in feeding and cleaning the stock as when they are not tied they are able to perform their own toilets. A number of these heifers were daughters of the former herdsire Sir Perfection Star, a son of Sir Pontiac Korndyke Star from a daughter of Woodcroft Perfection. Judging by the individuality and promise shown by his daughters, Sir Perfection Star must have been a real good sire.

A pen in the barn containing about a dozen young calves attracted our attention on account of the thrift



TWO DAUGHTERS OF SIR PERFECTION STAR
Quadrex Korndyke Sunshine Beauty—Quadrex Korndyke Johanna Rachel.

and vigor of the older ones. Professor Hess told us that these calves were being raised on a ration of which dry milk formed a part and it was his opinion that dry milk has attained a position of permanence in the livestock industry as feed for calves and other young livestock.

We mentioned the covered barnyard. This was simply a walled driveway, the storage barn forming the roof. A rack along one side was the manger and a water bucket supplies liquid refreshments so that it

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Big Returns

from a
Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Grafton County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1.

was possible to care for the animals with a minimum amount of labor. Then, as both ends can be opened, the manure spreader can be driven through and the yard cleaned with a minimum of energy. It is a very efficient way of handling dry stock and the Professor said he intends to make a larger yard in the near future.

A near-by milk house, small but complete, was pointed out as the place wherein the product of the dairy was cared for. Some of the milk is used at the college itself. Some is sold in bottles in the small village of Grantham and the remainder sold to a Harrisburg distributor. Each milking of every animal of the dairy is recorded on a milk sheet fastened to a board which can be hung to the ceiling and is then out of the way. Samples are taken and periodic tests made. As mentioned before, the aim of the owner is to have the cows give milk testing 4% butterfat and to yield 12,500 lb. annually. Several of the animals average around 4% and others have given considerably more than the total aimed at but so far the happy combination has not been achieved.

Covered barnyards or covered manure sheds are advocated by many as being an improvement on older methods of farming, yet Professor Hess pointed out a foundation wall around the open barnyard which he said once was covered and he pointed out a building on a near-by farm and informed us that considerable of the lumber used in that building was formerly part of the covering over the barnyard, that it had been put up seventy-five years ago and in the case of Triplex Farm a covered yard is simply reverting to methods in use three-quarters of a century ago.

We have spoken of the varieties of soil at Triplex Farm. Years ago there were at least three lime kilns in active operation. Today these kilns are not used, but on adjoining farms they still burn lime and Mr. Hess secures his lime supply from his next door neighbor at a very reasonable price of fifteen cents a bushel.

On limestone soil it is easy to grow alfalfa. Silage and alfalfa form an almost ideal ration which, when supplemented with well chosen grains, enable the owner to produce milk at a minimum cost. Such a ration too is suitable for growing and developing young stock.

The professor is a believer in local advertising. At the entrance to the farm we noticed a blackboard on which appeared the name of the farm and the address while beneath it was a written notice "Purebred Holstein Bull Calves for Sale" more evidence that the proprietor is up to date in his methods. Water for use in the house and building comes from a spring on a near-by hillside. A reservoir has been dug and the water piped to convenient places in the barn and homestead. At present the farm office is one of the living rooms. On the back of one of the doors of an old-fashioned secretaire, we noticed a display of prize ribbons won in competition at near-by fairs with exhibits of Holsteins and honey, for on Triplex Farm there are about thirty colonies of bees as well as a large flock of White Leghorn fowls.

There is a good local demand for the products of Triplex Farm for the owner is a strong believer that

quality and quality always brings customers. We do not know whether Mr. Hess regards teaching or farming as his major business but we understand that he has been very successful in both and we can assure our readers that anybody caring to pay a visit to this Cumberland County farm will be well repaid for their time and trouble.

Mendel

GREGOR MENDEL, who gave to science the laws of heredity that have made his name immortal, was a monk in the monastery of Konigen kloster in Brunn, Austria. He began his work as a teacher in the technical school at Brunn and continued his studies at the University of Vienna. The monastery garden was his laboratory, where he observed the cycles of reproduction in plants. In 1865 he announced his discoveries before the Natural History Society of Brunn, but received no recognition. Besides making many experiments with small animals he grew and studied at least 10,000 plants performing nearly 300 cross-fertilizations.

The successful farmer of today doesn't seem to be worrying so much about the passage of the farm relief bill as he is about whether he will have enough pasture this summer to feed all of his dairy cows. The farmer who has enough cows and the right kind, and plenty of feed for them will worry along, no matter what congress does.—*Wabasha Herald*.

"Advertising is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent or commodity."—*Elbert Hubbard*.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Across the Water

AN ENGLISH dairyman who retailed milk produced by his animals put forward an unusual defense when accused of selling milk deficient in fat. The defense was that the man in charge of that particular round or route, milked two or three of the cows and, finding that he did not require all the milk produced by the cows under his charge, about half milked the last cow, with the result that the richer milk was left and the lower testing milk delivered to the customers. The magistrate evidently thought that incomplete milking might be an excuse but was no legal justification, for the dairyman, a man 75 years old, had to pay a substantial fine.

Another English dairyman had a dairy herd which drank from a brook into which sewage was allowed to flow. Some of the cattle died and a deputation from the county farmers organization—the Derbyshire Farmers' Union, called upon the District Council in an effort to obtain compensation. While not allowing the amount claimed, the Council agreed to pay \$600 to cover all claims for alleged pollution and agreed to supply the farmer with free water at a convenient place for his cattle.

A campaign to increase the use of fresh milk will be staged in Britain by the Empire Marketing Board, the E. M. B. as the Britishers call it. It is planned to expend \$125,000 in newspaper advertising, posters, distribution of literature and other forms of publicity. A full page advertisement appeared April 12 in the *Daily*

Mail and other newspapers will from time to time carry similar advertisements.

The sum of money mentioned is governmental aid. Future grants will depend upon the measure of support given by producers and distributors. A clause providing for some kind of a levy will probably be inserted in the 1928-29 Milk Contracts and the plans are that the E. M. B. will provide an equal amount to that collected from the producers and distributors. The tentative plans are to form a board or council made up of an equal number of producers and distributors, they to select as chairman an independent business man with a wide knowledge of commercial methods.

Earl Beauchamp, leader of the Liberal Party in the British House of Lords with the object, he says, of obtaining first hand knowledge of the problems of producers and distributors, has been maintaining three stores at his Malvern estate near London, a butchers, a poultry store, and another store which deals in fruit and vegetables.

During the past twelve months, he has sold 20 tons of apples, five tons of pears, and 20 tons of stone and small fruits. All the produce came from the Beauchamp farm and the results are so satisfactory that a nursery garden business has been added. The produce is sold direct to the consumer.

Earl Beauchamp says: "I have taken over an orchard of 21 acres, which previously was badly worked, and am having it conducted on more suitable lines. The result is that better produce is supplied, and the profits are greater. Then I have opened a model slaughterhouse in a building which formerly served as a hop kiln. I am determined to prove that farming can be made to pay well when the farmer is given a fair chance."

British farmers have been complaining about their assessments for tax purposes and the Government appointed a Central Valuation Committee to look into the matter. The committee made a number of interesting suggestions. One is that the purchase price of a place shall not be taken into consideration but a valuation made of all property in a district and the taxes assessed thereon. First the gross value of a farm is ascertained. The figure thus arrived at is divided into three separate items (1) the dwelling house, (2) the farm buildings other than the house and (3) the rest of the farm. The house and buildings together are taken as one-eighth of the entire valuation. The valuation on the house is set at sixty per cent of this, the buildings and barns as the other forty per cent. The rest of the farm is set at seven-eighths of the total valuation. This division is made because under the Rate and Valuation Act the buildings and land are only taxed on one-fourth of their gross value while the dwelling is taxed on its full value.

Valuation of property is generally left to the judgment of the assessors who make their own rules. It would be interesting to learn something about the rules assessors follow, if they have any.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herd sire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herd sire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Bulbs That Have Bloomed

THOSE of us who, for years, have been buying flowering bulbs for winter blooming, have realized how the cost of them has steadily risen, and so, more than ever, have wished to get as much use and pleasure as possible out of them. Again and again the question has been asked—"What do you do with your bulbs when they are through blooming?"

INDOOR BULBS

Because winter blooming bulbs are forced, they will not do well in the house, a second winter. When all through blooming, they are usually carried down cellar, and if left undisturbed all summer, most of them will begin to grow again in the fall, and if permitted to develop, will produce flowers, but of a very inferior nature, because the forcing has exhausted the vitality. A much better way to get further pleasure out of such bulbs, is to cut the tops off an inch or two from the top of the bulb, then set the pot in a dark, dry place for several weeks. When the soil is quite dry and hard, remove the bulb, shaking off all the dry soil from about the roots. Then lay the bulbs on a newspaper in the sun to dry thoroughly, turning them occasionally to avoid their becoming damp, or mildewed on one side, for should they become so, they will start to rot, and this will be the end of them. After being in the sun for about ten days, they should be hung in baskets in a dark dry place till fall. Then they should be planted out doors in some suitable spot, and the following spring they will produce flowers of normal size and profusion, the long rest, and the nourishment derived from the soil having restored much of the lost vitality.

OUTDOOR BULBS

At this season of the year, the same question arises regarding the outdoor spring flowering bulbs. After the beautiful blooms are gone, and the tops have died down, there is always a question as to whether they shall be left undisturbed where they are, or lifted, dried and replanted in the fall. This depends largely on the amount of ground at the disposal of the gardener. If that amount is large, and consequently the bulbs can be planted far apart, they may be left undisturbed and the plants for summer and fall blooming may be placed in between. However, the greatest care is necessary in doing this, because, to strike a tender bulb with even the smallest of garden tools is to injure it beyond repair. Bulbs are so very delicate, and so much more easily injured than fibrous plants. If they are of a choice variety it would be wiser to take them up, following the same procedure as in the case of the potted bulbs used in the winter. Since the crocus and the snowdrop as usually planted in lawns, they may be left from year to year, as they are all through blooming by the time it is necessary to mow the lawn. It is too bad that more of these early bloomers are not planted,

for they bring the first tidings of spring long before there are any other signs. On my own lawn the snowdrops have been in bloom as early as Washington's birthday.

EASTER LILIES

Easter lilies are so much more common than they used to be, that a word regarding their care might not be amiss. As each blossom fades, it should be cut off, as this will encourage the unfolding and perfection of every remaining bud. When the last flower is gone, the amount of water put on the plant should be decreased for about ten days. Then the main stem should be cut close to the root, and the same treatment given as to other bulbs. But instead of being left unplanted till fall, it may be set out in a sunny spot in the garden at once, and will produce flowers late in the summer. But not the fine ones that would be produced, if the bulb was allowed to rest. It is really better to wait, and to be rewarded by more and better blossoms. It is well to remember one thing—the enjoyment of the flowers in the winter or at Easter time need not be ended with the one season, with a little care, they may be made to bloom for years.

Kitchen Lore

IN BUYING cooking utensils, it is wise to see that lids fit snugly, so retaining all the savoriness of the food. Beans cooked in a bean pot with a close fitting cover are much more delicious than those baked in an open pan.

Empty the carpet sweeper or bag to the vacuum cleaner on a damp sheet of paper so that the dust will not scatter.

Dishes or silver that have been used for eggs, should be placed in cold water for the first washing. Hot suds only causes the egg to adhere more closely.

There is nothing better than a chamois skin for cleaning windows. After using, it should be carefully washed in warm soapy water, and pressed carefully on a flat surface to dry. If hung in the air or over a radiator, it will become hard and dry.

If the bottoms of rockers are well waxed, there will be no unsightly marks on the hardwood floors.

A good polish for steel is a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and turpentine, with enough emery powder to form a paste. Apply and polish with soft cloths.

A piece of rubber tubing over the ends of the faucets in the sink is a good protection against chipping the edges of glasses or dishes.

About the time people get old enough to know something, they begin to realize that they know nothing at all.

Worn Curtains

WHEN curtains have reached that stage where it is doubtful if they can be laundered once more, they should be put in a pillow case and allowed to soak in a tub of soapy water to which kerosene has been added. Remove the curtains when the water is dirty and repeat the process until all the dirt is removed. Rinse well, while still in the pillowcase, and hang on the line to dry in the same way. In this way all strain on the curtains will be avoided. They should be ironed and not put on a stretcher, for this would destroy them utterly.

A Damp Cellar

IN THESE days a "wet" cellar is unlawful, and even a damp cellar is undesirable. Much can be done to cure dampness by taking a couple of pounds of rough salt, and dividing it into four parts, putting each part into a tin can. These cans should be placed in the cellar and as the salt absorbs the dampness from the air, it will become saturated. Bring the cans up and stand them on the kitchen stove until the salt is dry again, when they should be returned to the cellar, and the process repeated when necessary.

The Humble Corn Stalk

SILK has been produced from corn stock pulp under a process invented by Dr. Bela Dörner, an Hungarian chemist. The process has been tested in the United States and plans are now under way to erect a factory in one of the central western states where the process will be tried out on a commercial scale.

Corn stock pulp has been made into transparent paper such as is used to wrap candy boxes. Corn stock pulp can be used in the making of lacquers, explosives, celluloids and other cellulose products in which cotton has heretofore been the principal base.

A New Refrigerant

WARNING against enthusiastic press endorsements of the new refrigerant, solid carbon dioxide, has been issued by the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. Solid carbon dioxide has a Fahrenheit temperature of 109 to 114 degrees below zero. It has long been known as a scientific curiosity, but, as a result of cheaper methods of manufacturing it has received much attention lately as a possible commercial refrigerant. Its great cooling power and its freedom from drip are attractive features but Dr. Charles Brooks says that the carbon dioxide gas it gives off may, under certain conditions, be distinctly harmful to fresh fruits and vegetables. Scientists claim that fruit and vegetables remain alive as long as the fresh product is in a marketable condition, and like any other living material, whether plant or animal, they respire, taking in oxygen and giving off carbon dioxide. Continued exposure of many fruits to a high percentage of carbon dioxide results in the development of objectionable flavors and this also causes certain storage troubles of apples and

potatoes. In overseas shipments of apples and pears there have been heavy losses caused by excessive accumulations of carbon dioxide in the ship holds. Our present knowledge of this subject is far too meager for indiscriminate use of this new refrigerant.

Fired First Shot at Fort Sumter

CLAIMED to be the man who actually fired the first shot at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, S. C., the actual beginning of the four year conflict between the North and the South, Brigadier General Felix H. Robertson died at Waco, Texas, April 20. General Robertson was the last of his rank in the Southern Confederacy, and the only native Texan to achieve this rank. He was born in Old Washington, March 9, 1839, when that place was the capital of the Texas republic, nearly three years after the battle of San Jacinto which decided the independence of the Texans, so that he was 89 years at the time of his death. His father, General Jerome B. Robertson, fought against the Mexicans in that war and also fought in the Civil War, succeeding General John B. Hood as commander of the Texas Brigade when Hood was made a Major General in the Army of Northern Virginia.

General Felix Robertson, who became a lawyer after the war, was reared in Independence, Texas, and was a student at Baylor University when that school was located there.

Little Kathryn, who was driving through the country with her uncle, clamored to be taken back to the city, claiming that there was nothing to see in the country. "Why," said her uncle, trying to distract her attention, "see all the pretty cows over in the pasture, and they can't hurt you because there is a fence around them."

Kathryn was silent a moment and then expressed her skepticism. "Huh," she said. "A cow jumped over the moon once, so I don't see why it couldn't jump over a fence."

What is declared to be the world's queerest church has been found recently by a missionary to the Arctic regions. It is constructed entirely of sealskins and stands on Blacklead Island, Cumberland Sound. Wood and other building material not being available, the men responsible for its erection sewed the skins together and stretched them over whalebone "girders."

Several nationally known business concerns have declared their intentions of abandoning either the majority or all of their billboard advertising. This information comes from the General Federation of Women's Clubs which has been making a sturdy and energetic fight to have billboards removed from rural districts and highways.

Mr. Henpeck—"It says that the newest fad is to adopt a chicken for a pet."

Mrs. Henpeck—"Just let me catch you doing it."

Courtship is the period during which the girl decides whether or not she can do any better.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
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MAY 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

What the Farmer Thinks

NOW that the presidential election is getting on the air again, candidates are beginning to stress the fact that they are farmers as well as business men. During the election before the last one, you will recall that candidate Harding told how much he thought of the farmer, and candidate Cox went down to his farm and had his picture taken with his cows. Then at the last election Mr. Coolidge visited the New England farm of his father and was pictured pitching hay and milking cows.

* *

Now they are picturing Lowden with one of his Holstein cows, and the committee has told Al. Smith to speak affectionately about farm relief. Even Mr. Hoover refers occasionally to some farm experience he had in California.

They all talk encouragingly to the farmers, and about farm problems, before election but sometimes "forget to remember" the farmer after election.—*Review-Herald Reporter, Plymouth, Wis.*

Tunney's Endorsement of Milk

ADVERTISEMENTS of cigarettes, patent medicines and other things, endorsed by prominent men and women, are constantly appearing upon the billboards and in the magazines and newspapers. Everyone reading these ads figures at once that the endorser has received considerable monetary consideration for the endorsement. Such suspicion, however, cannot pertain to the endorsement of milk given by Gene Tunney in an interview by Edward Anthony which appears in the May issue of *Farm and Fireside*. Mr. Anthony says that the champion is a fresh air fiend and asked him "What besides breathing all of the fresh air in sight, do you do to keep in condition when you are

not in training." And Tunney answered, "Well for one thing I drink lots of milk. I've cultivated the habit of drinking milk as a thirst quencher. Frequently when I feel thirsty during the day I drink milk instead of water. Of course I drink plenty of water too, but I've made it a point to develop the habit of drinking milk.

"Some people complain that consistent milk-drinking simply makes them fat. In my own case it hasn't worked out that way. I've found milk a muscle builder and a great general strengthener. I find that it creates energy and I regard it as a tonic. I can readily believe the story to the effect that a milk diet, more than anything else, was responsible for the success of the 'iron men' of Brown University's unbeaten football team of 1926."

This emphatic endorsement of milk both as a food and as a beverage should immediately be made use of by milk dealers and distributors. Just imagine what a cigarette manufacturer would do to obtain such a sincere testimonial for his wares. And best of all, everyone knows that there is no one interested in the milk business that can pay the pugilistic champion what his testimonial is worth as an advertisement.

What Sold the Goods

IN PHILADELPHIA some years ago representatives of the State and Federal Governments conducted an investigation in an effort to determine which appeal used in advertising milk was the most affective. Representatives of 400 families were questioned, and the answers showed the appeal of food value first; quality, second; dealer's name, third; cleanliness, fourth; freshness, fifth; and its food value for children, sixth. The appeal of price was mentioned only twice among the 400 replies.

Exterminate the Warble

A BILL before Congress at the present time asks for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used in a campaign to exterminate or control the ox warble or cattle grub. A story of this pest and of the damage it does appeared in the April 22d issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The leather trade as well as the dairy cattle industry are affected by this pest and it is to their interest that it be controlled or exterminated. It is claimed that nine million hides are annually damaged by the grub.

Seasonable Trade

WHILE many speakers before bodies of farmers mention the amount of food that is brought into this country from South America, practically all of them overlook our exports to these countries. That there is a seasonable trade is shown by a recent shipment from San Francisco to Buenos Aires. The Gothic Star is now making its trip with 18,000,000 eggs on board. They are shipped under refrigeration. The eggs come from California and Washington.

In South America, where they have summer when we are having winter and vice versa, they are now

going into the season of egg scarcity and consequently high prices, so it is more profitable to ship to the southern hemisphere than it is to sell eggs in the United States. With constant improvements in transportation and refrigeration, larger shipments are being made and this is true of exports as well as imports. Old views on world trade will have to be revised in order to keep up with changing conditions.

Tuberculosis Decreasing

AT THE packing centers the proportion of tuberculous animals among the cattle and hogs slaughtered is growing less. In 1922 it was four per cent and at the present time only two per cent of the animals are found infected. Yet there are 69 counties in the United States in which the degree of infection is estimated to be more than 15 per cent.

A number of agencies are working toward reduction says Dr. A. E. Wight of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wight mentions the packers who pay a premium of ten cents per hundred weight for hogs coming from a modified accredited area; city health officials who have forced dairy cattle testing in the "milk sheds" of their cities by refusing to allow milk to be sold from untested cows; the cooperative efforts of the States and Federal government in providing funds for testing and for compensating owners of infected animals, and the field force of veterinarians and workers.

During the last six months of 1927 about 262,000 cattle, mostly dairy animals, were moved interstate after passing a successful tuberculin test. About 1,600 reactors were detected in the same tests.

Dr. Wight says that plans are being worked out for a limited test of poultry flocks. Tubercular poultry is said to be a frequent cause of tubercular hogs.

No Scrub Bulls in Three Counties

THREE counties in the United States are now entirely free from scrub and grade bulls. The thirty-fourth quarterly report on the "Better Sires—Better Stock" plan, issued by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, shows that 17,214 persons have agreed to use purebred sires exclusively and that 44 counties each have at least 100 participants in the work.

Give Pastures a Good Start

THERE is usually a tendency to turn the cows on pasture before it is ready. Feed shortage, high feed prices, and less work, contribute to the desire on the part of the farmer to get the cows on pasture. Too much haste in changing from winter feeding to pasture is often an expensive practice. The farmer who turns his cows on pasture before it is well started very seldom, if ever, has a good pasture during the summer unless he has a large acreage per cow or the season is exceptionally favorable. Grass can not make any headway from the roots alone. The roots store enough food to start the plant in the spring, but after this reserve is gone the plant must have leaves

out in the sunshine if other leaves and stems can grow. Often the farmer who has his cows running all over the pasture in early spring wonders why the grass grows so slowly. In changing from dry feed to pasture it is well to go a little slow. After the grass has a good start turn the cows on it for two or three hours the first day, giving them the usual feeding of silage, hay and grain before they are turned out. A gradual change will eliminate most of the grassy odors from the milk, will keep the cows from scouring out badly, and the additional feed will help to meet the increased demand from heavier production.—*Illinois Dairy News Letter.*

For Boys and Girls

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by the National Broadcasting Company for broadcasting the evening meeting of the 4-H club delegates which will be held June 22d at the second national club camp in Washington, D. C.

There are 600,000 American boys and girls who are members of the 4-H clubs. These clubs will meet on the evening of June 22d and listen to a program which will include speakers and musicians of national reputation.

The second national 4-H club camp is to be held on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture June 21-26. Each state is entitled to send four club members, two girls and two boys, as delegates. Forty-one states were represented at the first national 4-H club camp held June, 1927 at the same place.

Gasoline Taxation and Consumption

TAXATION of gasoline in 1927 produced a total net revenue of \$258,966,851, according to information collected from State authorities by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. Of this, \$182,095,503 was available for the construction and maintenance of State highways under the supervision of the State highway departments and \$55,440,161 was apportioned to counties for local road purposes. All but 4 per cent of the net receipts were allotted for road purposes, including the payment of interest and retirement charges on highway bonds. The yield of the tax constituted an important contribution to the total highway revenue.

The tax was collected in every state but Massachusetts and New York, the rate ranging from two to five cents per gallon.

The returns indicate an increase in gasoline consumption over 1926 in all but two states. Including estimates for the two states in which the tax was not imposed, it is indicated that 10,596,000,000 gallons of gasoline were used by motor vehicles during the year, an increase of 8.2 per cent over 1926. The average consumption per motor vehicle was 458 gallons.

If you can't see anything good in the other fellow's herd, you are very apt to overlook a lot of weak points in your own.

Oil and water mix fully as well as romance and common sense.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere

The Answer Is Simple!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee to members for this service is 25 cents per animal. Fifty cents to non-members.

In filling out the application for registry of your unregistered animals use the name and number of the sires and dams as they appear on the registry certificates.

If the sire or dam is registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned by registered mail with the registry certificate of their offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year old, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males.

Fifty Cent Transfer Fee to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred to new owners through the New Association at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SIX STATES NOW REPRESENTED

\$10.00 for a Life Membership

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

A College Course for the Professional Cow Jockey

(Continued from page 232 of our April 22d issue)

IN OUR investigation into the making of fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, and concealing the facts from the public which we exposed in our September 8, 1926, issue, the political influence that was shielding and protecting Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Superintendent of the dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital, exerts such a dominating influence over the College that those in charge of the work of supervising the making of official records not only continued to send testers to Springfield State Hospital after they had uncovered fraud but also concealed the facts from the public.

When the College authorities were asked about the results of the investigation at Springfield State Hospital and Mr. Farr's methods of making official records they replied to the effect that the whole matter had been taken out of their hands by the Board of Regents.

When politicians so dominate the affairs of a Registry Association and the affairs of our Agricultural Colleges that both the Association and the College are used to promote fraud and speculation; when the lips of the College authorities are sealed so that they do not dare talk, can you imagine a more corrupt state of affairs?

It has been over two years since the Maryland Agricultural College conducted their investigation at Springfield State Hospital, and it has been over two years since their lips were sealed by corrupt politics. Is it not time that the citizens in the State of Maryland demand that the influence on the Board of Regents which was responsible for shielding and protecting Mr. Farr and sealing the lips of the College authorities be removed and exposed?

Recently we received a communication from one College Professor who, after leaving the employment of the College and thus is no longer dominated by the political influence on the Board of Regents, unsolicited has written us a very nice letter commending us for exposing the Springfield State Hospital affair and highly commending the two testers who made the investigation and who left their positions rather than be parties to the "hush up" affair.

This man was right at the College, knew the inside and in referring to our exposure said that we had not deviated from the truth in any one point.

If the management of the Old Registry Association is not in league with that influence on the Board of Regents in the State of Maryland that was shielding and protecting Mr. Farr, why have not the officers of that Association disclosed the guilty parties and insisted that the influence within the Board of Regents that was responsible for permitting Mr. Farr to continue the making of records be removed?

Why has the Registry Association permitted the making of official records to be continued at Springfield State Hospital under the same managing influence that College authorities state was shielding and protecting Mr. Farr?

If a group of politicians and speculators are in control of the affairs of the Old Registry Association and are using that Association to promote their Political Welfare and Exploit the Holstein-Friesian Industry in the Show Ring and through the making of forced and exaggerated records as has been charged, if any member of this inside Political Clique should be found guilty of practicing dishonest and deceptive methods in the showing of cattle or in the making of records, could the public expect the Political ring to turn on one of their own members?

Has not the attempt on the part of the Political Management of the Old Registry Association to hush up the Maryland affair, shield the guilty parties and continue the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital just as if nothing had happened, about what the public should expect?

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES GIVE SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO MAKE FORCED AND EXAGGERATED RECORDS

It is a recognized scientific fact that the normal percentage of butterfat to be found in a cow's milk is fixed by heredity. The percentage of fat may vary greatly in the milk of different animals of the same breed and of different breeds but does not vary to any great degree in the same animal throughout her normal life of health and usefulness.

It is because of the above known fact that cows that produce milk carrying a high percentage of butterfat are selected for breeding purposes. So much stress has been placed on the butterfat percentage in selecting breeding stock that the speculators who have been exploiting the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry have devised a system of feeding whereby it is possible to temporarily increase the butterfat percentage for the purpose of making so-called official records, and thus misrepresent the cow's true ability and worth.

The enormous sums of money that have been expended by Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations to circulate propaganda and publicity relative to the value of so-called official records have not only been the means of swaying the dairy public into believing that official records are valuable, but rich and poor alike have paid or agreed to pay large sums of money for breeding stock with imaginary values based entirely upon the exaggerated or trick records.

Some textbook writers on dairy cattle subjects have gone so far as to incorporate in their textbooks chapter after chapter on how to fit and feed cows on official test. Although these Professors contend that the official records are of scientific value, after more than a quarter of a century those who have been advocating the making of official records are unable to demonstrate the value of these records from an economical dairy and breeding standpoint. On the contrary, such records have exerted a destructive influence—started thousands of dairymen on the road to financial ruin and greatly hindered the progress and advancement of the breed.

The movement has been fostered and kept alive by speculators who have been exploiting the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry. They have used the Registry Association, its finances and its influence until we see Agricultural Colleges aiding the speculators.

The following paragraphs are quoted from a textbook prepared by a College Professor who is recognized generally as an authority on dairy cattle subjects. We will grant that he is an authority but we regret that he has permitted his knowledge of trick methods of feeding dairy cattle to be incorporated in a textbook and taught in the College classroom to train young men in the art of practicing trick or deceptive dairy methods to be used in deceiving and defrauding the dairy public:

FEEDING COWS ON OFFICIAL TEST

"Official Testing of Dairy Cows.—Of far-reaching importance in the rapid development of the dairy industry in this country have been the advanced registry systems established by the various dairy breed associations. **These official records of production, which are carefully supervised by representatives of the state experiment stations or of the breed associations, have furnished breeders a reliable basis for the improvement of their herds through the selection of animals of known high-producing capacity.** In purchasing foundation purebred animals breeders have come more and more to rely upon advanced registry records and less upon show yard successes alone. Consequently the securing of a high official record greatly increases the value not only of the cow herself, but also of her offspring. Naturally, therefore, breeders are taking a keen interest in official testing work.

"The feeding and management of cows on forced production is fully as much of an art as of a science. Starting with a cow of high productive capacity, which is always necessary, the completion of a notable record depends largely upon the intelligent feeding and painstaking care of an expert herdsman. The rations and methods employed by leading breeders differ quite widely in many details. In fact, nearly every champion cow has received a somewhat different ration from the other record-breaking cows. This indicates that there are no secret formulas or methods of management which are outstanding in their superiority over all others.

"The many details of feeding and caring for cows on official test can not be considered here, but only certain general principles on which breeders are generally agreed. It is hoped that these may be helpful to the beginner.

"Fitting Cows for Official Test.—The highest production of which a cow is capable, whether in a 7-day test or on a yearly record, can be secured only when she is carefully fitted, or fattened, before she freshens. By having a cow calve in high condition she draws heavily on the store of fat in her body during the fore part of the lactation period, as has been explained in an earlier chapter. Therefore her yield of milk, and especially of fat, is much larger than if she had calved in only fair condition.

"Cows which are to be run on official test are usually

allowed a somewhat longer dry period before freshening than normal, so there may be plenty of time for the cow to become rested from the strain of her previous lactation period and to put on the desired amount of flesh. The dry period for test cows will usually range from 6 to 12 weeks, probably not averaging over 8 weeks. Often the cows are allowed to rest for 3 or 4 weeks, being fed little or no concentrates, and are then fitted for the following lactation period.

"Some breeders differentiate between 'soft fitting' and 'hard fitting,' using the former method for 7-day test, and 'hard fitting' for yearly records. 'Soft fitting' means getting cows very fat with soft flesh, which will come off quickly with proper handling after the cow freshens. By this method the percentage of fat in a 7-day Holstein test is often increased from the normal fat percentage of 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher. Soft fitting is not believed to be conducive to maximum yields on long time tests, however. In soft fitting, concentrate mixtures are used which are not high in protein. For example, a common one is equal parts of ground corn or hominy feed, ground oats, wheat bran, and linseed meal. Often less linseed meal is fed than in this mixture. Ground barley may be substituted for part of the corn and oats. The cow is fed practically all of such a mixture that she will clean up, along with plenty of good legume hay and silage, and often with soaked beet pulp or roots in addition. A large Holstein cow, weighing 1,600 lb., may take 25 lb. or more a day of concentrates while she is being fitted.

"For yearly tests cows are more commonly 'hard fitted,' as it is called, by feeding a concentrate mixture somewhat richer in protein than when 'soft fitting' is practiced. The mixture is, however, usually lower in protein than the 'test mixture' fed when the cows are on test. In 'hard fitting,' cows are usually fattened for a somewhat longer period than in 'soft fitting.' Cows thus fitted are said to store a harder fat, which does not come off as quickly as with 'soft fitting.' Commonly one-fourth to one-third of the concentrate mixture will be bran, and the proportions of corn and oats will be somewhat smaller, and of linseed meal or other protein-rich feeds higher, than in the 'soft fitting' mixture mentioned.

"A typical mixture is 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. linseed meal, 100 lb. ground corn or hominy feed, gluten feed, 50 lb., 50 lb. cottonseed meal, and 100 lb. ground oats. Many different combinations are successfully used, and the choice should depend in large part on the feeds which are most economical under one's own condition."

In the above chapters on "Feeding Cows on Official Test" the author admits that the requirements for the making of a high official record is the combination of a good cow and a skilled herdsman—that the cow should be specially fitted and cared for before and during the test and he describes a system to be followed. In the seventh paragraph he makes the frank admission that it is possible under favorable conditions to increase the butterfat percentage of a Holstein cow that normally tests 3.5 so that she will test 6 or 7 per cent or even higher. In other words the author describes a system of feeding and fitting cows for official test and admits that by the system it is possible to misrepresent

the animal's normal ability to produce butterfat by 100 per cent.

The author's statement in reference to the value to be placed on records reminds us of the story relating to a colored gentleman who had been arrested and tried for stealing chickens. When his lawyer told him he was acquitted he asked if that meant he would have to return the chickens.

(Continued in our next issue)

Concentrated Milk as a World Food

CONCENTRATED milk has become an important international manufactured food. There is hardly a single country which does not consume this product in some form.

Many kinds of concentrated milk enter into international trade, including condensed, full-cream and skimmed, sweetened and unsweetened; powdered full-cream and skimmed prepared with or without sugar; sterilized milk and cream; malted milk and infants' food.

Different countries use this concentrated milk for different purposes. In the United States and Canada condensed and evaporated full-cream milk is used as a substitute for fresh milk, while large amounts enter into the manufacture of ice cream, confections and bakery products. Powdered milk is used mainly by manufacturers of chocolate and in bakeries. In the United Kingdom, the world's largest consumer of imported milk, the greatest quantities consumed are of the sweetened skimmed variety, which is used as a substitute for fresh milk. In Switzerland, Denmark and Norway, a very small amount of condensed milk is consumed as food. The use of evaporated milk as a food is growing in France, Spain, Germany and other European countries that are inadequately supplied with fresh milk.

In the Far East condensed sweetened milk is used primarily as infants' food and nourishment for children and invalids. The natives of many of these Asiatic countries use condensed milk as a confection and also

as a "spread." Milk was never a part of the diet of many of these eastern nationalities, so educational programs have been inaugurated to teach the natives the use of concentrated milk, and as a result they are gradually adopting milk as a food. Evaporated and sterilized milks are commonly used by the foreign white population in Asia in preference to the local supply of fresh milk.

In Australia and New Zealand concentrated milk is used for food. In South America it is consumed as a confection by the Indians, while the Spanish element likes a very sweet milk known as "dulce de leche." All Spanish-speaking countries use condensed and evaporated milk as food. Cuba is the largest per capita user of condensed sweetened milk in the world.

The total world production of concentrated milk is difficult to determine. In 1925, according to a bulletin recently issued by the commerce department, it is estimated to have reached approximately 3,500,000,000 pounds, of which output the United States accounted for more than 60 per cent. The Netherlands was the next largest producer, making about 10 per cent, while the United Kingdom and Canada each produced in the neighborhood of 3 per cent.

The World War greatly influenced the export trade of the United States. In the abnormal year of 1919 American concentrated milk exports amounted to 80 per cent of the total world shipments, while in 1925, only six years later, these had declined to 20 per cent. Before the war this country's export trade in concentrated milk was insignificant but it looks now as if America will, for many years, be an important factor in the world's concentrated milk business.

Records of milk production in Great Britain are published annually by the Ministry of Agriculture. The book in which these records appear is called the Register of Dairy Cattle. In volume nine, recently issued, 65% of the cows entered therein are of dual-purpose type. There are herds of registered black and white cattle in every county in England, Scotland and Wales with only one exception, Huntingdonshire.



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Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm
S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County Union Deposit, Pa.

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the bull used on the daughters
of my Senior Sire,

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

is from a cow that made 31.36
lb. butter in 7 days—127.44
lb. butter in 30 days as a junior
four-year-old. Her dam is a
31.3 lb. daughter of Princess
of Oakdale, a 30.59-lb. cow.
The results are in every way
satisfactory.

COME AND LOOK US OVER

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna County Montrose, Pa.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-
sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and
just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters
of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few
good cows of her quality I think that I
can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has
never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Succulent Dairy Feeds

By A. E. PERKINS

COWS are at their best when pasture or other green feed forms the bulk of their ration. Winter cuts off the supply of these feeds and other conditions often make their use impractical.

Corn silage has become a standard ingredient in the winter ration in most of the larger dairies. It provides succulence—succulence is a general term here used to describe the tonic or conditioning properties of green feeds which are not generally found in the dry feeds forming the bulk of the usual winter ration. It not only supplies succulent feed but also affords a convenient and economical way of harvesting, storing, and feeding the corn crop. It is unfortunate that the overhead expense and various practical difficulties involved prevent the use of silage for the smaller herds (less than 10 cows) as well.

Where it is impractical to use corn silage it is often possible to supply succulence to advantage in some other form. One of the root crops, as carrots, beets, or mangels, may be grown for the purpose. Because of the high labor requirement for growing, harvesting storing, and feeding these crops, they can not profitably make so large a proportion of the commercial dairy ration as corn silage. Doubtless smaller amounts of these feeds, which would still furnish an adequate supply of the succulent properties to be of great benefit to the cow and her production, could be grown and fed to advantage, especially where silage is not available. Mangels are probably the most practical of these crops to raise.

They grow largely above ground and the labor required to harvest them is less than that required by the other root crops.

The pumpkin, interplanted with corn or grown alone, is a crop frequently used to provide succulence for dairy cows. Pumpkins are especially useful for this purpose in late fall and early winter. However, since they are bulky, require much space for storage, and decay easily, they are not well adapted to late winter and spring use.

Cull apples and potatoes are usually well liked by dairy cows. Although these commodities are not likely to be produced especially for dairy feeding, yet they are often available as waste products and can be fed to advantage. All these succulent feeds must be protected from freezing to be available during the winter season when they are most needed.

Apple pomace either fresh or ensiled may be utilized to advantage as a succulent feed for dairy cows. This by-product of cider manufacture has been shown experimentally to be practically equal in feeding value to corn silage. Being more compact, it can be ensiled to better advantage than corn, in heaps, pits, or small improved silos. Dried apple pomace has appeared on the market in some sections of the country. Its value is much the same as that of dried sugar beet pulp.

Sugar beet pulp, which is available on the market in dry form, possesses considerable value as a source of succulence. It can be easily stored and used whenever and wherever needed. The dried material is commonly soaked with about three times its own weight of water. In this condition it has practically the same chemical composition as corn silage. Usually it is too high in price to permit its economical use on as liberal a scale as would be the practice with silage. Like the roots and similar materials it may sometimes be used to advantage in smaller quantities and would probably be worth more under some conditions than is indicated by its composition in comparison with other feeds. Sugar beet pulp is highly prized by expert feeders for use in the rations of cows that are being forced for heavy production. It is also a favorite ingredient with manufacturers of proprietary feeds.

Molasses is used by the manufacturers of proprietary mixed feeds to add to the attractiveness of these feeds. Neither cane nor beet molasses, at prices prevailing in Ohio, can be profitably used in large quantities to compete with corn or other grains as a source of energy in the ration. Where other succulent material is lacking, however, it may very likely be used to advantage in small quantities on account of the benefit to the animal resulting from its appetizing, tonic, and conditioning properties.

Summarizing, we may say that there are numerous feeds that may be used in connection with the winter ration to take the place, in part at least, of the tonic effect inherent in summer pasture.

When the possible exception of apple pomace, silage is the only one of these feeds that ordinarily can be used with profit as a major portion of the dairy ration, in competition with the common dry feeds.

Because of high cost of production, high market price, or high cost of storing and feeding, the others can profitably comprise only a much smaller part of

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Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

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The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

the commercial dairy ration. Some one or more of these materials may be provided regularly in small amounts to good advantage or more freely if available at a favorable price. Their use is likely to result in a decided benefit to the condition and well-being of the animals and also an increase of production and profits.

The use of succulent feeds would go a long way toward eliminating the supposed need of nostrums and prepared tonics, purchased by many farmers at exorbitant prices.

Milk Increases Value

AT THE third annual meeting of The American Dry Milk Institute at Chicago, April 26, P. J. Shortt, bakery service man for the Institute, reported that the sales of dry skim milk are largest in those territories where the bakery supply salesman has the best understanding of the value of milk and he personally found the bakers intensely interested in what they may say to their customers about white bread enriched with milk solids. There were several reports that when bread contained plenty of milk solids the consumption was increased.

Dr. H. E. Van Norman, who was retained as president of the Institute, said that widespread public interest in milk affords the baker an opportunity to improve the quality and consequently increase the sales of his loaves by the use of milk solids.

Professor S. I. Bechdel, Pennsylvania State College, reported that when a group of thirty-five calves were fed a ration containing dry skim milk, digestive disturbances were materially lessened.

Milk Definitions

DAIRYMEN know milk but to give a definition offhand would puzzle quite a number of us. When it became the duty of the United States Department of Agriculture to enforce the Federal Import Milk Act it became necessary to have some standard definitions and when the regulations were drawn up these were the definitions included.

MILK: The whole, fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and five days after calving, or such longer periods as may be necessary to render the milk practically free from colostrum.

CREAM: That portion of milk rich in milk fat which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force.

EVAPORATED MILK: The product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from milk, or from milk with the adjustment, if necessary, of the ratio of fat to non-fat solids by the addition of or the abstraction of cream. It contains not less than 7.8% of milk fat, and not less than 25.5% of total milk solids; provided, the sum of milk fat and total milk solids be not less than 33.7%.

CONDENSED MILK: Evaporated milk in the manufacture of which sterilization of milk and cream is a necessary and usual process.

SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK: The product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water of milk to which sugar (sucrose) has been added. It contains not less than 8% of milk fat and not less than 28% of total milk solids.

COLOSTRUM: The udder secretion near the time of parturition. It contains a high percentage of albumen and less casein and sugar and more mineral salts than normal milk. It is yellowish in color, of unpleasant odor and salty taste. Its specific gravity ranges from 1.040 to 1.090. It is laxative in action on the young animal and contains protective substances of value in maintaining its health.

International Boys Judging Team

THE Boone County 4-H club dairy cattle judging team is expected to represent United States in the English Royal Livestock Show which will be held next July at Wye, Kent, near London, England. This Boone County team representing Nebraska won the 4-H Club Dairy Championship last fall at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn. The team that will represent the United States, consists of Joe King and Jesse A. Bilheu of Albion, with Russel D. Hughes, Boone, Nebraska. Their local club leader was C. C. Girardot of Albion, and they were coached by M. L. Flack, Nebraska Dairy Extension Specialist.

Poultry House Bulletin

POULTRY Houses and Fixtures is the name of Farmers Bulletin 1554-F just published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The authors, M. A. Jull and A. R. Lee say that while certain general principles apply to all poultry house construction, local conditions determine the exact type that will give best results. Those intending to build are advised to consult the Poultry Department at their Agricultural State College or State Experiment Station.

Comfort, economy and convenience are the three chief things to consider in building poultry houses. The bulletin includes sections on location of buildings, on brooders and laying houses and reviews the topic of artificial lights in poultry houses. Much has been said about glass substitutes which are advertised to favor the entrance of ultra-violet rays which glass does not. The bulletin states that "at present sufficient investigational work has not been conducted to determine their efficiency in transmitting ultra-violet rays."

Breeding is the regulation of the progeny by the control of the parents with a view to improvement. Breeding is an art, not a science. Science is a matter of absolute accuracy. Art is always approximate. No man ever made a mating and secured exactly what he bred for. Variation is at once the hope and despair of the breeder. Breeding is constructive; it is building something; going somewhere with a definite object.—C. W. Gay.

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East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 8-9-10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis. Clark's Commercial Classic.
May 12—Lynn, Pa. Bruclyn Farm Dispersal, R. Bruce Williams, owner.
May 16—Rock Stream, N. Y., Triangle Farm Dispersal, H. L. Orr, owner.
May 16—Toronto, Ontario, The Canadian National Holstein Club Sale.
May 17—Elmira, N. Y., Chenango County Holstein Breeder's 4th Annual Sale.
May 19—Gall, California, T. L. McEneaney's Sale of Purebred Holsteins.
May 22—Frederick, Maryland, Frederick County Breeders' Sale.
May 22—Rochester, Minnesota, Paul Brown Dispersal.
May 29—Milwaukee, Wis., 9th Cooperative National Sale.
July 7—Hamline, Minn., National Ormsby Sale.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.

ANOTHER GOOD CUMBERLAND VALLEY SALE

Despite a rainy day there was a good attendance at the Lear sale held April 21st on the J. H. Lear farm near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Penna. Owing to a strong wind and the general disagreeableness of the day the sale was held on the barn floor and the spectators gathered on the floor or ranged themselves on the beams and hay mows. Satisfactory prices were realized. Mr. Lear sold thirty-two head, thirteen under a year old, including several calves under two months. Ivo V. Otto, of Boiling Springs, put in six head, one of which was nine months old. His Boiling Springs Tweede Segis brought \$352.50, being struck off to Jesse Lehman, of Carlisle. Boiling Springs Mabel Segis went for \$295 to E. C. Rumbaugh, of Elizabethville. The Otto consignment averaged \$209.17.

The sale top was \$355 for Fern Ormsby Buttercup a two-year-old heifer just fresh, a daughter of the former Lear herdsire Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia. Her granddam, Thornwood Johanna Korndyke was one of Mr. Lear's two foundation animals and was purchased January 1, 1915. Fern Ormsby Buttercup fell to the bid of Norton Krueger of Carlisle, Penna.

Ormsby Burke Johanna Bess with 75% the same blood lines as Fern Ormsby Buttercup was struck off to Jesse Lehman, of Carlisle, for \$312.50. Jesse, a full sister to this animal, fresh February 27, went for \$315 to George B. Freeman, of Loysville. The top price for a male was \$305 for the herdsire, Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d, a real show bull just three years old. He was purchased to head the herd at the Chester County Home, Embreysville, Penna.

There were thirty-eight head in the sale, thirty-two from the Lear dairy, several of these less than two months old. Following the usual custom we are including these with their dam so that the average for the Lear cattle was \$273.12 for twenty-five head. S. R. Miller assisted by tester Raudabaugh managed the sale with George Deitch as auctioneer. All of the cattle were fully accredited.

THE CHESTNUT HILL FARM DISPERSAL

In order to settle the estate of the late owner, F. R. Babcock, the Babcock herd was dispersed on the Chestnut Hill Farm near Gibsonia, Pennsylvania, March 26. A total of \$10,265 was realized for 58 cows, an average of \$176.98. A few years ago many large records were made in this herd with the usual results, for a number of the animals now offered had faulty udders. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$415 which was obtained for the herdsire Bell Farm Colantha Lad, struck off to John O. Ream of Berlin, Penna. Mr. Ream purchased twenty animals in this sale paying \$4,155 for them. Representatives of the Muller Farmhouse, Gibsonia, Penna., took four head including the top female, Dulcevista Echo Mayo Ormsby, a four-year-old. There were twenty buyers, all from Pennsylvania.

BRUCLYN HERD DISPERSAL

Month by month as the supervisor of the Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association issues his reports it will be noticed that cows from Bruclyn Farm stand high up in the list. In the report for January he shows fifteen cows out of twenty-one in the dairy on the quality list. No other herd in the Association had so many quality cows that month. In the report for March, Edna, a member of this herd, tied for second place in the Association with 2,062 lb. milk, 80.4 lb. fat, while another member of the herd was in ninth position with 1,739 lb. milk, 62.4 lb. fat. The Bruclyn cows from a dairy standpoint are young, ranging from two to eight years old. They are milked twice a day and given the general farm and feed Mr. Williams gives his cattle.

The senior herdsire is Korndyke The Potentate whose dam was a big producer and whose sire, The Potentate, was very prominent a few years ago in the advertising pages of the breed papers. He is backed by some great cows and tremendous records. Mr. Williams has announced that he will sell all his animals at public auction May 12, and Korndyke The Potentate and ten of his daughters will be in the sale. The junior herdsire is Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe purchased by Mr. Williams at the Berks farm dispersal last fall. This young bull has some tremendous records back of him. His own sire King Piebe 19th won many honors in the show ring. In 1924 as a junior

yearling he was first in his class at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs. He was second at the New York State Fair and took third place at the National Dairy Show. He was by King Piebe whose offspring won many championships at the great fairs and his dam was Soldene Beets DeKol, 1,113.83 lb. butter in a year.

Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe was from the noted record maker Eco-Sylv Mechthilde. As a senior two-year-old this young cow was credited with 29.89 lb. butter, 703.8 lb. milk in seven days, 117.12 lb. butter, 3,092.1 lb. milk in thirty days. She set a new mark for milk production for a Pennsylvania two-year-old. When four years six months old, she was again tested and this time was credited with 34.16 lb. butter in seven days, 135.62 lb. butter in thirty days, while in ten months she produced 932.72 lb. butter, 19,233.1 lb. milk. Her sire was Champion Echo-Sylvia Pontiac whose dam, May Echo Sylvia, is the only cow that ever produced 1,000 lb. milk in seven days. The dam's dam has a 30.43 lb. butter record with 724.5 lb. milk during the week.

The Bruclyn herd is under State and Federal supervision and Mr. Williams announces that a sixty-day retest privilege will be given. As Mr. Williams is a capable judge as well as a good feeder and caretaker those who attend the sale May 12, which will be held on the farm at Lynn, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, can confidently expect to be offered attractive stock.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

During April there were 29 herds enrolled in the Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association and they contained 332 cows in milk. Eight of the ten highest producers during the month were registered Holsteins, six from the Boiling Springs herd. Dolly, a member of this herd was first with 67.7 lb. fat, 1,692 lb. milk. Reba of the same herd was third with 66.4 lb. fat. Paul C. Gible of Mechanicsburg owned the cows in second and fourth places, Aggie being credited with 66.6 lb. fat, 1,903 lb. milk and Brookside with 65 lb. fat, 1,912 lb. milk. Albert Koste's Dorinda, a registered Holstein, was sixth with 62.8 lb. fat, 1,959 lb. milk, the highest milk flow reported by tester Raudabaugh for the ten leading producers. There were 95 cows that exceeded 40 lb. fat, 33 had better than 50 lb., 117 each gave over a thousand pounds of milk and 63 over 1,200 lb. milk.

COVENTRY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

On March 1st the Coventry Cow Testing Association finished its sixth year with 19 members who had been in the whole year, and two part of the year. The report shows an increase of 253 lb. milk, 5.3 lb. butterfat above the previous year's results. During the year there were 597 cows in the Association all or part of the time. The average amount of milk produced was 8,107 lb. The average for butterfat was 313.6 lb. per cow.

According to the tester's figures the average value of product per animal was \$354.15. The cost of feed was \$118.87 being divided into \$59.20 for grain and \$59.67 for roughage including pasture. The return for each dollar expended for feed was \$2.98. The feed cost per 100 lb. milk was \$1.47 and the feed cost per lb. fat \$3.38.

The biggest producer for butterfat was a registered Holstein owned by Arthur High of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. She is credited with 591 lb. fat, 16,751 lb. milk. Her milk production, however, was exceeded by a registered Holstein in the State Institution Herd at Pennhurst, credited with 18,162 lb. milk. Her production of fat was 577.6 lb. and stood

second on the list. Institution cows occupied the four next highest places for fat production.

The Institution Herd consisting of 85 animals, all registered Holsteins, stood first for average milk and butterfat production, the figures being 11,567 lb. milk, 404.6 lb. fat. A Guernsey herd of 35 cows stood next with 374.5 lb. fat. The Holstein herd of Arthur High was third with 361.4 lb. fat, 10,381 lb. milk, and the seventeen cow registered Holstein Dairy of H. L. Stoltzfus was fourth with 347.5 lb. fat, 10,191 lb. milk. L. R. Shingle is the tester in charge. Of the ten herds that averaged 300 lb. or more of butterfat four were composed of registered Holsteins exclusively, one was a grade Holstein dairy and in three other of the leading herds Holsteins predominated.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY C. T. A.

The Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association finished its second year April 1, with 26 members that had been in the whole year and one part of the time. The Association improved on its showing of the previous twelve months, showing a slight increase in the number of cows and a very satisfactory increase in the average amount of milk and butterfat. For 1928 the figures were 8,327 lb. milk, 318.3 lb. fat against 8,002 lb. milk, 307.3 lb. butterfat the previous year.

The high herd was owned by Christ Wagner and Son of Middleport, Pa., and consisted of 25 registered and grade Holsteins that averaged 11,578 lb. milk, 407.1 lb. butterfat.

The two highest producers were members of the Wagner herd. Birdie was credited with 16,391 lb. milk, 611.8 lb. fat and Mooie with 15,050 lb. milk, 563.5 lb. fat. Eleven members of the Wagner herd produced over 400 lb. fat, ten were registered, the other a grade Holstein.

His Father—"So you know as much as your teacher, do you? Where do you get that idea?"

Bobby—"She told me so herself. She said she couldn't teach me nothin'."—*Kansas City Star.*

It is no disgrace to be poor. It doesn't attract that much attention.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

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HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St.

Brattleboro, Vt.

He: "What time should I come to-night?"
She: "Come after dinner."
"That's what I was coming after."

DEMAND FOR WERTHEIMER BULLS

Under date of April 23d Mr. Charles Wertheimer, owner of the Elmwood Dairy Farm at Frederick, Md., reports that all three of the bull calves that he recently advertised in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have been sold and all will go to good homes where they will each have an opportunity to prove their value on good herds.

Dr. Benjamin F. Myers of Chambersburg, Pa., took a young bull whose dam produced more than 22,000 lb.—eleven tons of milk—in one year.

E. S. Erb of Middletown, Pa., took the son of Suella of Grayfields. Suella is a real cow and when milked only twice a day produced 106 lb. of fat in 30 days. The two nearest dams of this young bull have seven-day records that average better than 39 lb. of butter.

The third young bull went to Paul Holsinger of Ridgely, Md. The dam of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

The "World's Record Bull," owned by Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.

this little fellow is closely related to the famous Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and the seven-day records of his two nearest dams average over 38 lb.

These three young bulls were all sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the famous record maker, Rolo Mercena De-Kol, 51.93 lb. butter in seven days.

Rolo Pontiac Fayne was sired by King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne who was by King of the Pontiacs from Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, a wonderful producer and show cow and the best known daughter of the noted Segis Fayne Johanna.

The Wertheimer herd has always been noted for production and the daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne are proving better than their own dams, two-year-old heifers milking 50 lb. a day. In the Frederick County Breeder Sale which will be held at Frederick, Md., May 22d, Mr. Wertheimer is consigning a number of choice animals including three young bulls. He assures us that all are in fine condition and that the sons and daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne are in such demand that, despite the natural increase in the herd, the supply seems to grow scarcer day by day.

Auto Tourist—I c'early had the right of way when this man ran into me, and yet you say I was to blame.

Local Cop—You certainly were.

Autoist—Why?

Local Cop—Because his father is Mayor, his brother is Chief of Police, and I go with his sister.

WHITE DEER VALLEY C. T. A.

April 1st the White Deer Valley Cow Testing Association finished its third year with twenty-two members. During the year there were 388 cows in the Association. The average production was 9,103 lb. milk, 324.8 lb. fat against 8,417 lb. milk, 301.7 lb. fat for the year ending April 1, 1927, and 8,371 lb. milk, 291.6 lb. fat for 1926. The average percentage of butterfat in the milk was 3.6. The value of production was \$265.73. The total cost of feed was \$125.80, the value of product above feed cost \$139.93. Carl Chamberlain, tester in charge, figures that for each dollar expended for feed the returns were \$2.11, that the feed cost of 100 lb. milk was \$1.38 and that the average cost per pound of butterfat was \$0.39.

A splendid showing was made by the registered Holstein herd owned by H. A. Snyder of Montoursville, Pa. This herd made the highest average butterfat production ever made in Cow Testing Association work in Pennsylvania and is all the more creditable as, with one exception, Mr. Snyder has reared all his cows. A few of the animals were milked three times a day for a short time after freshening; otherwise the records were made on twice a day milking. The 1928 figures of this herd are fourteen cows that averaged 14,283 lb. milk, 526.4 lb. fat. In 1927 Mr. Snyder had sixteen cows that averaged 10,845 lb. milk, 400.6 lb. fat while in 1926 the Snyder herd of seventeen cows averaged 9,642 lb. milk, 342.1 lb. fat.

Three cows, all registered Holsteins, made between 500 and 600 lb. of fat during the past year. One cow, Ruby, made over 700 lb. Ruby is credited with 17,677 lb. milk, 729.3 lb. fat. A stablemate, Aaggie, a three-year-old, had 17,506 lb. milk, 635.9 lb. fat to her credit. Emma was not far behind with 16,010 lb. milk, 635.7 lb. fat and Freeckles produced 17,128 lb. milk, 610.3 lb. fat. The next cow to this quartet was Ruth, also a purebred of the Snyder herd, credited with 596.3 lb. fat, 16,405 lb. milk. S. L. Nicholson and Son of Muncy has the cow in sixth place, the registered Holstein, Lady, with 16,485 lb. milk, 558.7 lb. fat.

H. A. Snyder and Son had nine cows that exceeded 400 lb. of fat, eight of these were registered Holsteins and the other a black and white grade. There were 185 cows that exceeded 300 lb. butterfat during the year, 144 had between 300 and 400 lb., 29 had between 400 and 500 lb. and twelve above 500 lb.

MARSHALL BOUGHT TWO HERDS

E. T. Marshall, of the Seattle Egg and Livestock Company, recently purchased two herds of purebred Holsteins in the Yakima Valley and shipped them to western Washington. From B. D. McKel-beer, of Moxee, he obtained eleven cows, one bull, one yearling heifer, two two-year-old heifers and five calves, paying \$2,250 for twenty head. From C. R. Smith, of the Wenas Valley, he obtained fourteen head for \$1,650.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
MADE OF FLUID FROM T.B. TESTED HERDS
For the Calves
COWS SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE
ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
RANDEL & SMITH 90 WALL ST. N.Y.C.
ROUTE NO. 1 - SEYMOUR, CONN.

WANTED: Holstein Bull Calf $\frac{3}{4}$ white, week old, from family of big producers having good butterfat record in Cow Testing Association. Accredited Herd. A. S. Weiss, Boyertown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Big and husky, Pennsylvania's finest production strains. For May, light breeds, 10c; heavies, 12c. Order now. Milton Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Milton, Pa.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF; promising, untested Dam: Granddam and Greatgranddam, 100 lb. milk. Improved Chesterwhites: pigs, boars, broodsows, feeders. Dam farrowed 182, six years. Sumner, Wyalusing, Pa.

CHICKS

White and Brown Leghorns
Rocks, Reds and Mixed
Bred for Eggs

B. Rocks and R. I. Reds \$10.00
per 100.
White and Brown Leghorns \$8.00
per 100.

Mixed \$7.00 per 100, prepaid.
These prices for May delivery.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY

Box 47 Liverpool, Pa.

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

The superintendent passed the infant class just as they were all singing:

I want to be an angel
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand.

"Beautiful," said the superintendent, deeply moved. "And does every little girl and boy here want to be an angel?"

On which one little girl said to all:
"I don't. I'd rather be a monkey and swing by my tail."

"A relative of mine, whom I never saw before, came to our house last night."

"Is that so? What's his name?"

"Wife wants to call him 'John' after me."

"Careless boy, you fell in a mud puddle with your new pants on."

"Well, Ma, I didn't have time to take 'em off."

If cows could talk one of the first things many of them would say would be "Give us air."

A pail of milk in the can is worth two on the floor—handle kicking cows gently.

FIRST IN WISCONSIN

Otto Neumann of Adell, Wis., owns a dairy of registered Holsteins, sixteen milking and one dry that averaged 1,307 lb. milk, 42.3 lb. fat during March in the Sheboygan Herd Improvement Association. The twelve cow dairy of registered Holsteins owned by Walter Hammen was second with an average of 1,261 lb. milk, 39.1 lb. fat. William Neumann's sixteen registered Holsteins were third with 1,161 lb. milk, 38.9 lb. fat.

The high cow, a registered Holstein, was owned by Herman Stoper of Random Lake and she was credited with 1,835 lb. milk, 75.8 lb. fat.

In the Prairie du Chien Cow Testing Association a grade four-year-old Holstein Babe 2d has been averaging better than 70 lb. milk a day since she freshened three months ago. During March she produced 2,396 lb. milk, 76.7 lb. fat. Last year as a three-year-old in her first lactation period she made better than 500 lb. fat. She is owned by Lariviere and Son. There are eighteen animals, purebred and grade Holsteins, in the Lariviere herd and during March they averaged 1,056 lb. milk, 35.73 lb. fat with an average test of 3.38 per cent.

HOLSTEIN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Lewis County Holstein Club was reorganized at a meeting held recently at the Farm Bureau Office at Lowville, New York.

The following officers were elected: president, Orren F. Ross; first vice-president, John M. Dewey, of Turin; second vice-president, William J. Smith, of Copenhagen; secretary, Alson D. Weller, Lowville, and treasurer, Willis G. Houghton, Lowville.

Sponsoring the 4-H Calf Club program in Lewis County will be one of the principal projects of the club this year.

WARNING

Warning against excessive planting of the four principal feed grains, corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, has been sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture which gets its information from the "intention to plant reports." These indicate that the acreage for this year will be about three per cent larger than that harvested last year.

A very useful tool on the farm is what is usually called a wrecking bar. For drawing heavy nails and taking down framed structures with the least damage to the lumber, it is hard to get a substitute.

C. T. Howe of Andover, Ohio, is the proud owner of 25 registered and graded Holsteins which he personally purchased around New Glarus, Wis.

Put a balanced ration into good cows and they will put a good balance in your bank.

FAIR REQUIREMENTS

The Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Fair at a recent meeting decided that in the future all cattle exhibited in this fair must have passed clean tests both for tuberculosis and for bovine abortion. A similar resolution was passed last year by the Jefferson County Fair Association.

FORM BULL COMPANY

Five dairymen of York County, D. D. Hoover, and H. W. Harbold of Wells-ville, and Frank L. Krall, George W. Nell, L. V. Strayher, all of East Berlin, Penna., formed a company and purchased a young Holstein bull sired by Count Veeman Segis Piebe 19th. The dam, Lakefield Piebe May Girl, is a two-year-old and has a large production record.

Mr. C. B. Moody, the dairyman, announces that he is now in position to supply his patrons with all the milk they want and that he can handle several more new customers since he has just installed city water, and the milk is purer than when he had to use branch water.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

NEARLY 100 HEAD

A Holstein herd of nearly 100 head is owned by the Boise Valley Holstein Farms Company. The herdsire is Idaho Matador Foremost, a bull bred in the herd belonging to the University of Idaho. This bull, now five years old, is the son of Idaho U. Segis Colantha, 28.25 lb. butter in a week, 918.27 lb. butter, 23,636.5 lb. milk in a year while in the Idaho University herd.

Matador Violet Idaho, the sire of Idaho Matador Foremost, is by one of the best sons of Matador Segis Walker and was from Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby, probably the most famous cow in the university herd.

There are a few high-grade Holsteins in the Boise Valley herd but it is the intention of the management to gradually work into registered stock exclusively. Selection will be used among the purebreds and only the very best retained as breeders. It is very evident that the Boise Valley Holstein Farms Company are on the right track and that the herd is destined to exert a tremendous influence on the dairy stock in the Boise Valley.

BRUCLYN FARM DISPERSAL!

MAY 12, 1928, at 11 A. M.

40 Purebred Holsteins
6 High-grade Holsteins
2 Splendid Bulls

This is a young herd from two to eight years. It is one of the best in the Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association and has more quality cows than any other herd in the Association. All big producers.

At the head of the herd is **KORNDYKE THE POTENTATE**. TEN of his daughters in the sale.

Junior herdsire is the show bull **BERKS ECO SYLV PIEBE**. His dam as a TWO-YEAR-OLD produced in 7 days 29.89 lb. Butter, 703.8 lb. Milk. Pennsylvania State Record for Milk. Best day's Milk 112.2 lb. In 30 days, 117.12 lb. Butter, 3092.1 lb. Milk. In 305 days, 19,233.1 lb. Milk, 932.78 lb. Butter. Average test 3.88%.

TERMS OF SALE: Six months time with interest and approved security on Bankable notes. Every animal sold to the highest bidder, and everything guaranteed to be as represented.

This herd is Clean—is under State and Federal Supervision, and sold on 60 day re-test.

George W. Baxter, Auctioneer
Lunch served.

Frank Resseguie, Pedigree Reader
Write for catalog.

R. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Owner

Lynn, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

OHIO CALF FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

Last year at the Trumbull County, Ohio, Experiment Farm a number of experiments were started with the view of finding a substitute for whole milk in calf feeding.

Calves fed whole milk, farm separated skim milk, remixed skim milk powder, and dry skim milk powder made about equal gains.

The total feed cost for calves fed farm separated skim milk was \$26.93, for calves fed remixed skim milk powder, \$34.35, for calves fed dry skim milk powder, \$34.17 and for calves fed whole milk, \$48. Of the four groups of calves, more labor was required to prepare the milk for the groups receiving farm separated skim milk and remixed skim milk powder, so that when labor was valued at thirty cents an hour and added to the cost of feed, the different groups ranked from lowest to highest as follows: Dry skim milk powder, \$36.51; farm separated skim milk, \$38.03; remixed skim milk powder, \$43.36, and whole milk, \$51.75.

Superintendent Charles H. Crawford reports that skim milk powder is a satisfactory calf feed both from the standpoint of cost and gains and from his experience makes the following suggestions:

First to fourth day.—Leave the calf with its dam for the first four days of its life (provided everything is normal).

Fifth to twelfth day.—Take the calf away from the cow and begin feeding it new, warm milk from a bucket, using 3 or 4 pounds at a feed (twice daily) depending on the size and vigor of the calf. Gradually increase the ration as the calf grows stronger and becomes accustomed to its feed.

Thirteenth to twentieth day.—Gradually substitute remixed powdered skim milk for the whole milk. Make the substitution very gradual. Ordinarily no material increase in feed should be made while the change is taking place. Always feed milk at a uniform temperature, 88

to 95 degrees F, with probably 90 degrees as the most desirable temperature. A dairy thermometer is a good investment. Calves at this age should have access to mixed hay and grain. Fine quality alfalfa and clover are desirable in the ration of the calf, but when fed on such hays calves are more liable to be troubled with scours than when they receive coarser, less palatable hay.

Note: "Remixed powdered skim milk" is made by mixing warm water and dry skim milk powder in the proportions of one pound of powder to nine pounds of water to make ten pounds of remixed skim milk. In like manner, one-tenth pound of the powder added to nine-tenths pound of water makes one pound of remixed skim milk.

Twenty-first to sixtieth day.—Gradually increase the feed of the calf until it is on full feed (24 pounds daily is a liberal amount for strong, vigorous Holstein calves and smaller calves of the other breeds would require proportionately less amounts).

Sixty-first to seventieth day.—Gradually decrease the amount of remixed skim milk and substitute the dry milk in the grain ration. The milk-grain mixture: for example, the full feed of grain should be mixed with the full feed of dry skim milk powder. Thus, if a calf received three pounds of grain and twenty-four pounds remixed skim milk (2.4 pounds of dry powder) daily, then the proportion would be three pounds of grain and 2.4 pounds of powder. This grain-milk mixture can be mixed in sufficient quantities to last one week or longer.

Seventy-first to one hundred twentieth day.—Full feed of the milk-grain mixture. Liberal amounts of hay and water. Continue the milk longer if desirable.

A suggested grain mixture: ground corn 100 pounds, ground oats 100 pounds, winter wheat bran 100 pounds, linseed oil meal 50 pounds, salt 1 1/4 pounds.

Leaders are simply men who come with a decision, not for one.

SARCASM

Last January in several western papers an advertisement of the Binder-Twine Manufacturing Plant at a North Dakota penitentiary was headed "A Farmer's Institution." A writer in the Farmers Union Herald protested against the language used in this ad. He said the heading should have been "A Banker's Institution," since there are more bankers at the state plant than there are farmers. The cynical head line writer of the Kansas Union Farmer in which this information was reproduced headed it "But do bankers stay long enough to learn how."

BUSINESS RAPIDLY GROWING

The telephone business is one of the fastest growing enterprises in this country.

Following are some of the outstanding developments of 1927 in telephone communication in the United States:

United States linked with Great Britain by telephone.

United States connected by telephone with principal cities of Mexico.

First public demonstration of Television.

Speed of completing connection on out-of-town calls reduced to an average of less than 2 minutes in 1927.

Five million more miles of telephone wire placed in service.

72,500,000 telephone conversations daily, an increase of 2,500,000 over 1926.

18,500,000 telephones in service, a gain of three-quarters of a million over 1926.

Doctor—"Your husband must have absolute quiet. Here is a sleeping draught."

Wife—"When shall I give it to him?"

Doctor—"You don't give it to him—you take it yourself."

The job should seek the man, but if a man waited for it to seek him every morning he might have to go hungry.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$6.00 per one hundred. BESSIE HUDDLESTON, Greenup, Ill.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. BRENNAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. MRS. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Banded Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMERLE'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY Co., Scotland, So. Dakota.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, Bred Gilts \$20 up, pigs \$8 up, good type and prize winning stock. FRED HILNER, Millville, Pa.

FOR SALE, my Imported Spanish Jack, Blocky Bill. Gets heavy Colts. Sound, Kind and Gentle. GEORGE ENDRESS, Asbury, New Jersey.

WANTED June first, thirty Springing Heifers, Purebred or Grades. Any milking breed. Shipping Point Optional. RAYMOND BUTTERWICK, Asbury, New Jersey.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

FOR SALE—Joe, a real Coonhound, at 1/4 price on 30 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

WHITE COLLIE, Scotch Collie, Beagle Hound pups, three to four months old. PERRY, N. Chichester, N. H.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED POINTER PUPPIES, descendants of Comanche Frank and Manitoba Rob, national champions. THOS. FLOURNOY, Charlie Hope, Va.

FOR SALE, RAMBLER, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, and SWEET CLOVER, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. Dak.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

SEED CORN—Pride of the North; 90 day Yellow; Grown from disease tested seed. Tests nearly 100%. MARION DAY, Georgetown, Ohio.

MANCHU SOYBEANS—New crop, re-cleaned. 95% germination. \$1.75 bu., sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MYERS, Greentown, Ind.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastedons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, \$1.25; not labeled, \$1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

PLANTS—CABBAGE AND TOMATO—300, 90c.; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Potato, pepper and beets, 100, 50c.; 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50. All postpaid. V. C. LANSFORD & SON, Franklin, Va.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist
buyers in locating some very
desirable Purebred Holstein
Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

**SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE
DIRECTOR**

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-
bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save
you money but also enable you to obtain
more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. E. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

RATICATOR

Beats them all for Killing Rats

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human
beings, domestic animals and poultry.
100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and
the results have been beyond expecta-
tion. The conditions were absolutely
unbearable until we tried this prepara-
tion."—Dept. of Correction, City of
New York.

Sold under money back guarantee:
Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint
\$1.75, postpaid.

E. A. NEUBERT—Dept. 13
2646 N. Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

**Berylwood Prince
Aaggie Chicago**

is backed by wonderful pro-
ducing cows. Six of his seven
nearest dams have year records
averaging 1058 lb. butter, the
other is a 40-lb. cow that
made world's butter records
for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day
and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this produc-
ing blood together with the
Type and Individuality of his
Daddy who is an undefeated
Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

None of these companionate marriages
can be successful until the exact status
of the mother-in-law is revealed.

Another point in which marriage is
like war is that the first fourteen years
are the hardest.

BORDEN'S LATEST EXPANSION

Stockholders of the Borden Company
have been notified that the company has
brought the Merrell-Soule Company of
Syracuse, including its subsidiaries, the
Canadian Milk Products Co., Ltd., and the
Merrell-Soule Company of England.
Merrell-Soule's best known products are
Klim and Parlac. The company is re-
garded as one of the largest producers
of dried whole milk in the country. Some
years ago, Mr. Frank C. Soule and Sons,
members of the Merrell-Soule Company,
owned a big breeding establishment on
the shores of Oneida Lake and for sev-
eral years kept a herd of record Hol-
steins headed by the well known sire
Judge Hengerveld. The enterprise was
a hobby of the elder member of the firm
and the fancy features of the establish-
ment attracted the attention of many vis-
itors, but as is generally the case with
enterprises of this kind, the owner grew
tired of tooting the horns and the herd
was dispersed at public auction.

**SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE
FEED**

Wisconsin Dairymen who have used
Sweet Clover for pasture feed have made
the following report to officials of the
Wisconsin State College:

1. It yields more feed per acre and
supports more cows than any other pas-
ture.
2. It is relatively safe as far as bloat-
ing cattle is concerned.
3. It yields heavily, and it lasts the
longest if not pastured too closely.
4. Other pasture should be had to allow
the sweet clover to grow, especially when
the acreage is limited.
5. A good thick stand and heavy
growth may give twice the pasturage
that a thin stand chewed down closely
gives.
6. One farmer living on a sandy soil
pastured 30 cows from May 25 to Sep-
tember 1 on 13 acres of sweet clover.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS

It is reported that the Firestone Tire
and Rubber Company have leased one
million acres of land from the Govern-
ment of Liberia, which they intend to
make into a gigantic rubber plantation.
About one-tenth of this territory has
already been set to rubber trees which
bear in five years from time of plant-
ing. Henry Ford has a concession of
nearly four million acres from the
Brazilian Government, but so far very
little work has been done in developing
this vast tract of land.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Fletcher's Farming is a monthly Farm
and Livestock Journal published in
Medina County, Texas. This county
has an area of 1,310 square miles. Its
altitude ranges from 300 feet above sea
level in the southern section to 1,800 feet
in the northern part. It has a population
of approximately 20,000. The first settle-
ment of the county was made by Henry
Castro in 1844 who located Castroville on
the banks of the Medina river.

Hondo, the county seat is 40 miles west
of San Antonio. From Hondo many
carloads of agricultural products are
shipped each season. Cattle, goats and
sheep are raised and last year more than
7,000 bales of cotton, 600 carloads of
corn and 250 cars of oats were shipped
from the district in which the dairy in-
dustry is still in its infancy, although
it contains several small but good Hol-
stein herds.

AUTOMATIC MILK SELLERS

In an effort to increase milk consump-
tion British inventors have patented and
put into use some unusual devices. One
of these is in the style of a vending
machine something like the machine that
delivers gum when you drop a penny in
the slot. In this machine a coin is
dropped in the slot and a half pint of
milk is delivered through the faucet.

Another device is an automatic re-
frigerator machine. In this case when
the retail stores are closed the consumer
drops his coin and will have delivered
to him a frozen block of milk, wrapped
already to take home. The patentee
claims that this method solves the ques-
tion of returnable containers and does
away with the contact of milk with the
spouts which are liable to contamination.

A GOAT STORY

The teacher had commissioned her
pupils to write a story about a goat. Here
is what one of her young hopefuls pro-
duced:

"One time there was a young billy gote
which felt buttly. And there was a old
ram which laid in the rode half asleep
a-chune his cud. The gote he had ben
shet up in a paster all his life, and had
never saw a ram. And so he said to his
sister, the gote did: 'You jist stand still
and see me wipe that freck of the face
of the erth!' So the gote he went up
before the ram and stompt his feet and
shnk his head real fritful. But the ram
he didnt get up, but only jest kept a-chune
his cud and watched out between his
i lashes. Bine by the gote he backed off
and took a run and rose in the air and
cam down with his head on the ram's
head, wack! The gote's head was busted,
but the old ram never wank his eyes.
Then the old ram he smiled with his
mouth, and sed to the buttly goat's sister:
'Pears to me, miss, that kangroo brother
of yours is mitey careless where he lites;
he cum gundasted near making me swol-
ler my cud.'"

Mother—"Robert, you're a naughty
boy. You can just go to bed without
your supper."

Bobby—"Well, mother, what about
that medicine I've got to take after
meals?"

Young Bride: "Yes, mother, thanks
to my cooking-school course, I know all
about marketing. The only thing that
puzzles me is whether you get gravy from
the butcher or the grocer."

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

**NOTHING FOR SALE NOW,
BUT WATCH MY
ADVERTISEMENT**

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY

Bulls Ready for Service!



Sons of King Tillie Echo a grandson of Carna-
tion King Sylvia and Princess Echo DeKol
2d; 35.23 lb. butter, 708.9 lb. milk in
seven days.

*Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd
in Washington County.*

PRICES REASONABLE

J. Fred Roulette

Sharpsburg

Maryland

ELMWOOD DAIRY FARM

Home of ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE, The World's Record Bull,
Consigns 10 Head to the Breeders' Sale, Frederick, Md., May 22

HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLES:

A two-year-old heifer by ROLO. Her dam made 22,240 lb. milk in ONE year.

Her son, born last September, is also in this sale. He is perfect in conformation.

A heifer, born June 19, 1927, sired by ROLO and from a 27 lb. three-year-old.

A bull born August 11, 1927. His sire is ROLO—his dam made 28 lb. of butter in a
week. He is one of the best individuals I ever saw.

A heifer born June 14, 1926. Sired by a 36½ lb. bull. Bred to ROLO, she will freshen
in the early fall. A perfect individual, good enough to go in any show ring. Do not pass
her by.

A young bull from a two-year-old heifer whose dam produced ELEVEN tons of milk
in ONE year. You don't often have an opportunity to buy such breeding at your own price.

Charles Wertheimer,

Frederick

Maryland

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FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

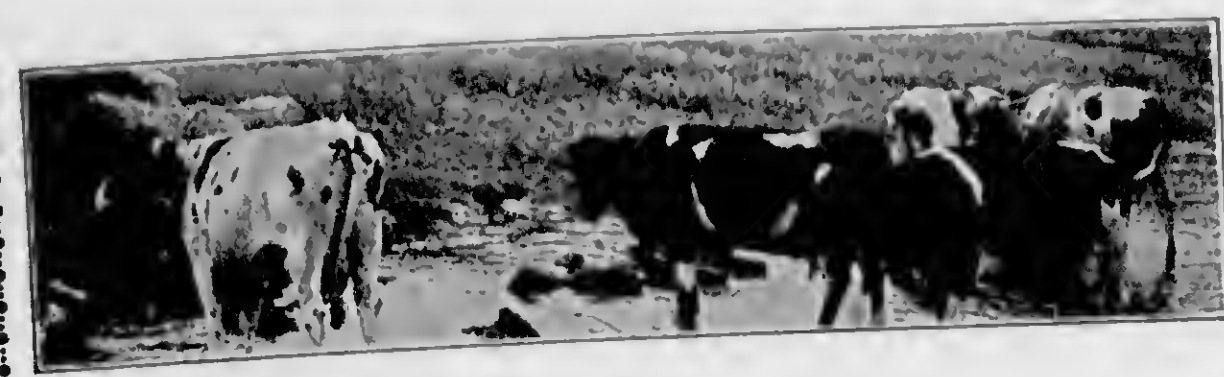
King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old. For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER
Watontown, R. D. Pennsylvania



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Rolling Knoll Farm Consigns Four of Their Best to the Frederick Holstein Sale, May 22, 1928



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE



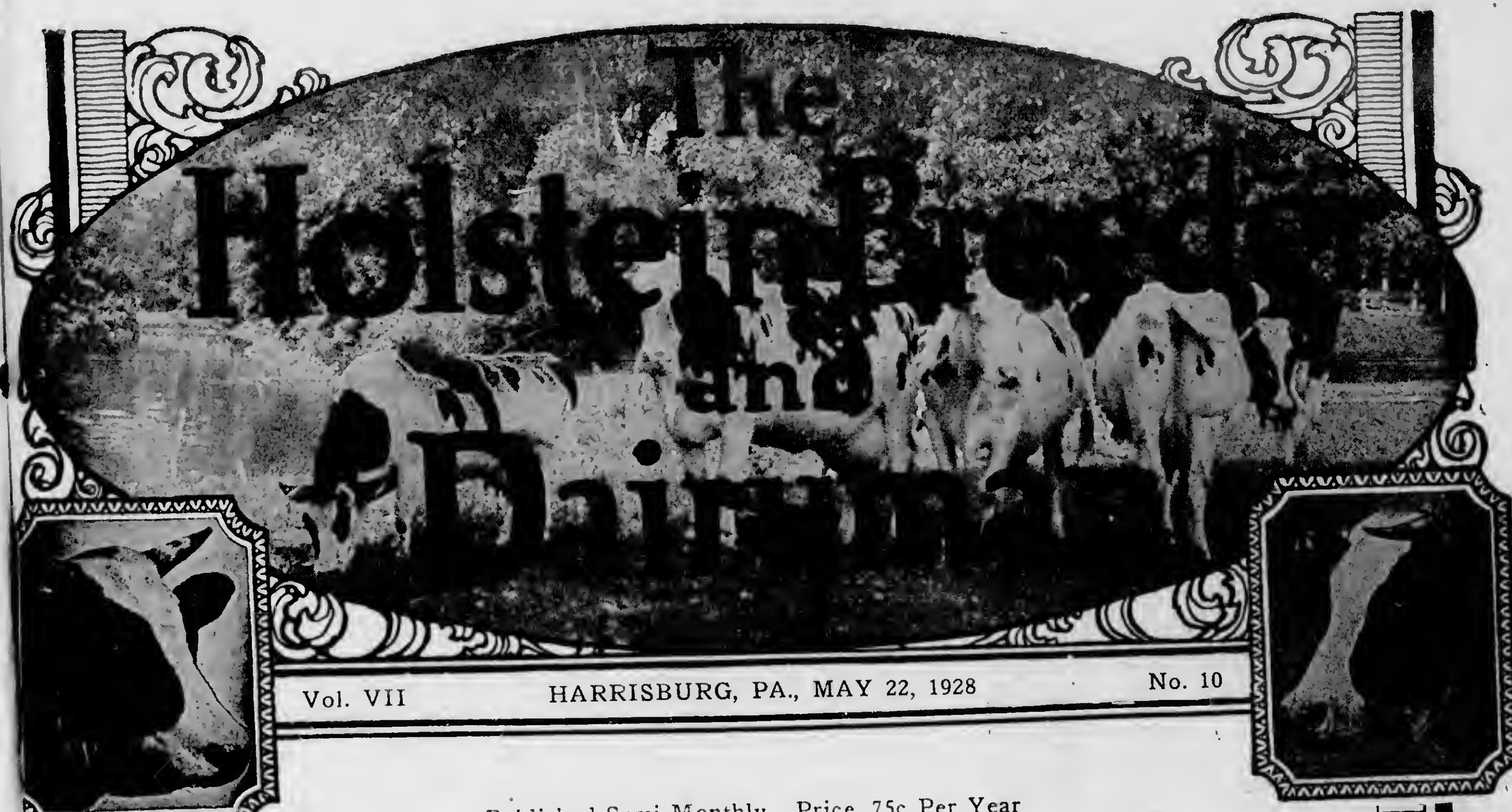
ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY

THE CONSIGNMENT

- 1.—Daisy Beaver Dam Ormsby—A great prize winning granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Coming six years old. Bred to Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May.
- 2.—A three months old son of Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May out of a prize winning granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. C. T. A. Record at three years:—12,367 lb. milk, 530.1 lb. butter. A great show prospect.
- 3.—A yearling daughter of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale, the only bull whose two nearest dams averaged over 1507 lb. butter in ONE year. Her dam topped the Rockville sale in 1927. This is one of the richest bred heifers in the sale.
- 4.—Plus Pontiac Abbekerk Ormsby Lad—A first-prize winning son of a FOUR times first-prize winning cow. His sire's two nearest dams average, one year:—milk 29,530 lb.; butter 1507.5 lb. Average per cent. fat 4.01.

This is a wonderful opportunity to buy great show animals backed by world record yearly butter averages. DON'T OVERLOOK THEM.

ACCREDITED HERD
McKendree Walker and Sons Gaithersburg, Maryland



Vol. VII HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1928 No. 10

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Artificial Standards are Destroying Breed Efficiency

The fattening of dairy cattle to make artificial records of milk and butter production, and the fattening of dairy cattle to cover up physical defects in the show ring have been the basis of much speculation.

Forced records and show ring performance are dealers' standards and not breeders' standards. We must learn to judge the Holstein cow by the breeder standard. Judge her by a standard based upon conditions under which we find her at her best in the working dairy.

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ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



CHARLES WEIDLER

WORD FROM OLDENBURG FARM

"Please change our advertisement. We are sold down to 80 head of cattle and can spare no more. All of our transfers have been in the New Association and we will bring into our 'Farmers Registry' more than twenty-five new members.

"We are now booking orders for Young Bulls as some of our best cows will freshen soon."

Charles Weidler

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed to Be as Represented

ALL ANIMALS WILL BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

If You Do Not Want Them That Way, Do Not Answer This Advertisement.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1928

No. 10

Daily Observations in Hawaii and the Far East

BY C. O. HAGEN

WE SPENT three weeks in the Philippines, from January 1st, to the 21st, and it was extremely interesting to observe the progress and development that has taken place since July 1912, when I severed my connections with the Philippine Government and ended an eight year period of service, most of which was in Educational work in the Islands.

Manila has become a metropolitan city and the developments and progress accomplished under adversity as well as uncertainty impresses one deeply. Manila and the Philippines generally, have become a sanitary, wholesome place in which to live. The Filipino people show every evidence of better living conditions; the children look healthier and the men and women are larger and stronger. These people have made considerable progress in their mode of living and in every part that I visited, peace and general contentment prevailed.

Some encouraging signs of prosperity were the advancements made in sugar growing, rice growing, coconuts, hemp and lumbering. There has also grown up quite a number of interesting industries in Manila, such as button factories, match factories, embroidery factories, soap factories and oil refineries.

For one who has followed agricultural and live stock developments for a number of years, it is quite evident that the greatest needs in the Philippines today are the development of their agricultural resources, including the building up of healthy live stock and diversification of educational methods, so that the younger generation will be provided with something besides an academic training to meet the problems of life.

Practically all of the milk consumed in the Philippines is evaporated milk, and the consumption of this product has increased to very large proportions in the past four years. There are a few small dairies catering principally to hospitals, army posts and one or two resorts, but the dairy cow population of the Philippines is at present very small indeed.

MILK DELIVERED IN "POP" BOTTLES

Most of the milk is delivered unpasteurized and when pasteurization is done, it is accomplished by pasteurizing in the bottle. In many instances the small neck ginger ale or soda pop bottle is used for delivering milk, and where the milk is pasteurized it is delivered in a heated condition to the consumer.

The greatest obstacle in the way of developing dairy cattle in the Philippines has been the frequent return of rinder pest. However, a great deal of successful work has been done, and a great deal more work will be done towards discovering ways of combating this dread disease.

I visited dairies where they showed me cows that had remained healthy for fourteen years. These cows had been inoculated and seemed to be standing the ravages of the tropics in good shape.

One dairy had Indian cattle, Indian water buffaloes and a mixture of Ayrshire and Indian cattle. The milk from these animals was extremely rich; some went as high as 8 per cent butterfat, but the flavor was not pleasing.

According to people who are interested in dairying in the Islands, the Ayrshire breed is given credit for being the hardiest dairy cow. However, I did find quite a sprinkling of Jerseys and Holsteins that seemed to be holding their own very well.

STUDENTS TO WORK IN MILK PLANTS

The Bureau of Education in conjunction with the farm school at Trinidad, Mountain Province, located near the Summer capital at Baguio, will send two young Igorrotes to this country to spend six months in a milk plant and get some practical training. These young men are expected to arrive here sometime in June, and they have been promised plenty of work.

The ice cream business seems to be growing, particularly in Manila. There is one entirely modern plant known as the Magnolia Ice Cream Company, situated in Manila. The manager stated that the Filipino was very fond of ice cream, but could not afford to buy a very high grade article. As a consequence, they are putting out ice cream in two grades, one containing approximately 9 per cent butterfat and another not to exceed three per cent butterfat.

HONGKONG DAIRY FARM

From Manila we went to Hongkong and spent one week visiting people in the dairy industry in Hongkong and Kowloon. The Hongkong Dairy Farm, of approximately 900 dairy cows, mostly Ayrshire and Holstein furnishes practically all of the fresh milk for the foreign population and also takes care of the demand from

Chinese families. This farm is managed by a Scotch gentleman, Allan Stevenson. It is one of the most highly organized dairy ranches that I have ever visited. One Chinese laborer is assigned to every ten cows.

This man is also assigned a certain tract of ground upon the mountain side that he is required to cultivate by hand, even doing the plowing of the ground with a pick axe. He is required to harvest this crop, carry it to the cattle and do all work in connection with feeding, caring for the cows, milking, carrying the milk to the centers and for all this work he receives about twelve to fifteen dollars, gold, per month. So far as I could ascertain, none of the milk supply in Hongkong is pasteurized, but the bottling equipment, as well as cream separators, etc., are all of American make. The bottle washing was all done by hand.

I called upon the leading Chinese ice cream manufacturer and he stated that ice cream was consumed in rather large quantities during the hot weather, but fell off decidedly during the winter months. This firm operates ice cream plants in Hongkong, Canton and Indo China. The mix is prepared mostly from powder imported from Australia. The Kowloon Dairy is owned by Chinese entirely; they do not pasteurize and they have only forty or fifty cows. They plan to increase their herd, but are always confronted with the danger of losing their herd through rinder pest.

The general feeling among the British and foreign element in Hongkong is that the state of Civil war in China will continue for an indefinite period. Many of the older Chinese are becoming very much disheartened with the situation, are leaving their homes in interior China and moving to the foreign settlements.

The British and foreign residents in Hongkong were more hopeful during the first part of this year than they have been for several years past. Some of the bankers and business men that I met claimed that a few avenues of trade were opening up.

SHANGHAI HAS PASTEURIZING PLANT

From Hongkong we went to Shanghai which is considered the most important business center in China and in Shanghai I discovered the first and only real pasteurizing plant in the Orient. It is run and operated by an English doctor who served as a major in the late war. Major H. E. Keylock, manager of the Culty Dairy, is also interested in the Keylock and Pratt Laboratories where much useful work is being done in the eradication of rinder pest among live stock in Oriental countries. The quantity of milk pasteurized is not large but quite a percentage of his trade now is among Chinese.

Chinese students who have studied in England and in America have come back preaching the gospel of milk and its food value, and in some small way this is reaching out into the interior towns in China. There is evidence that the people will eventually make milk a part of their food diet but it will be a rather slow development. I got the same report in Shanghai on ice cream consumption as I did in Hongkong; that during hot weather the Chinese consumed a good deal of ice cream but that they quit it almost entirely during the winter months.

There are a number of very small dairies run and

operated by Chinese throughout the city of Shanghai. I also found several Danes and several Japanese operating fair sized dairies. There was very little interest in pasteurization but practically all of the milk was run through a clarifier; then over a cooler and into the bottles.

The Health Authorities in Shanghai are British and they insist upon milk being clarified before delivered for human consumption.

JAPAN'S MILK SUPPLY

From Shanghai we went to Japan. The Japanese are going through a period of reform in connection with the handling of the milk supply, particularly in Tokyo city. The Imperial government insists on the dairies cleaning up and putting out a better product. The rigid regulations prescribed by the Metropolitan Police Department of Tokyo are so drastic that the owners of dairy cattle and milk plants are quite worked up as to just what the new regulations mean.

During the past six or seven months a very large number of cattle have been destroyed by order of the Government due to tubercular infection and the dairymen generally have suffered a very hard blow.

CAPPED MILK BOTTLES

I was very fortunate in having letters to the Association of Animal Industries of Tokyo and several officials of the Bureau of Agriculture, as well as the professors in the Imperial University, and I had many very interesting conferences where dairying and the handling of milk were discussed at great length. The system in Japan at the present time is to run the milk through a clarifier, then through a homogenizer or viscolizer and into small necked bottles resembling the half pint and pint ginger ale type of bottle. These bottles are crown capped and placed in large steam ovens where they are held at approximately 160 degrees for twenty minutes. The milk is delivered to the trade while hot.

In several of the plants visited in Tokyo I noticed a number of alterations and changes in equipment taking place. Several local concerns in Japan are manufacturing equipment and copying the styles of pasteurizers that are in use in America. A very small percentage of the milk is now being pasteurized in these improvised vats, cooled, bottled and capped with the usual paper plug cap, and a small trade is being worked up principally among the foreigners for this American style bottle of milk.

I found a good deal of enthusiasm for milk, particularly among the younger and more progressive Japanese and I was greatly impressed with the eagerness of Japanese officials to learn more about proper methods of handling milk. I think I am right in saying that the dairy machinery that will be used in Japan will be largely manufactured in Japan.

JAPANESE TEST RECORDS

There is a growing interest in ice cream and a few plants report reasonable good progress during the summer months. The Japanese government is encouraging the further development of the dairy industry so that they will not be dependent upon foreign countries for

products of the dairy cow. Importations of foundation dairy stock have been largely from America, and if the records that I saw were correct, some of our cows have made better records in Japan than they did in this country.

Our next visit was to Honolulu. One certainly experiences the feeling of returning home on arrival in this beautiful American city, with luxurious hotels and with the atmosphere saturated with hospitality and friendliness. I found certified milk and pasteurized milk in ample quantities to take care of the demands. I found plenty of effort by the Health Authorities and people in the milk industry to employ sanitary methods and deliver a better product in every instance.

One of the principal difficulties that the dairy cow is confronted with in the Hawaiian Islands seems to be a disease known as Liver Fluke. The cows pick up a small snail while grazing and this snail lodges in the liver causing a very torpid condition and the cow soon looks very emaciated and scrawny. As yet they have not discovered any sure cure for Liver Fluke. Dairymen, however, are making a decided effort to keep their cattle out of river bottoms where the snails are most prevalent.

MARKET FOR CONCENTRATED MILK

As a matter of general business information, my opinion is that the greater business possibilities in the Orient are evaporated milk, condensed milk in barrels, milk powder and possibly prepared ice cream mix.

For ice cream mix, the demand in the Orient is for low butterfat content and a product that can be sold very cheaply.

There will, it seems to me, be a growing demand for dairy cattle from the Pacific Coast. There are stories going about in the Orient which indicate that the people who are now in the dairy business have more confidence in the dairy cattle breeders of the Pacific Coast and Western Canada than they have in those engaged in the same business in Australia.

Japan has been a very fair market for American bred dairy cows. Japan in turn, seems to sell quite a number of its dairy cattle to China.

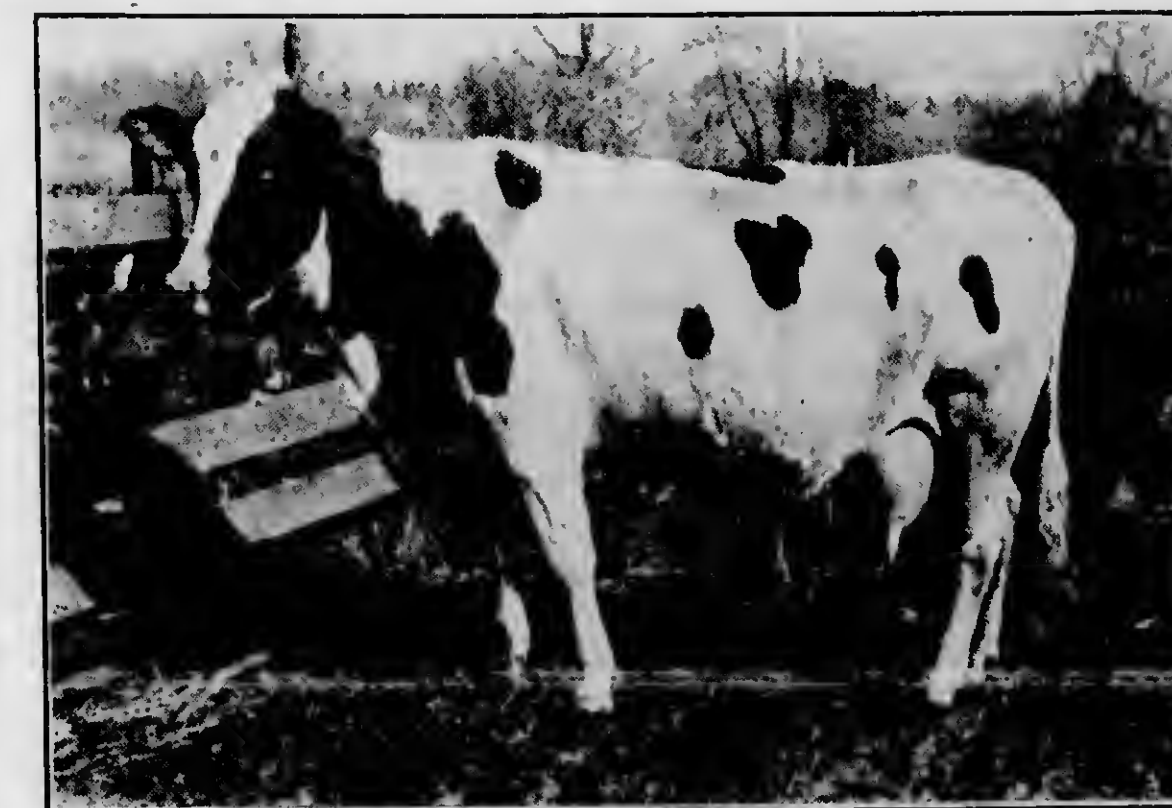
South China, including Hongkong, Kowloon and also the Philippine Islands have in the past depended largely upon Australia for their dairy breeds, but from information I could gather, replacements and increases will largely be made up from purchases on the Pacific Coast, in the States and in Western Canada.

The above article is based on a talk Mr. Hagen gave to the members of the San Francisco Butterfat Club. Mr. Hagen who is vice-president of a Los Angeles dairy machinery firm, recently returned from an oriental trip of several months during which he made a special study of the dairy conditions. *The Pacific Dairy Review* published a report of his speech from which the above is taken.

Bernard Shaw says if a man does not travel up and down the street shouting his wares he has nothing to sell. Advertising is telling the public what you've got for them at a price, and good advertising is presenting what you have for disposal in a pleasing and persuasive form.

Producing Southern Dairy

BEN MIDDLETON and Sons of Herndon, Fairfax County, Virginia, have one of the best herds of Holsteins in the state. Four different years the herd has averaged better than 300 lb. fat, the average production for the last three years being 10,473 lb. milk, 403 lb. fat. This includes two-year-old heifers as well as mature cows. There are usually twenty-five milkers in the herd. They are fed and cared for by Mr. Middleton and his two sons who not only do the



THE GRADE HOLSTEIN, SADIE

23,275 lb. milk, 915.9 lb. butterfat in a year. Owned by Ben Middleton and Sons, Herndon, Virginia.

milking but with the help of one hired man care for the farm crops that feed this herd.

All the heifers are raised and they dispose of about ten cows each year which helps to swell the dairy income. The milk is sold at wholesale for the Washington market and during the past four years the milk sold has totaled \$35,262 or an average of \$8,815 each year.

Last year a member of this herd was credited with 20,630 lb. milk, 1,104 lb. butter. The most noted member of the Middleton herd was the famous Sadie that during 1923 in her full lactation year was credited with 23,257 lb. milk, 915 lb. butterfat. For the cow testing year which included the dry period she was credited with 21,689 lb. milk, 847.5 lb. butterfat. During the time she was in milk she ran with the rest of the herd but part of the time was milked three times daily. Sadie was called the Champion Grade Cow of the South and at the time she made this great showing her picture appeared in dairy and farm papers all over the country.

Fire Burns Cow Barn

A FIRE did considerable damage at the Rasmussen estate, Deerfield, Illinois, recently, destroying one of the cattle barns, a dormitory, the farm offices and the granary. The loss was estimated at nearly \$100,000. The residence and the main barn were saved.

Stabled in the barn that was burned, there were thirty cows which were all saved, largely by the efforts of a number of wealthy residents of Lake Forest. The fire departments from Lake Forest and Fort Sheridan assisted in preventing the further spread of the flames.

"That's what comes of being so attractive," sighed the flapper as she was hit by lightning.

Former Professor at Maryland Agricultural College Makes Statement

A FORMER Professor in the Dairy Department at the Maryland Agricultural College, who at one time had charge of the work of supervising official records at that College, comes forward with an unsolicited letter commending the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for the position it has taken in reference to the making of fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital.

Professor S. H. Harvey was supervisor of Advanced Registry work in the State of Maryland from June, 1922, to September, 1924, when he was advanced to other work at the College. Professor Ingham succeeded him in the work of supervising official records.

When Professor Ingham became suspicious that dishonest and deceptive practices were being perpetrated at Springfield State Hospital in the making of official records, he detailed Warren R. Wallace and Edward LaBroad, two of the most experienced and trustworthy Supervisors, to make the investigation.

Professor Harvey, being formerly in charge of the work, was kept fully informed as to the result of the investigation at Springfield State Hospital. It appears from the evidence which we have previously uncovered and published, and from the statements made in Professor Harvey's letter, that it was the "Higher Ups" at the College, members of the Board of Regents, that came to Mr. Farr's rescue and directed that testing be continued at Springfield State Hospital after Professor Ingham had made the investigation and the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that cows on official test at Springfield State Hospital were being given dope,

and cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

It is evident that Professor Ingham was acting in good faith when he sent testers to Springfield State Hospital to make special investigation. There are no grounds on which to base the contention that he was in league with the Farr-Dennis combination. However, because of his subordinate position at the College, he was compelled by circumstances to turn the whole matter over to "Higher Ups" and assume the part of a "know nothing" when asked about the Springfield State Hospital affair.

We agree with Professor Harvey that Professor Ingham should be absolved of all responsibility in connection with the making of fraudulent records and keeping the facts from the public.

Does not Professor Harvey in his letter, which we are printing for the benefit of our readers, make it very plain that the Political Clique in Maryland that were using State funds to exploit the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital, were also guilty of using the College to place its endorsement on fraudulent records and conceal the facts from the public, and are not the Association's officers guilty of misconduct in cancelling eleven (11) records and at the same time failing to disclose the names of the guilty parties associated with the Hospital management or the Board of Regents that were using the College to endorse fraudulent records?

We regret that it is necessary to continually refer to the Springfield State Hospital affair. However, we know our readers will agree with us that this matter should be cleared up. We believe that the Holstein

Phone, Hyattsville 1345.

HARVEY DAIRY Incorporated

Hyattsville, Md.,
April 13, 1928.

Editor *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sir: I have been interested in your articles covering the Springfield Hospital case, and have read your further review in the March 8th issue of the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*. During the two-year period, from June, 1922, to September, 1924, I was Superintendent of Advanced Registry work in the State of Maryland. I was in charge at the time test work was begun at Springfield.

On one of my early inspection trips, several high grade cows present in the herd were pointed out to me. They had all the markings of purebreds. This fact leads me to believe that there may be considerable truth to the alleged substitution.

My services continued at the University of Maryland in other capacities until August of this past year, so that I had a rather intimate knowledge of testing affairs, and especially the Springfield case. Both supervisors making the affidavits were well known to me. I have high regard for the integrity of both men. Mr. LaBroad was a student of mine in a Massachusetts high school at one time.

I admire the position your paper has taken in regard to this affair. As far as my information goes, I do not believe you have departed from the truth at any point. The action of the college authorities in requiring the Superintendent to continue testing at Springfield was unpardonable. The association rules are very specific in regard to situations where irregularities or attempted fraud are even suspected. The conduct of the case by the college officials and the association as well, stands without any commendation. Credit should be given Mr. Ingham—he advised the "higher ups" the proper course to follow. This, I do not think was acted on.

Salaried men of the University, receiving \$10,000 and \$7,500, should have displayed more backbone. It was a classical case of buck passing, and a rather evident attempt to conceal the real facts.

Keep up the good work. I am glad to learn that your association is making real progress.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) S. H. HARVEY.

public should know the names of the guilty parties and if the officers of the Registry Association are so involved that they cannot gracefully make a thorough and searching investigation and full report, then we believe the Registry Association should investigate the conduct of their officers.

Again, if the Registry Association does not make a full investigation and disclose the facts we believe it is the duty of the authorities in Maryland to investigate the conduct of the officials in charge of Springfield State Hospital and the Board of Regents that have supervision over the College.

The Country Boy

AS SIXTY per cent of the country boys who go to the city become ordinary workers and are therefore subject to vicissitudes of the unskilled labor market while only seventeen per cent who stay on the farm become unskilled laborers, we believe that it behooves a boy to deeply consider a cityward move.

It is much better socially and financially for a boy to become a farm operator than to spend a great part of his time reading "help wanted" ads or to stand in the employment line at the factories. The city does not beget an enjoyable living unless one is sure of a good income to pay for such a living and there is nothing enjoyable in a hand-to-mouth city existence. Every city activity requires money, while in the country one can live and enjoy the open spaces with comparatively little outlay.

There will always be some farm boys who will seek city life. These, to assure themselves of urban success, should prepare for some definite city occupation. Nowhere will unskilled labor afford much more than a mere existence, as such labor is usually a drug on the market.

With the opportunities that the boys' and girls' club work and the agricultural vocational activities of high schools give the country boy, he has a real chance to become established early in life in a pleasant and profitable agricultural endeavor. While there are wholesome helps for ambitious youths in the city, none of them parallel the 4-H club and Smith-Hughes high school activities.—*The Michigan Farmer*.

Undetected

SPEAKING before the Mid-Western State Tuberculosis Conference at Sioux City, Dr. A. C. Behnke, local chief meat inspector, choose for his subject "The disposition of reactors." Present figures show that 13,241 reactors were killed at the Sioux City stock yards during 1926-1927. Of this number 11,970 were passed for food, 1,244 were condemned and forty-seven sterilized. In 1,028 of these reacting cattle, no visible tubercular lesions were found. This means that in eight per cent of the animals slaughtered for reacting to the tuberculin test, the inspectors found no evidence whatever of disease.

During March 1,099,731 cattle were tuberculin tested in the United States, the largest number tested in a month since the campaign for eradicating tuber-

culosis started. Of this number, 27,999 reacted to the test. There are now 447 counties designated as modified accredited areas. There are more than twenty million cattle under state and federal supervision while the number of cattle accredited exceeds two millions.

Sheffield Producers Want Harmony

THE net cash price to be paid members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., for Three Per Cent Grade B. milk in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of April is \$2.18½ per hundred pounds. This is equivalent to \$2.38½ for milk sold on a 3.5 basis.

In the announcement, C. W. Halliday, Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., says that milk prices would average higher if dairymen would more nearly balance their production to meet the seasonal demands. There is too much milk produced in the early spring months and too little in the fall.

Friends of the dairymen residing in the New York milk shed are unanimous in their wish that the rival boards of producers quit quarreling and make up their minds to pull together, therefore, they will endorse the action of the Milk Producers Advisory Board which met in New York City, April 26. Ten of the eleven members were present and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The experience of this Board has demonstrated that much benefit can accrue to all dairymen in the New York milk shed through better coöperation and

WHEREAS, Such coöperation requires full understanding and concord on the part of the Producers organizations.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of the Dairymen's League, Inc., be again urged to send their quota of representatives to the meetings of this Board for conference and united action.

World's Dairy Congress

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on May 1 by the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, of the representatives of the dairy industry appointed to represent the United States at the World's Dairy Congress at London in June and July. Included in the list are Assistant Secretary of Agriculture R. W. Dunlap, Dr. L. A. Rogers, Acting Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry; Dr. C. W. Larson, National Dairy Council; E. M. Bailey, American Dairy Federation; R. C. Potts, Dairy Products Division, U. S. D. A.; John Brandt of the Land-O-Lakes Creameries, Inc.; E. T. Rector of the Fairmount Creamery Company; A. L. Haecker of Lincoln, Nebr.; John D. Miller of the Dairymen's League; T. H. McInerney, National Dairy Products; A. J. Glover, A. M. Loomis, and a number of other representatives of various branches of the industry—27 in all. Most of the delegates will sail in one party on the *S. S. Leviathan* June 16.

If cod liver oil is a "substitute for sunshine," as its promoters claim, then we prefer cloudy weather.

Good Equipment Lessens Work

By A. L. HAECKER

THE work of caring for livestock on the average American farm is known as "chores"; and for some reason this term is not popular with the hired men and boys. Much of this unpopularity is due to the crude and hard way in which we go about this work. Modern farm buildings and improvements are comparatively new, but even today are woefully lacking in proper equipment. It has been said that humanity is prone to run in ruts, and is always slow to adopt new ideas. From earliest times, ridicule, ostracism and even death have been the portion of him who would pull the wheels of progress out from the rut of "well enough." The introduction of the spinning jenny, the power loom and other textile machinery in England caused nation-wide riots. It was not many years ago that farmers built barricades to obstruct automobiles, but things are now changing rapidly, and decidedly for the better. We have learned that it is not only wise but profitable to adopt labor-saving machinery and treat our animals in a humane and efficient manner.

CLEANING THE BARN

The chores, or caring for the livestock on the average farm, often falls to the boy and the hired men. While this is important work, it is often neglected because of its disagreeable features.

As I was raised on a dairy farm where we kept not only a large milking herd, but also horses, sheep and swine, I have had my experience with chores; and the

dark, poorly-ventilated basement barn is still fresh in my memory. Cleaning the stables by the wheelbarrow and slippery plank method were then in vogue. As I go about the country today, I am often surprised to find, even on good farms, this method still in use. There is very great need for improvement; and we are fortunate in having a splendid supply of modern equipment now being placed on the market, and at reasonable prices.

LABOR SAVERS

A great number of inventions have recently appeared which not only save labor but also add comfort and safety to the stock. The old barn door can be replaced by a splendid roller track system, so that a small child can easily operate it; strong and easily operated carriers are manufactured which lighten the task, and make it possible for one man to do the work of three. These carriers convey the manure out of the barn and drop it into the manure spreader, no heavy lifting being required. Feed carriers, running on a track down the long rows, make the work of feeding real play for the farm boy; stalls for animals are made which are comfortable, easy to operate and built to last a lifetime. Milking machines of several makes and kinds are now successfully being operated in many of our large dairies, and with modern equipment they are easily installed. Feed grinders, elevators and carriers convey the grains and mill feeds rapidly and easily to their places of use; in fact every detail of the work in caring for animals has been looked after with great skill and ingenuity. Self-feeders and pens are provided for the swine, and the mortality in this great industry has thereby been greatly lessened.

The good results which come from better equipment too often are overlooked. Much disease among livestock, especially tuberculosis, is spread and developed through poorly ventilated and unsanitary barns and equipment. The product, especially that of the dairy, brings a higher price when produced in a clean and well equipped barn. Time and expense of labor can be saved when things are handy; livestock do better, look better and sell better when properly cared for in good quarters, and the term "chores" has a new and far better meaning under this new order of things.

"Pride of accomplishment" has an appeal to any man of active mind; the opportunity to do a big job in a short space of time is attractive; using modern labor saving improvements lends "color" to work—certainly a "line up" of attractions that are appealing.

Illinois Raises Indemnity Limit

SEVERAL years ago the State of Illinois set a \$85 limit as indemnity for cattle condemned for reacting to the tuberculin test. This limit has recently been raised as dairy cows are worth more now than when the figure was fixed. S. J. Stanard, State Director of Agriculture, in announcing the change, said, "Hereafter cattle that are properly appraised at higher than that figure will bring the owner, in indemnity, two-thirds of its value after deducting the salvage prices, unless the third the state is called upon to pay exceeds \$25 in grade cattle cases, or \$50 for purebreds. The federal government share of the indemnity is the same as that of the state."

The Feeding Problem

WITH the prices of grain remaining high and the prices of milk falling and likely to go lower, feeders should buy cautiously. While every good cow should, as a matter of good business, be well fed it is very easy to feed grain that is more costly than the extra milk will justify. Based on the present prices the New York News Letter recommends the following mixture: two hundred pounds of hominy or corn, one hundred pounds wheat middlings, three hundred pounds wheat bran, one hundred pounds cotton seed meal, one hundred pounds gluten feed, and two hundred pounds oil meal. This ration will have about eighteen per cent digestible protein in it and will meet the needs of the cows receiving medium quality roughage and silage, at about the lowest consistent cost.

To some feeders this mixture will seem heavy but it will not be objectionable if fed with silage. If oats can be secured well below present market price (\$50 per ton) 100 lb. can be substituted for a like amount of either middlings, hominy or corn. Ground barley can be used in place of part of the corn and will also make the ration a little more bulky.

For cows receiving low quality hay and no succulence, 100 lb. gluten feed could be substituted for a like amount of hominy or corn. If alfalfa, hay and silage can be furnished, the gluten feed can be taken out of the ration altogether and 100 lb. hominy or corn added.

Eliminate the Unfit

I REALIZE more as time goes on the difficulty of breeding by any set rule of thumb. I believe a man can breed higher producing cows with ability to reproduce themselves if the breeder studies his individuals and blood lines and makes his matings in the barnyard looking at the cattle. Constant elimination of the unfit in type and production, seems to me to be a safe method of constructive breeding. The selection of a stock bull by production figures alone, figuring in estimated percentage of attainment and omitting the structural anatomy entirely, is absolutely a wrong method of constructive breeding. Type is omitted and in my own experience this factor is essential for continued inherited production."

The man who spoke these thought-compelling words is not a scientist nor a member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association but is John S. Clark, prominent in the Guernsey breed and one of the most noted judges of Guernsey cattle. More and more it is evident that thinking cattle lovers in all the breed associations are realizing that, in our search for better producers, we have been led astray by forced and exaggerated records.

The making of forced and exaggerated records often weakens the animals making such records—their offspring do not have the vigor and vitality possessed by offspring of animals daily exposed to the sunlight and who gather part of their living from sunlit pastures.

Is it not folly to pay premium prices for such debilitated animals just because they have near relatives with big milk and butter records. Like produces like—inheriting is apt to follow the line of least resistance—and such animals are less apt to transmit family type

or producing ability than they are to transmit, to their descendants, decreased powers of assimilation and production.

It would be far better for the breed, for the dairy industry and in the long run for all cattle owners concerned if such cattle were eliminated as being unfit instead of being kept to perpetuate their kind.

No Milk Strike

WHEN the Pure Milk Association met recently, the members decided against a milk strike on the grounds that former Chicago district milk strikes were regarded unfavorably by the public and that arousing such sentiment might jeopardize their market. The Pure Milk Association is composed of dairy farmers that are supplying Chicago with milk from tuberculin tested herds and the members reside in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Although the members felt that they should be paid a higher price for milk it was voted to cooperate as much as possible with the Chicago milk distributors.

At the business meeting W. C. McQueen, of Elgin, was reelected president. Dib Geyer, of Harvard, is vice president and general manager, and the secretary is H. C. Vial, of Downer's Grove.

"As Kipling says, my dear: 'Woman is a rag, a bone and a hank of hair.'

"And man," she answered and smiled very sweetly, "is a jag, a drone and a tank of air."

I Desire to Announce

to my former customers that I am not out of the Holstein Business and still have a few select 4% naturally hornless purebred Holsteins—that I can furnish one of my old customers with a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family that Peter Small thought good enough to cross with his famous Ona family.

If you want a bull calf of 4% naturally hornless breeding to dehorn your dairy cows—Let me hear from you!

George E. Stevenson
Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Two Heifers for \$160

No. 1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY LUNDE GLISTA, born May 16, 1927. Sired by our 34-lb. bull, Clever Model Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Ybma Lena Glista. She was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27-lb. sire.

No. 2. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY RETTA GLISTA, born May 19, 1927. By our 27-lb. sire Maple Grove Ybma Glista. Dam: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, milk 349.2 lb., butter 15.05 lb. in 7 days.

*A very good pair, well grown and nicely marked
—the pair for \$160.*

Herd Accredited

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. 4, Centerville

Crawford County

Penna.

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
I. V. Otto J. G. Kerriek Albert B. Craig Charles S. Chaffee Ernest B. Spencer	Ivo V. Otto W. A. Woods Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton None	I. G. Kerriek W. A. Woods Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton None	Ivo V. Otto W. A. Woods Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton None	Ivo V. Otto John B. Kendig None James M. Paxton None	Ivo V. Otto W. A. Woods None James M. Paxton None	B. F. Jones W. M. Benninger None None None
Carl Freeman	None	None	MISSISSIPPI S. G. Osborn	S. G. Osborn	Thomas Lucas	Thomas Lucas
None	None	None	GEORGIA None	C. H. Beuchler	None	None
Chas. W. Newman John Newman Elmer Frazier Charles Ohlfest	C. W. Newman Noble C. Hoover Elmer Frazier None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest None	INDIANA C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest T. H. Blosser None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest W. Meeker (Tie) C. Weidler	Elmer Frazier S. J. Craig Chas. Weidler None	Rav. L. Meeker B. B. Morgan Jos. D. Oliver None
L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges George Coc	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George Coc	MAINE L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges Chas. L. Blackman	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges C. L. Pike	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges None	Victor A. Gilpatrick None M. C. Peabody
Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuys J. Irving Stryker	Samuel W. Ridgway Peter P. Van Nuys Ed D. Van Meter	M. H. Kenney Peter P. Van Nuys G. D. Brill	NEW JERSEY Samuel W. Ridgway M. J. Sheridan G. D. Brill	M. H. Kenney H. A. Davidson G. D. Brill	Bernhard Meyer H. A. Davidson G. D. Brill	Arthur Danks W. M. Regan H. W. Tresh
A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin Orin Thomas	VERMONT A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. L. Parmelee	A. P. Bigelow F. B. Howe F. L. Parmelee	F. B. Howe O. L. Martin F. L. Parmelee	Dr. J. M. Allen O. L. Martin O. A. Thomas
George A. Gue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Gue John L. Smith H. R. Shoultes	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. G. Lockhart	WASHINGTON H. C. Stimson John L. Smith H. R. Shoultes	H. C. Stimson E. A. Stuart H. R. Shoultes	George A. Gue E. A. Stuart Wm. Bishop	George A. Gue Alex. Todd Wm. Bishop
W. F. Kelso L. T. Winger	Paul Patridge L. T. Winger	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	COLORADO Geo. T. Sinton Dr. Geo. H. Carr	None None	None None	Arthur Ponsford C. F. Landersback
Fred M. Peasley Angus P. Thorne	T. S. Gold A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	CONNECTICUT Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Fred M. Peasley A. P. Thorne	Fred M. Peasley A. P. Thorne
W. B. McGrath	W. B. McGrath	None	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA None	None	None	None
Windle W. Smith	Windle W. Smith	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	FLORIDA Jas. C. De Bevoise	Jas. C. De Bevoise	None	None
Linn T. Henderson	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	KENTUCKY Ralph M. Barker	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	None
W. H. Balis	Gustave B. Spaht	None	LOUISIANA None	None	None	None
Frieda S. Hoffstetter	G. A. Abbot	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Mrs. J. F. H. Hofstetter (Tie)	MONTANA Dr. Jos. Piedalue	Dr. Jos. Piedalue	None	None
V. E. Scott	Alfred R. Peckham	A. J. Reed	NEVADA Alfred A. Oats	H. J. Long	None	C. W. Brooks
Joseph C. McCarty	Joseph C. McCarty	Joseph C. McCarty	NEW MEXICO Dr. A. D. Crile	None	None	None
Tom Pemberton	J. O. Lindley	Mrs. J. F. Stephens	NORTH CAROLINA Tom Pemberton	Tom Pemberton	None	None
N. Strickland	F. N. Strickland	F. N. Strickland	RHODE ISLAND F. N. Strickland	None	None	Joseph Rose
V. M. Montgomery	Sandiford Bee	None	SOUTH CAROLINA V. M. Montgomery	V. M. Montgomery	None	V. M. Montgomery
Paul Reaves	Paul Reaves	Paul Reaves	TENNESSEE W. A. Parrish	None	None	None
Henry Stubbe E. W. Frost	Henry Stubbe W. J. Jenkinson	Chas. A. Williams E. W. Frost	NEBRASKA Wm. A. Peterson E. W. Frost	Henry Stubbe E. W. Frost	None E. W. Frost	Henry Stubbe D. M. Hildebrand
Fred A. Lovering Clarence H. Thomas	F. A. Lovering C. E. Kendall	F. A. Lovering Clarence H. Thomas	NEW HAMPSHIRE None Clarence H. Thomas	None None	None None	W. E. Reed Harrie S. Mitchell
A. S. Albertson Frank Gache	A. M. Challey Frank Gache	Chas. A. Klusman Frank Gache	NORTH DAKOTA None Frank Gache	J. D. Bacon None	None None	John Christiansen A. C. Goldtrap
Edward P. Boyd C. E. Griffith	Edward P. Boyd A. G. Hirschi	Edward P. Boyd O. B. Toalson	OKLAHOMA J. C. Pontius A. G. Hirschi	M. C. Bogle O. B. Toalson	None None	None O. B. Toalson

UTAH

1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
C. L. Funk George B. Taylor	Hans P. Anderson None	Chas. Z. Harris None	Gilbert Thatcher None	None None	None None	Clifford Potter None
James V. Hopkins	L. J. Posten	None	WEST VIRGINIA Jas. V. Hopkins	S. S. Ball	None	None
J. L. Werts	J. L. Werts	A. C. Goldtrap	WYOMING None	None	None	None
George V. Arbogast	Chris. Houck	None	CANADA A. E. Hulet	A. E. Hulet	None	None
R. T. Davis Carl E. Johnson	R. T. Davis Carl E. Johnson	R. T. Davis Aloys Schuler	IDAHO R. T. Davis Hermann Weick	R. T. Davis None	None None	None None
J. Homer Remsburg John M. Dennis	Chas. Wertheimer John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell John M. Dennis	MARYLAND Wm. P. Morsell Chas. Wertheimer	Chas. Wertheimer John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell John M. Dennis	Wm. P. Morsell John M. Dennis
Glenn G. Davis E. R. Cole	Glenn G. Davis F. W. A. Vesper	Glenn G. Davis F. W. A. Vesper	MISSOURI Glenn G. Davis Ernest W. Trachsel	Ernest L. Capps Charles E. Driver	Glenn G. Davis A. J. McDowell	Glenn G. Davis H. J. Fiske
F. W. Durbin Paul C. Adams	Frank Durbin, Sr. Paul C. Adams	Frank Durbin, Sr. Albert Evers	OREGON Frank Durbin, Sr. H. W. Cooley	P. A. Frakes Dr. W. T. Phy Henry McCall (Tie)	Clarence R. Evans None	Frank W. Connell Oscar L. Dunlap
P. R. Crothers A. F. Test	Frank E. Johnson A. F. Test	M. T. Michaelsen A. F. Test	SOUTH DAKOTA B. C. Graber C. D. Sand	Frank E. Johnson C. D. Sand	Frank E. Johnson A. F. Test	T. E. Gage P. R. Crothers
C. M. Evans J. S. Maverick	C. M. Evans B. F. Kiles	R. L. Pou B. F. Kiles	TEXAS None B. F. Kiles	None None	None None	None None
Frank S. Walker C. Nelson Beck	Frank S. Walker C. Nelson Beck	Abney Clarkson C. Nelson Beck	VIRGINIA Frank S. Walker J. Scott Parrish	Frank S. Walker J. Scott Parrish	Frank S. Walker H. S. Seward	Frank S. Walker James McI. Ruffin
E. H. Wills	C. E. Thomas	Dr. J. A. Carpenter	ALABAMA Dr. J. A. Carpenter	P. S. Hain	None	None
James L. Coman	Frank Reed Sanders	James L. Coman	ARIZONA Frank Reed Sanders	None	None	Frank Reed Sanders
C. C. Cole	C. C. Cole	None	ARKANSAS None	H. W. Hollard	None	H. E. Dvorachek
J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	DELAWARE J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks	J. Russell Danks

The Trend of the Times

"IT APPEARS that in the United States our dairy-men have now the best market in the world, but it is just this situation that invites and stimulates foreign competition on our home markets. Our customary concern, at least since the Civil War, has been with the market abroad for an exportable surplus, but in recent years it has become increasingly clear that we can no longer think in those terms. So gradually and steadily as to indicate an unmistakable trend, production of dairy products in this country is falling behind consumption and our exports of dairy products have given place to imports."

The above paragraph occurred in an address given by Lloyd S. Tenny, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics before the Agricultural group meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting at Washington, D. C., May 9.

It would be grand if when a fellow was down and out his creditors were forced to take neutral corners and wait until he had again gotten on his feet.—*Louisville Times*.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

U. S. as a Dairy Nation

SAM GREENE, well-known Californian writer on dairy subjects says that the American domestic production of milk takes care of the domestic consumption of dairy products for approximately 363 days of the year. Enough dairy products are annually imported into this country to take care of the other two days.

The United States is practically the only dairy nation in the world with a large enough population to absorb a steady increase in production. The other dairy nations produce far more than their people can consume. England and Germany absorb nearly all of the surplus butter in the world accounting for about 90%, although Germany is making a strenuous effort to increase her own dairy industry.

The farmer must be the shrewdest business man of them all to make a profit. He has more competition from more different angles than any city business man in existence. This is what makes it necessary for him to take every advantage of progressive methods.

If this scandal business keeps on it will not be long until the boy who was raised on castor oil won't have a chance as a candidate.

Holstein Industry Goes Forward Under a New Standard

Improved and Up-to-Date Methods of Preserving Breeding Records in a Registry Association Managed and Controlled by Breeders

THE Forty-third Annual Report of the Old Registry Association should convince thousands more Holstein breeders that the New Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was organized to fulfill a real and pressing need.

The decrease in number of registrations and transfers recorded by the Old Association and the disclosures by its officers that the Association was operated at a loss of many thousands of dollars last year, as appears in the Association's report, is not the first warning breeders have received that there was something wrong with the Old Association; something that was leading to its ultimate destruction and something that could best be cured by building on a new and a solid foundation.

It was back in the year 1921 that the "Real Breeders" realized that something was wrong, that a certain influence was at work within the Association destroying its true purpose and would ultimately lead to its destruction unless the condition was corrected.

They tried to correct this condition at the Syracuse Convention in 1921 by the only weapon they had at their disposal, namely, their "Direct Vote." By their votes they elected a man as President whom the real breeders thought would take a firm stand for right and in the interest of economy, assist the members in placing the industry on a sound, conservative, business basis. But the man they elected President switched over to the other side. A special meeting was called and the only weapon which the members had, namely, their "Direct Vote," was taken away.

The destructive forces within the Association's management have continued in power; fees have been increased and for five out of the period of seven years under the present managing influence, the Old Association has been operated at a loss which it is believed aggregates over a quarter of a million dollars, but which can only be determined definitely by employing certified public accountants to go over the books.

In addition to the above mentioned loss of upwards of a quarter of a million dollars, another million of the breeders' money has been wasted in doing so-called extension work, building up political fences to keep the present managing influence in control of the Association's strong box. These heavy expenditures prove a financial drain and burden upon the Holstein breeders and reflect unfavorably upon the Holstein business.

We cannot measure the progress of our industry by the fees levied by a Registry Association or whether it is operated at a loss or a profit. We must measure the efficiency of a Registry Association as to whether the Association is keeping up with the natural increase of the breed, whether it is recording an increasing number of registrations and transfers each year which they would have to do to keep abreast with the breed, or whether they are recording fewer registrations and transfers.

The following table, giving the number of registration and transfer certificates issued by the Old Registry Association from year to year since 1920, shows that there has been a gradual falling off of business at the Secretary's office:

Year	Registrations	Transfers
1920	127,850	128,615
1921 (8 months) ..	65,808	60,364
1922	113,772	91,830
1923	115,132	91,666
1924	111,529	87,535
1925	109,594	87,940
1926	111,088	90,700
1927	109,936	88,129

The Holstein-Friesian cow has continued to increase in numbers and the breed is more popular to-day than ever before in its history. WHY THEN IS THE OLD ASSOCIATION DRIFTING BACKWARDS?

The above table shows that last year the Association officially transferred 88,129 animals, which is 40,000 less animals than were transferred seven years ago. At this rate, if we allow nothing for increase, nearly a quarter of a million animals have changed hands without the papers in the past seven years at a great loss to the breed and a great financial loss to the breeders.

The figures which we have quoted above showing the number of registration and transfer certificates issued by the Old Association stand as positive proof that it is drifting backward.

During this same period, while the Association's business has been slipping away its operating expenses have increased. This increased expense is not chargeable to the work of maintaining a Herd Registry, which expense should decrease to conform to the decrease in number of registration and transfer certificates issued.

The increase in the Association's operating expenses is directly chargeable to unnecessary overhead—officers drawing two or more salaries—a multitude of high salaried extension workers, the expensive delegate form of government that costs the Association upwards of \$16,000 annually; and the subsidization of state organizations established in the leading Holstein states to look after the political welfare of the management. This expenditure, upwards of \$40,000 last year in the leading Holstein states, insures the reelection of enough delegates to each annual convention to maintain the management in control as the list of delegates published elsewhere in this issue will show.

To take care of all of these added expenses the transfer fee was increased six times what it formerly had been and although the Association in former years under conservative management had been operated at a profit of \$64,000 on a 25 cents transfer fee, under the present political management operating on a \$1.50 transfer fee, it has been operated at a loss for five years out of seven. The actual loss is believed to be Two Hundred Thousand to a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

What grounds has the management of the Old Registry Association on which to base the contention that it is a prosperous going concern?

If it is the object of the management to milk the membership and exploit the Association's resources, then it is natural to expect the management to spend large sums of money circulating propaganda in order to persuade, or may we say, in order to mislead breeders into joining with them, paying the high fees and thus contribute to the maintenance of the organization, the management of which state in their latest Annual Report that they had "Planned to run the Association behind."

After a careful investigation had been made into the causes for the falling off in number of registrations and transfers issued by the Old Association, and a careful investigation had been made as to how the political management were expending the breeders' money, and further, after a careful study had been made of the political form of government:—

It was found that, under the political form of government, that the breeders' voting was a mere form, that the control of the Association was still in the hands of the inside politicians who were able to manipulate the Association regardless of the breeders' wishes or how they vote. The conclusion was reached that it would be better to sacrifice the Old Association and give it over to the politicians and promoters. There were two reasons for coming to this conclusion: First, it would cost more to dislodge the political ring that was exploiting the Old Association than the total amount of the Association's resources. Second, to permit the undesirable element to gnaw at the "Old Bone" until its flesh had become exhausted would permit the New Association to go forward and make a real constructive growth without becoming hampered by the undesirable influences to be contended with if an effort was made to reform the Old Association.

It is the New Registry Association, managed on Sound and Conservative Business principles by the Breeders themselves, that is going to carry the Holstein-Friesian banner forward for real breed progress in the future.

Let us trust that this banner will not follow the procession that devote their time to sensational records or the procession that stages fake shows and fake sales, but let us trust that the banners will adorn the premises of Real Breeders and Real Dairywomen who make breeding and dairying their business and who are the backbone and the foundation of the Holstein-Friesian industry.

We do not judge American Motherhood by those dolled-up, painted beauties that parade the boardwalk in beauty contests at Atlantic City. We judge our American Motherhood in the homes as home builders. It is the beauty in the home and not the beauty on the boardwalk that is the foundation of our American citizenship. We should not judge the Holstein breed of cattle by the animals that are sacrificed on the altar of sensational records, nor can we judge the breed by the animals that are dolled-up and fitted for exhibition in the show ring. We must learn to judge the Holstein-Friesian cow by a breeder's standard, judge her by a standard based on conditions under which we find her at her best in the working dairy.

How the Funds Were Expended

THE itemized list of the Association's expenditures as set forth in the Treasurer's report discloses in round numbers that \$54,000 was expended at the Advanced Registry office; \$151,000 was used to carry on so-called Extension work and nearly \$40,000 was turned over to the various state organizations to build up political fences, and to advertise and promote the selling of cattle with official records. Nearly \$60,000 was expended through the Treasurer's office.

Among the items that go to make up the total disbursements of the Treasurer's office are \$4,000 for the Chairman of the Executive Committee and \$2,000 for the Treasurer.

James A. Reynolds as Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee is drawing two salaries from the Association's Treasury. The fact that Mr. Reynolds is drawing two salaries looks very bad on its face. First the office of Treasurer and the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee should be held by two different persons. Such a plan would provide a check on the activities of each officer and assure the membership against any possible misappropriation of the Association's funds.

Again, according to the previous earning ability of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, we believe that \$4,000 is a good wage for his full time and that the additional \$2,000 which he is drawing from the Association's treasury is unwarranted. There are hundreds of capable and trustworthy breeders who have served the Industry many years and if the Association has any "Plums" to pass out or money to give away, why not let some real, honest-to-goodness breeder, like Ex-President Hartshorn or some other breeder of equal ability and distinction have the honor and the money?

Why let a politician suck two salaries out of the Association's treasury?

Old Association Faces Another Court Action

WE ARE advised that legal proceedings have been instituted in the Federal Court against the Old Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, by Mr. George E. Stevenson, of Scranton, Penna., former vice-president of that organization.

It is our understanding that other similar actions are contemplated that threaten to wipe out the entire assets of the Association.

It took a University of Wisconsin professor to find out that some cows died from eatin' a gasoline launch. The farmer burned up pieces of an old launch and fed the ashes to the cows and the lead from the paint was painfully fatal. The farmer just forgot you spell launch with an "a."

Don't get discouraged, the son and daughter who leave for the big city to-day to win their way to fame and glory may be coming back to the farm and steady work to-morrow.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS *Editor*
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MAY 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Going Forward

FOR a number of years owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle were dissatisfied with the way the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was being managed. They felt that, instead of the Association working for the interests of all of its members, a small group, mostly dealers, had gained control and were manipulating the Association for the benefit of themselves and their friends. Several times there was an attempt by the unorganized majority to change matters. At the 1921 meeting the small breeders and their friends gained the upper hand and by means of the proxy vote defeated the \$12,000 a year president and elected in his place Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, thinking that the election of such a well-known man would help harmonize the warring factions and add prestige to the Association. But greatly to their dismay, directly after his election, Mr. Lowden went over to the enemy. A special meeting was called, the first one in the history of the Association, and at this meeting the member's direct vote was taken away and a delegate system of government adopted. Thus a political form of government took the place of a business form of government in a membership organization formed for business purposes only.

It soon became evident that, by the adoption of the delegate system the dealer group, including a number of professional politicians, were firmly seated in the saddle, that it would take not only time but vast expenditures to loosen their grip on the Association and that the work and expenditure would have to be annual. Therefore the real breeders broke away from the Old Association and formed the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Profiting by their experience, they clarified the by-laws, elected a small working Board of Directors who put into operation an up-to-date method of transacting business, charging fees that are adequate

for such business transactions. The result is that the New Association has grown by leaps and bounds; that it is already the second largest dairy cattle association in this country; that it has members in all the great dairy states and in more than three-fourths of the states in the Union. The members get prompt and efficient service and pay moderate fees. The Association has been so conducted that it has been approved and even commended by the courts in a number of states. While the Old Association is losing ground, the New Association is steadily and surely going forward.

Another Step On the Road to Ruin

EXTRAVAGANCE is still supreme in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and during 1927, according to the statement of the Finance Committee, expenditures exceeded income by \$31,873.48, despite the fact that, besides the tremendous amount of money that comes in from fees paid by cattle owners registering and transferring animals, there is an income from new memberships and yet another income from interest on the reserve fund built from the surplus from former years when a conservative management held control and followed a conservative, building program.

It must be borne in mind that the present management has a number of field representatives traveling the country, ostensibly to do extension work, but really building political fences. The entire membership is taxed through an excessive transfer fee to supply the funds to support these field men. During 1927, the report of the Secretary shows that \$39,853.00 was apportioned and distributed for this purpose through the various State Associations.

In addition there are field men that report directly to the extension office and their salaries and expenses are charged under the head of extension work. The duty of these men is to represent the political management, to keep the wavering ones in line, to ascertain the political feeling in the districts they visit and report the same to headquarters. Is it any wonder that the rank and file of the members have become disgusted; that despite the fact many of them have been members of the Old Association for years, they are joining the New Association and registering their animals with it; that they prefer a Business management to a Political management, Low fees to Excessive fees and Prompt Service to Delay?

Old Association Losses Over \$189,000 Under Lowden Administration

SINCE May 1, 1921, just previous to the election of Frank Lowden as President of the Old Registry Association, the financial statements of the Association show a loss for five of the seven years that Lowden has served as President amounting to \$189,509.59.

In accordance with the report of the Finance Committee the Association's losses for the first eight (8) months' period that Lowden served as President, or to be more exact from May 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921, was \$59,909.67.

In 1922 to 1923 the Association's loss according to the Finance Committee's report, was \$40,896.13.

From 1923 to 1924, according to the Finance Committee's report, the net loss was \$56,830.31.

In 1925 and 1926 it appears that the management was a little more conservative in their expenditures and the Association lived within its income.

Last year, 1927, the Finance Committee's report as published, shows a loss of \$31,873.48.

In accordance with the above figures the Association has run behind \$189,509.59 during the five years mentioned.

There appears to be some reasons for questioning the amount of the admitted loss for the past year. From the published reports the actual loss would appear to be much greater than the Finance Committee has admitted.

In the published report of the Finance Committee there is much "Loose talk." Their statement might be interpreted as an attempt to deceive or cover up.

For example—there was a great falling off in the number of registrations and transfers issued by the Association for the year 1927 as compared with the year 1926—over 1,100 less registrations and over 2,500 less transfers yet the Finance Committee takes occasion to refer to this decrease as "indicating neither progress nor the reverse."

Why should the Finance Committee make such a statement if it was not for the purpose of deceiving?

Further, this same Committee says that "financially the year 1927 was planned to run behind." Could we have a more frank admission of incompetency than when the Directors of an organization deliberately plan to run it in the hole?

Are we to accept the statement from such a Committee as being trustworthy when they tell us that the Association's losses were \$31,873.48?

It is an old axiom that "figures will not lie but you can lie with figures."

Roughly the Association's earnings as gleaned from the published reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer are as follows:

Total receipts for registrations and transfers	....	\$357,302.50
Duplicate certificates, etc., including membership fees	31,927.50	
Herd Books, applications, books and sundries	.....	2,253.21

Total \$391,483.21

Included in the Association's reports as listed by the Secretary are refunds, also deposits and overpayment of registration, transfer and membership fees, which we do not believe should be classed as Association earnings.

In the Treasurer's report is included an item of \$3,487.47 as receipts from the Advanced Registry Department and \$47,471.06 from the Extension Service. Not knowing whether they are "rebates" or "refunds" and not actual Association earnings, we are including them. To these items let us add interest on Reserve Fund and other accounts amounting to \$17,485.50.

We believe \$459,927.24 represents a liberal interpretation of the Association's earnings as gleaned from the published reports.

Cash disbursements, January 1, 1927 to December 31, 1927, as listed in the Treasurer's report are as follows:

By Secretary's office	.....	\$274,759.22
By Advanced Registry office	.....	54,371.11
By Extension office	.....	151,283.54
By Treasurer's office	.....	59,337.63
		\$539,751.50

The difference between the Association's earnings as listed above and the disbursements of the Treasurer's office in accordance with the published report shows that the Association's expenses exceed its earnings by \$79,824.26.

We do not profess to be professional accountants but in our simple "farmer" way of looking at things, eliminating the "bates" and "rebates," the "duets" and "deducts," the Association's actual losses appear to be greater than the amount admitted by the Finance Committee.

Again, if we look at it in another way, in the Treasurer's report the Association began the year with a cash balance of \$125,641.34. During the year they converted into cash, Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$205,000, and among the moneys turned over from the Secretary's office to the Treasurer is an item of some \$29,988.79 as deposits and overpayment on applications for registry, transfer, and membership. This money, of course, does not belong to the Association—it belongs to the breeders and is merely deposited with the Association for the Association to draw upon as they earn it and should be left in the Association's treasury until earned or returned.

If we add this \$29,988.79 and the \$205,000.00 received from Liberty Bonds to the cash balance at the beginning of the year it would give us \$360,630.13. This should represent the cash balance at the end of the year providing the Association had lived entirely within its earnings. The Treasurer gives the cash balance as \$290,114.47. The difference between what the Treasurer should have as a cash balance and what he did have was \$70,515.66, which figures again would indicate that the Association's loss might be between \$70,000 and \$80,000 instead of \$31,000 as the Finance Committee would have us believe.

Members of the Old Registry Association, since the present political management came into control, have made several attempts to have the Association's books audited by a public accountant under the direction of the Court. Some prominent breeders are still of the opinion that sooner or later a thorough recounting of the Association's finances will be made.

However, the majority of the breeders believe that they should profit by their previous mistakes and build the New Association in such a way that it will be impossible for outsiders to exploit its resources.

The agricultural census of 1925 has been published in three volumes. Part one is devoted to the Northern States; Part two to the Southern States; Part three the Western States. These volumes can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The prices are \$1.75 for parts one or two, \$1.00 for part three.

"The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service."—*Elbert Hubbard.*

Second Highest Record

WITH Frank Lowden entering the field as a candidate for President of the United States for the second time since his sweeping defeat in 1920, we believe, places Lowden second to the late William Jennings Bryan to receive the honors for "Perpetual Candidate for President." It would appear that he has been in the presidential race so long that he is getting the matter of running for President on an organized business basis and is not expending such large sums of money or, if they are being expended in his interests, they are expended in an indirect way and do not have to be shown in his expense account.

From Washington comes the public statement that \$60,000 has been expended thus far in the Lowden campaign.

We recall that back in 1920 over \$400,000 was expended in his interests and something like \$379,000 was advanced by Lowden personally.

Lowden money was floating so freely back in the 1920 campaign that two delegates to the National Convention reported that some \$5,000 of Lowden's money had gotten into their pockets. This admission on the part of the two delegates that they had each received \$2,500 caused Frank a lot of trouble. In fact it was inferred that an effort was made to corrupt our representative form of government by trying to buy the nomination for President.

Holstein breeders, who have been compelled to pay high fees since Lowden was elected President of the Old Registry Association, no doubt will be interested in knowing whether the \$60,000 admitted to have been expended in behalf of Lowden's candidacy for President includes the editorial support that he has received from *The World*, a journal that promotes the speculative side of the Purebred Holstein cattle industry, or whether that publication is supporting the Lowden candidacy on the belief that it will continue to be subsidized by money taken from the Treasury of the Old Association of which Lowden is President, and paid to them in the form of advertising bills.

Why Lowden should be elected as President of a dairy cattle Registry Association is a question that is not clear to many. Others who are acquainted with the activities of professional politicians look upon his being President of a Registry Association merely as an attempt on his part to use the Association for political purposes.

To be elected President of a Registry Association should be considered an honor which the breeders bestow upon one of their number for service rendered or things accomplished as a breeder, but Lowden was an outsider, a man who had married into a wealthy family and whose chief business, the Editor of a mid-western publication has inferred, appears to be running for President.

Lowden's name is mentioned frequently as being identified with a group of politicians who are trying to make a \$400,000,000 raid on our National treasury under the pretence that the money will be used in the interest of the farmers.

Holstein breeders know from experience just how this "Revolving Fund Business" works. Since Lowden

has been President of the Old Association its members have been told that if they would only invest two or three hundred thousand dollars in extension work that the money would not be wasted, that it would be a sort of a "Revolving Fund" that would bring returns in an increased demand and an increased price for their cattle and dairy products.

During Lowden's tenure in office many hundred thousand dollars have been taken out of the breeders' pockets and the Association's treasury and expended in this way. This has reflected so unfavorably upon the Industry that it has been necessary to organize a New Registry Association to restore public confidence and place the Industry on a sound business basis.

The inside history of The Old Registry Association during Lowden's tenure in office should be sufficient to eliminate him as a probable candidate for President to say nothing of the record of his campaign expenditures in 1920. To nominate a man of the Lowden stripe and have the inside workings of the Old Registry Association aired by the opposing party, in our judgment would lead to the defeat of the Republican Party.

Expense of a Political Form of Government

IN THE Secretary's report is an item—Annual Election Expense—amounting to \$2,947.39 and in the Treasurer's report is an item, Railroad Fare of Delegates to the Annual Convention, \$13,021.76. The expense of electing and transporting the delegates at the Annual Convention is an annual draft on the Association's resources of nearly \$16,000.

This expense is entirely unwarranted and entirely out of keeping with the amount of business which the Association transacts. No business concern would think of expending this enormous sum merely to hold their Annual Business meeting and election. Is the reason for saddling such an expensive form of government upon the members of the Old Registry Association, to enable Frank Lowden as President, and a few politicians and cattle dealers associated with him, to retain control of the Association, increase the fees and do these things contrary to the breeders' wishes as expressed at the last Annual Meeting at which the members were able to vote?

Lowden served notice upon the Board of Directors that he would not accept the presidency if it was for one year only, and unless they would give up the business form of government and adopt some other form.

Two Salaries for One Politician

IN REVIEWING the published report of the Old Registry Association for the year ending December 31, 1927, we find that James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been referred to in the public press as a "Political Contortionist," is still drawing two salaries from the Association's Treasury—one as Chairman of the Executive Committee, salary \$4,000, and one as Treasurer, salary \$2,000.

Is this a case of PADDING THE PAY ROLL?

Extending the Pocketbooks of the Extension Workers Drives Business Away

THE amount of money expended for so-called Extension Work by the Old Registry Association acts as a "Brake" on the Association's business. The more money they expend for Extension Work the less business they do.

In 1923, the Association expended \$202,387.69 for Extension Work. The recorded Transfers for that year showed a decrease from the previous year. Each year that the Association Extension budget has been increased, has reflected unfavorably upon the Holstein business. Last year, the fiscal year ending December 31, 1927, the enormous sum of \$151,283.54 was expended in doing so-called Extension Work. In addition to this amount, something like \$39,000 was expended through the State Associations, making a total of over \$190,000. This sum was expended in such a manner that the Breeders patronizing that Association transferred 2,500 less animals. Registrations fell off more than 1,100, and the Association financially, ran behind, according to the report of the Finance Committee, nearly \$32,000.

Extension Work, Politics, and the Breeding and Registering of Dairy Cattle are three projects that do not work well together.

Now What Has the Farr - John M. Dennis - James A. Reynolds Combination Got to Say?

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are publishing a letter from a former professor in the Dairy Department at Maryland Agricultural College.

As the result of the disclosures made by this professor in reference to the making of fraudulent records and concealing the facts from the public, is not the Forrest G. Farr - John M. Dennis - James A. Reynolds combination called upon to admit the truth in reference to their connection with the making of fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital, having the Association accept them and concealing the facts from the public, and withdraw their former confession?

"If All the Milk Were Loaded Onto Ships—"

IF ALL of the milk produced in the United States annually were loaded on ships, it would require the combined merchant marine of the United Kingdom, America, Germany, France, Holland, and Sweden; its weight in tons is twice that of all the pig iron produced in the United States and it would require the entire United States production of coal for a period of 55 years to pay the farmer the market price for milk produced," says Dr. C. W. Larson, managing director of the National Dairy Council.

"We hear of the manufacture of automobiles being such a great industry, yet the dairy industry is greater than the automobile industry in dollar value of prod-

ucts. Yet the dollar value alone is not what makes the dairy industry important. The average family spends more than 20 cents for dairy products out of every dollar spent for food, but gets more than 35 per cent of the energy from that 20 per cent expenditure. From the standpoint of health, the dairy industry is the most important."

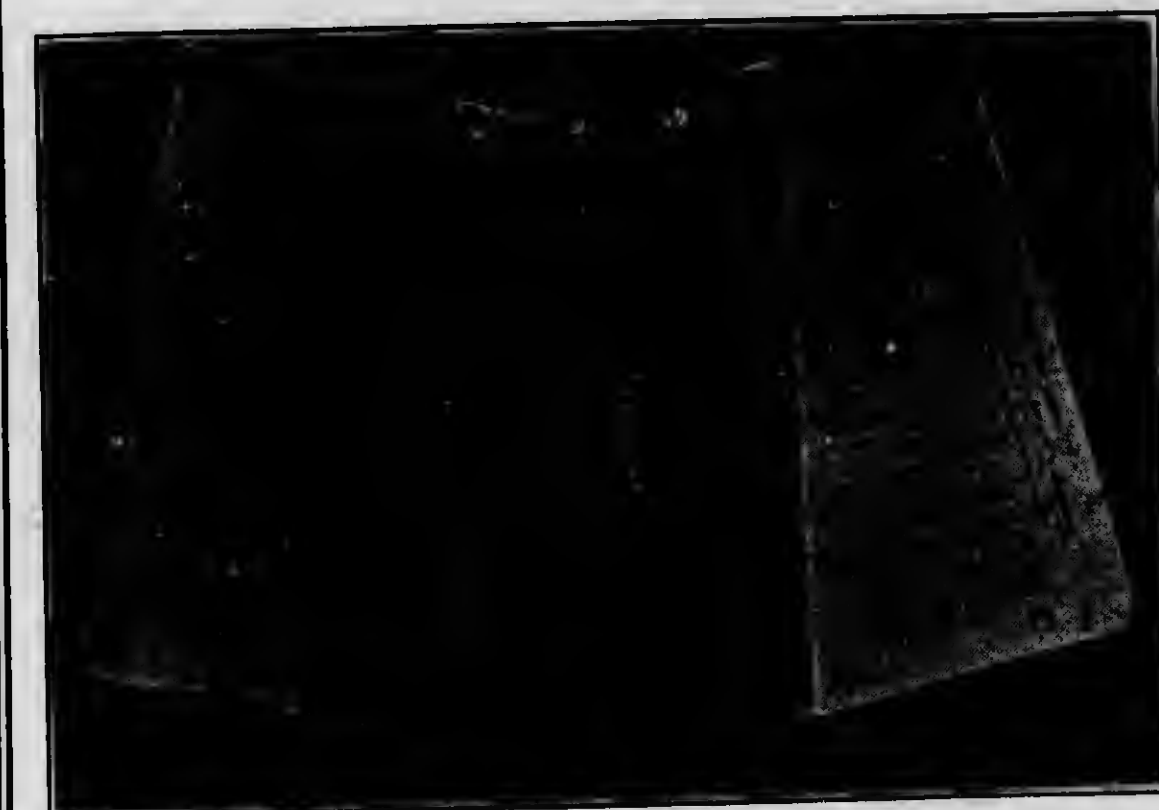
Friends for a Time

APPARENTLY forgetting their many battles, friends of the dairy industry and representatives of the oleomargarine manufacturers are working together at Washington against a newer product that threatens the business of both. This is a product made from nuts, is churned in water or brine, is salted like butter, looks like butter, tastes like butter, and has been substituted for butter. It is sold as shortening for cooking purposes under a number of different names. There are fourteen different plants manufacturing these nut products.

Oleomargarine can only be made in bonded factories under inspection by representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. As the present law is interpreted, this bureau has no control over the new nut product and the manufacturers pay no tax or license while the oleo manufacturers pay ten cents a pound when the product is artificially colored in semblance of butter and one-fourth cent a pound when the product is not artificially colored. Bills are now before Congress aiming to class the nut product as oleomargarine. The Senate bill is Number 3247, the House bill H. R. 10,985. These bills have the approval of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Teacher—"Johnny, use 'pasteurize' in a sentence."
Johnny—"A paper wad just sailed 'past your eyes.'"

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Comparative New York March Milk Prices

THE Dairymen's League price for March was \$2.54 for milk containing 3.5 per cent butterfat in the 201-210-mile zone. This is equivalent to \$2.34 for 3 per cent milk. From this they took out 6c for expenses, and 10c for which they are to issue certificates and returned net cash of \$2.18 per 100 lb. to patrons.

Sheffield Farms Producers' Association returned net cash direct to their patrons for the same month of \$2.33 for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone. The difference was 15 cents, or allowing the certificates as cash the difference was 5 cents over the League returns.

For the year 1927, the net cash returned by Sheffield, Meridale Farms, Model Dairy and several other dealers averaged 30c per 100 lb. over and above the League returns, and if the certificates were credited as cash, the returns of these dealers were 20c per 100 lb. over and above the League-Borden price.—*The Rural New Yorker*.

Dr. Woodward Resigns

DR. T. WOODWARD who conducted the first area tuberculin test in the country—in the District of Columbia, has resigned his position as veterinarian of the United States Food, Drug and Insecticide department and will become director of the scientific department and laboratories of the H. Clay Clover Company of New York. He will have the title of vice president.

Dr. Woodward was active in the fight against foot and mouth disease in the California outbreak of 1924.

More Interest in Calf Farming

SINCE the newspapers have been publishing articles about the high prices being obtained for calf's liver, because of its value for curing pernicious anemia, many city folks are asking us about the possibilities of profit from calf farming. They want to know where they can buy good calves for breeding purposes, and how often they have young ones, and how many to a litter, also what it costs to raise a calf to the breeding age, and the amount of liver that can be produced annually from a flock of calves.

It looks as though considerable interest in calf farming could be developed in city circles by the right kind of a promoter.—*The Larro Dealer*.

When you shake hands with your competitor and mean it—when you can work hard in your business and love it—then business is safe. When you advertise service and give it—when you can build reputation and keep it—then business is safe. When you can sense competition and knock it—when you can fight competition and still boost it—then business is safe. When you can meet opportunity and know it—and aim for what is right and then pray for it—then business is safe.—*Wisconsin Press Howler*.

Jersey Association On Cash Basis

ON MAY 1st the registry office of the American Jersey Cattle Club went on a cash basis. No breeder's ledger accounts will be kept and if certificates are not issued the portion of the remittance not used will be returned to the sender. No applications will be held pending further information or correction and if for any reason certificates can not be issued, the applications will be returned to the breeder for information or correction together with the unused part of his remittance. A statement showing the amount of money used will be sent back to the sender together with the certificates and the unused balance.

This innovation on the part of the American Jersey Cattle Club will be watched with interest by the officials of other registry associations. If the change is successful it is very likely that similar action may be suggested for adoption in other associations.

To Study Research

CONGRESS may be asked in December to finance a comprehensive study of all the research work now being carried on in the United States for the control and eradication of infectious abortion in dairy cattle. It is stated that this disease is costing the industry \$100,000,000 a year. The movement is backed by Congressman Elbert S. Brigham and Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

BREEDER ads are business getters.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Unexpected Guest

THE advent of summer, the increasing number of automobiles, and the lengthening miles of good roads all contribute to the chances of unexpected company. The improvements and inventions of the past twenty years have brought about great changes in this matter of company. Our parents and grandparents used to entertain guests by the week and by the month, for difficulty in travel made the visits far apart and and so they lasted for a longer time when actually made. To-day, the long visit is more or less a thing of the past—except with close relatives, but unexpected company, who drop in for a meal is very, very much a thing of the present. And, since, like the poor, they are always with us, there is only one way for the involuntary hostess to enjoy herself—and that is,—to be prepared, and to be prepared not only in the matter of food but in her own mental attitude towards the event. Very often she is unnecessarily upset over the appearance of the unexpected guest, not realizing that the meal planned for the family is entirely adequate, and all that is needed is a hearty welcome. Farmers are hard workers and hearty eaters, and as a rule, the substantial part of any meal placed on the average farm table is more than ample. Moreover, the supplies are raised on the farm itself and so are to be had in abundance, and the ingredients of many appetizing dishes are right in the cellar or cupboard. With butter and eggs, milk and cream in abundance, it would seem a small matter to prepare proper food for unexpected guests, especially if the latter are in the habit of depending on city supplies. Even the nick-nacks like jams and jellies and pickles are usually on hand, and prove a treat to tastes accustomed to the factory-made article. So, very often, the meal that appears to such a disadvantage to those who are used to such good fare, really is a feast to the visitor.

EXTRAS

Nevertheless, the hostess would feel just a little bit more comfortable if there were only some added extra dish. There are a number which could be kept on the emergency shelf, ready to be produced as the occasion demands. A jar of mayonnaise dressing will keep indefinitely, if not allowed to freeze, and when combined with a can of fruit salad all ready for use, or with crab meat, tuna fish or shrimp, will afford an extra dish fit for any company. If there is no celery for the fish salads, shredded cabbage does very well, in fact, is preferred by many. And if it is necessary to "extend" these salads, that is, if the supply of fish seems inadequate to the number of guests, chopped hard boiled eggs make a wonderful addition. Canned pimientos, cut up and added to cabbage salad make a distinctly company dish, and almost every one nowadays keeps a bottle or two of olives on hand. Then, of course, there are some commercial canned things such as baked beans or soups of various varieties, which will bolster up a meal considerably. And if, as some times happens, one is caught without a dessert prepared, or the time in

which to prepare one, it can be omitted. If the usual good farm food is served the chances are that no one needs a dessert—nor could eat it—were it served.

"BE YOURSELF"

In this matter of unexpected hospitality, it is well to heed the advice given in the present day slang—"Be Yourself." Many times the rural hostess thinks she must serve her urban guests as they are accustomed to being served in their every day living, not realizing that her fare, commonplace as it seems to her, is a treat to those who are not in the habit of having the freshest of vegetables or the richest of creams.

RENEW SUPPLIES

One thing should be remembered, and that is, that as fast as the emergency rations are used, they should be replaced. To know that they are there, ready for use, gives such a feeling of security to a hostess that her welcome will be the more hearty, and her invitation to stay to eat will be more urgent, and best of all, she can conduct herself with that sincerity which should be the basis of all true hospitality.

Renewing Cretonne Draperies

CRETONNE draperies which have faded in the sun may be renewed with very little effort. They should be well laundered and pressed, and while still hot from being ironed, the design should be traced over with ordinary school crayons, the same colors as those already used in the pattern. Where the color is badly faded or a deep color is desired the crayon should be pressed heavily on the material, and where only a little color is needed—it should be pressed lightly. Then, while covered with plain paper, the draperies should be pressed with a hot iron, and they will be ready to do service again.

Rinsing Is Important

BECAUSE soap combined with bluing will cause rust spots.

Because soap that contains impurities, when combined with starch will yellow the clothes.

Because if any strong element is used to loosen the dirt and is not thoroughly rinsed out well, when combined with the heat of the iron, it will tend to weaken the fiber of the clothes.

Because colored clothes will never have a clear clean look if they are not rinsed until the water is clear, and white clothes will have a gray look. At least two rinse waters should be used before the bluing water.

A man recently fainted three times at his own wedding, but it was no use. They waited until he came around, and he was married just the same.

The man who has a bee in his bonnet may be fixing to sting somebody.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 22—Frederick, Maryland, Frederick County Breeders' Sale.
May 29—Rochester, Minnesota, Paul Brown Dispersal.
June 7—Milwaukee, Wis., 9th Coöperative National Sale.
July 18-19—Hamline, Minn., National Ormsby Sale.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.

SPAHR'S THIRD SALE

The third annual sale of C. A. Spahr was held at Pleasant View Farm, Salunga, Pennsylvania, May 5th. The day was warm and pleasant, so much so that quite a number who had signified their intentions to be present stayed at home to work. There were a number of young calves, some being sold with their mother and some separately and as they ranged from one day to four weeks we, following the usual custom, are including them with their dams.

The sale totaled \$9,105 for 53 head. Three cataloged bulls were sold, the herdsire being reserved. They brought \$400, King Ormsby Netherland De Kol, a light colored good looking animal being purchased by A. H. Martin of Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, for \$180.

There were exactly 50 females and they averaged \$174.10. The top price was \$395 which Samuel Royer of Sabillasville, Maryland, paid for Tranquillity Ormsby Princess, a very handsome animal weighing 1,600 pounds. Harvey Rettew of Manheim, paid \$310 for Jewel DeKol Glista, a light colored four-year-old daughter of Sir Pietje Ormsby Glista. Mr. Royer took twenty head in all and bid on quite a number that were not struck off to him.

The auctioneer was Glenn Mead of East Aurora, New York, and S. R. Miller assisted by his son Jay, elaborated on the pedigrees. The buyers were: A. H. Martin, Mt. Joy, Pa.; Samuel Royer, Sabillasville, Md.; A. G. Fribz, Quarryville, Pa.; H. W. Harbold, Wellsville, Pa.; M. H. Bennet, Sheridan, Pa.; C. D. Fleming, Middleburg, Md.; Irvin Musser, Mt. Joy, Pa.; Jake Peters, Manheim, Pa.; Irvin Graybill, Stevens, Pa.; Frank N. Baer, Salunga, Pa.; Wesley Beachler, Mt. Joy, Pa.; C. W. Cullen, Rising Sun, Md.; S. M. Pryor, Lantz, Md.; Harvey Rettew, Manheim, Pa.; C. H. Kendig, Millersville, Pa.; Lytle Brothers, Middletown, Pa.; J. A. Styer, East Earl, Pa.; H. S. Lefever, Manheim, Pa.

BRUCLYN FARM DISPERSAL

Owing to the fact that farmers were very busy planting, the attendance at the Bruce Williams sale held at Lynn, Pa., May 12, was not as large as expected. Nearly all of the buyers were local, yet the quality of the herd caused the animals to sell for fair prices.

In all there were 36 animals offered, including young calves. Ten grades consisting of six cows, two yearlings and two calves, averaged \$119.20, the top price being \$200 paid by Burton Thomas, Springville, Pa., for a very nice producer.

The twenty-six purebreds averaged \$208.27. This includes all ages. As the catalogues ordered were not received at sale time we are unable to give the breeding of the various animals.

The top price for a female was \$260 and the buyer was Floyd Hibbard of Springville, Pa. Leslie Ellsworth took four purebreds, his brother Ellis, proprietor of Craig Hill Stock Farm, also bought one. Lamont Breeze, of Elmira, New York, was the only out of the state buyer and he secured six head.

The sensation of the sale was the bidding for the herdsire Berks Eco Sylv Piebe. Ray Walworth, A. V. Schermerhorn, and James Shoemaker staged a spirited bidding battle for this handsome young fellow who finally went to Mr. Shoemaker's bid of \$850. This bull has improved greatly since the Deysher sale last December and it is very likely that he will be seen at some of the fairs this fall where he should attract the attention of the judges.

The buyers were: Burton Thomas, Springville, Pa.; E. H. Ridgeway, Factoryville, Pa.; L. L. Ellsworth, Meshoppen, Pa.; J. S. Sutton, New Milford, Pa.; J. T. Sheen, South Montrose, Pa.; Ray Walworth, New Milford, Pa.; W. H. Bush, Montrose, Pa.; Lamont P. Breeze, Elmira, N. Y.; Thomas N. Earl, Wyoming, Pa.; R. P. Davis, Lynn, Pa.; Robert L. Gorman, Lynn, Pa.; J. W. Walworth, New Milford, Pa.; Peter Artasheski, Springville, Pa.; A. V. Schermerhorn, New Milford, Pa.; E. D. Ellsworth, Meshoppen, Pa.; J. T. Harding, Tunkhannock, Pa.; Floyd Hibbard, Springville, Pa.; Jas. Shoemaker, Wyoming, Pa.; and Corey E. Moyer, Wyoming, Pa.

The Pastor: So God has sent you two more little brothers, Dolly?

Dolly (brightly): Yes, and He knows where the money's coming from. I heard Daddy say so.

Mrs. Brown—"So you've seen Mabel's baby? Do tell me what he looks like."

Mr. Brown—"He has very small features, clean-shaven, red-face and looks like a hard drinker."

BUSINESS FIRST

King Hartog Pleiades is the handsome bull formerly at the head of the good producing herd owned by W. C. Gauger of Watsontown, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Twin Brook Admiral King and Highland Pleiades Hartog a cow that, as an eleven-year-old, gave 80 lb. milk in a day at two milkings. She has a record of 29.43 lb. butter, 560.6 lb. milk in seven days made as a six year old. Her dam was a granddaughter of Hartog Pauline DeKol Count while her sire Dutchland Colantha Hark was by Colantha Johanna Lad from Minnie Hark. Twin Brook Admiral King is closely related to a number of animals that have made Holstein history. His sire was by King Korndyke Sadie Vale and was from a daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. His dam, Norma Mercedes DeKol Pauline, was a famous old show cow and as a ten-year-old made 620.6 lb. milk in seven days. She was a granddaughter of Sir Clyde and traces to a number of famous foundation animals.

The junior herdsire is Wide Water Ormsby King Korndyke a grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Korndyke DeKol Clothilde, a daughter of King Segis DeKol Korndyke with a seven-day record of 31.12 lb. butter made as a four-year-old. The dam of the junior herdsire, Blacres Aurora Ormsby, as a three-year-old made 31 lb. butter in a week and was by Colantha Denver Champion while her dam a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, made 28.29 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old.

Do not get the impression from the foregoing that Mr. Gauger is a devotee of exaggerated records. He believes in individuality and production first, last, and all the time. Test records are merely incidentals. In the Gauger herd there are some very fine animals both male and female, and any of our readers who may be passing along the Susquehanna trail are cordially invited to visit the Gauger farm which is situated close to the village of McEwansville, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

WE BEG PARDON

In our issue of April 8th, we reported the sale of a very handsome young bull by J. Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland to J. S. Oliver of Franklinville, Pa. The story was right but the picture used was not that of the bull in question. Mr. Roulette writes that he still has this bull and that he was sired by Kookee Mayflower, a bull with a tremendous number of official records back of him. His dam, Mayflower Pietje, was sired by a son of Pietje 22d, the only cow imported from Holland to make a thirty-pound seven-day butter record. Mayflower Pietje was from K P Mayflower, 31.26 lb. butter, 656.1 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old. Her sire was King of the Pontiacs and her dam Mayflower Lilith Pauline 2d, made a record of 31.16 lb. butter in seven days, 128 lb. butter in thirty days, world's record in class at time of making.

Kookee Mayflower was sired by Koo-

Kee Combination, whose dam, five different years made over 30 lb. butter and 700 lb. milk in a week and is credited with 36.21 butter, 739.9 lb. milk in seven days as an eight year old, 34.60 lb. butter, 744.6 lb. milk in a week as a seven-year-old.

The Roulette herd is fully accredited, in fact, it was the first accredited herd in Washington county and was also the first purebred Holstein herd ever established in that county. Animals from this herd have been exhibited at Hagerstown and other near-by fairs and have never failed to win their share of the blue ribbons. The herd is of high quality, whether judged from the standpoint of health, production or individuality.

IN ERIE COUNTY

The Wattsburg Cow Testing Association operates in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and finished its second year May 1st with 24 whole year members. There was a gain in the number of cows and average production of milk and fat over the previous year. During 1927 there were in the association 370 cows that averaged 7,024 lb. milk, 255.1 lb. butterfat. During the recently ended year 404 cows averaged 7,226 lb. milk, 263 lb. butterfat. Karl Rockwood of Waterford had the high herd consisting of registered and grade Holsteins and Jerseys that averaged 8,956 lb. milk, 330.4 lb. fat. The George Robinson herd was second with an average of 304.6 lb. fat, while the fifteen cow dairy owned by Gerald Johnson was third, his fifteen registered and grade Holsteins making 8,632 lb. milk, 301.9 lb. fat.

Jesse, a grade Holstein in the Rockwood herd, was high cow with 13,862 lb. milk, 484.8 lb. fat. Her registered stablemate Lady Vanderkamp Pontiac, although beaten for fat surpassed her for milk, being credited with 452.7 lb. of the former and 14,552 of the latter. Harwood Dame, owned by Harwood Brothers of Wattsburg, made the honor list by producing 10,877 lb. milk, 401.1 lb. fat.

J. Taft Williams, tester in charge, figured that the cows averaged to return \$90.13 above feed cost and that for each dollar expended for feed the owner received a profit of \$2.21.

ORIENTAL DAIRY TRADE

There is a growing dairy trade between the Pacific coast and the Orient. Shipments have been made recently from California, Washington and British Columbia.

The Frazer Valley Milk Producers' Association reports three shipments of "Pacific" milk to the British army of occupation in Shanghai and one consignment to Hong Kong. Other export shipments recently made include: Kobe and Yokohama, Japan; Seoul, Korea; Makambo and Gizo in the Solomon Islands and Salaverry, South America.

A Platteville, Wisconsin, boy put a celluloid comb and some matches in the same pocket. But he forgot to put on asbestos pants.

Mr. Dairyman

When everything else fails, for your breeding troubles and abortion of cattle, also garget or caked bag

USE ARSINOL

A hypodermic treatment any one can use, only 3 to 6 doses required. Sold in 5 complete treatments \$5.00. Hypodermic Syringes \$4.00 extra.

Ask the man who has used Arsinol. We can furnish list.

W. E. THOMPSON, P.H.C.
321 W. Second St.

P. O. Box 175 Downey, Calif.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY PLOWS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

Boy: When we reach that bend in the road, I'm going to kiss you.

Girl: Isn't that going a bit too far?

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Big Returns from a Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm
S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County Union Deposit, Pa.

MARK BIRTHPLACE OF REAPER

On May 1st, 22 students of the Agricultural Department of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, commemorated the invention of the first practical reaper. They placed a stone marker near the spot where the reaper was made on the Cyrus H. McCormick farm, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The McCormick reaper and its subsequent improvements has had a tremendous influence upon American and World agriculture and has fairly revolutionized the production of small grains.

Professor Thomas F. Hunt, one of the leading American authorities on Agronomy once said that the invention of the reaper helped to decide the Civil War. By its use boys and old men were able to harvest the grain crops and thus feed the fighting men of the North as well as the population of the cities who were producing munitions, arms, clothing and similar material for the Northern armies.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE X-RAY

Dr. William H. Dissenbach of the Flower Hospital in New York City has been experimenting with eggs and the X-ray for about three years. Chickens hatched from eggs that had been exposed to X-rays several hours came into the world with deformities, or mutations from normally inherited characteristics, such as absence of wings, etc. Some of the chickens hatched grew larger than the parent hens, some began to lay eggs sooner than their sisters of equal age hatched from eggs that had not been exposed to the ray. The most surprising thing noticed was that the longer the eggs were exposed to the rays the larger was the percentage of females hatched, says the *Associated Press*.

COLORADO PRODUCER

A registered Holstein owned by E. F. Hines of Pueblo, Colorado, was the highest producer in all the Cow Testing Associations of her state being credited with 2,582 lb. milk, 95.5 lb fat in March. In February this cow held first position with a production of 108.5 lb. fat.

PROMISING PASTURE PLANTS

With grain feeds at war time prices and the price of milk down the dairyman thinks of his pasture fields and their welfare. Two legumes of foreign origin promise to aid dairymen in the Middle and Southern states. These are Japan and Korean clover.

Japan clover is supposed to have been introduced into this country in a shipment of tea from Japan. In 1846 it was noticed in South Carolina and Georgia. During the Civil War it spread to a number of other Southern states being distributed by the cavalry. It has gradually spread northward in permanent pastures. Korean clover is a younger resident of this country and was introduced direct from Japan.

These two plants are lespedezas and are summer annuals. Each year's stand comes

from seed which is short lived, two-year-old seed having low germination. Their method of reseeding, however, usually makes them permanent where the growing season is long enough to permit seed to ripen. The plants furnish little pasture until late summer as the growth does not take place until blue grass is dry and apparently dead and other pasture is short. These clovers are quite drought resistant and so produce feed from the first of August until killing frost.

The plants have slender central stems with spreading branches. The seeds are born on the branches and offshoots. On some poor soils these clovers make thick mats on the ground. The best stands have been secured where the pasture sod is thin. When the plants spread naturally they usually appear first in the hard-packed bare paths. They seem unable to compete with heavy grass sod. These clovers are well worth keeping in mind and if they can be grown successfully in the North will do much to improve both the quality and quantity of our Northern pasturage.

DAIRYMAN WANTS POSITION

Maryland, Virginia or near-by states preferred. Can take full charge of farm or herd. Understands feeding for heavy production, strict sanitation and the production of certified milk. Has splendid record and references. Address

BOX 30, DEPT. F,
Harrisburg Penna.

IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

In the Washington and Quincy Association J. A. Gsell has a registered Holstein that gave 80.3 lb. milk in a day in April, milked three times daily. She is credited with 1,526 lb. milk, 53.4 lb. fat as she was only in milk nineteen days of the month.

The leading cow of the Association is the registered Holstein owned by C. Barnhart, credited with 1,788 lb. milk, 67.9 lb. fat. Following a grade Shorthorn with 62 lb. fat comes another registered member of the Barnhart herd with 1,650 lb. milk and 59.4 lb. fat to her credit. Mr. Barnhart has one cow with 52 lb. fat and another with 47.1 lb. while J. A. Gsell has one with 57.2, one with 49.9 and another with 47.4. R. G. Miller, tester in charge, says that during the month 292 cows were milked in the twenty-three herds enrolled. There were twenty-three cows that produced over 40 lb. fat and eighteen that exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

CHERCHEZ LA FEMME

Mrs. Hawkins—They tell me your husband's locked up, Mrs. Rope.

Mrs. Rope—Yes, an' there's a woman in the case, I am informed.

Mrs. Hawkins—A woman?

Mrs. Rope—Yes, they say he is charged with Miss Demeanour!

Tom: "Say, did you ever kiss a girl in a quiet spot?"

Bill: "Yes, but the spot was only quiet while I was kissing it."

NEW MARTIN HERDSIRE

To head his good producing herd A. H. Martin of Mount Joy, Penna., has secured a very handsome bull King Ormsby Netherland DeKol, now coming two years old. This bull is from a splendid cow that weighs 1,700 lb. in working condition. She is a daughter of Hilda Netherland DeKol and was sired by Penopa Pontiac Korndyke whose dam, formerly owned by S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Penna., made a seven-day record of 27.17 lb. butter, 673.9 lb. milk. A full sister of Penopa Pontiac Korndyke made a thirty pound seven-day record and the pair were by the good sire King of the Pontiacs 6th.

King Ormsby Netherland DeKol is a grandson of King Ormsby Abbecker Helena one of the best individual bulls ever in the Cumberland Valley, a son of King of the Ormsbys from a daughter of Korndyke Abbecker.

Victor Johnson and son of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, report that they sold to D. W. Smith of the same town the three-year-old heifer Lizzie DeKol Pontiac Lyons. This heifer is attractively marked and is a daughter of King Lillith Pontiac Lyons and Lizzie Clothilde Lille.

The Johnsons have a number of animals closely related to this heifer, including one of her daughters by Sensation Prilly Boy, who is siring some very fine young stock.

Nadage Cozzi of Belmont, New York, recently purchased the yearling heifer Lady Leafy Pontiac Pride 2d, from Annabel Kapal of Andover, New York. She is a light colored, handsomely marked heifer and is a daughter of Sir Maxine Johanna Korndyke and Lady Leafy Pontiac Pride.

HOME FARM

Offers for sale yearling bull—two nearest dams average butter, 36 lb., 7 days.

TIMOTHY H. GEHMAN, Mgr.,
Center Valley, Pa.

IN THE GARDEN SPOT

Although the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association has only a few members, they possess good cattle for five of the six herds averaged better than 300 lb. fat during the year and the average for all the cows enrolled was 337.6 lb. fat. The leading herd was owned by Ira M. Eby of Gordonville, Pa., and consists of sixteen registered and grade Holsteins that averaged 11,457 lb. milk, 376.9 lb. butter-fat. The seventeen cow dairy of Mast Stoltzfus was not far behind, averaging 11,289 lb. milk, 375.9 lb. fat. Elmer Stoltzfus has twelve cows that averaged 9,874 lb. milk, 346.6 lb. fat. Besides Holsteins there are grade Guernseys in this herd. The fourteen cow dairy owned by George G. Sauder of East Earl, averaged 9,455 lb. milk, 317.7 lb. fat, while an average of 9,656 lb. milk, 304.2 lb. fat was made by the Holstein herd of M. V. Brubaker of New Holland.

Elmer Stoltzfus had the high cow, Flossie Queen Pontiac Mary, a six-year-old credited with a production of 15,229 lb. milk, 523.5 lb. fat. Hannah, of the Eby herd, produced 13,877 lb. milk, 511.2 lb. fat, and Frances, a grade Holstein stablemate, has to her credit 14,245 lb. milk, 483.9 lb. fat. Tilda Colantha Wayne DeKol of the Mast Stoltzfus herd produced 11,987 lb. milk, 467.8 lb. fat.

Luke W. Martin, tester in charge, says that the average test for the year was 3.3 per cent fat, the value of product \$294.98, and that for every dollar expended for feed the cows returned their owner \$2.68.

SPECIAL OFFER

to gain new customers and friends. No. 1, 12 Dahlias, labeled, no two alike, all classes and colors; 6 mixed Gladioluses; 25 Oxalis Rosea. Postpaid for \$1.50. No. 2, 18 Dahlias, unlabeled, no two alike; 6 Gladioluses and 25 Oxalis. Postpaid for \$1.50. Mention this paper. Catalogue free on request.

MRS. R. B. WITT,
Overback Farm
East Greenbush, N. Y., R. 12, Box 111

THE WESTERN CRAWFORD

A registered Holstein owned by C. M. Bean, by producing 73.9 lb. fat, 2,055 lb. milk, led the Western Crawford County C. T. A. for April. Registered Holsteins made a splendid showing during the month taking second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth places. A cow owned by G. A. Behnap had 65.2 lb. fat, 1,920 lb. milk. R. C. Jackson's cow made 64.9 lb. fat. J. L. Bryer had one with 60.3 lb. fat, 2,010 lb. milk. Ross Corey had three in the leading ten, one with 59.1 lb. fat, another with 56.6 lb. and a third with 52.4 lb. fat.

The report of tester Robert Rishel, Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania, shows that there were twenty-six herds in the Association and that there were 357 cows in milk during April. Of this number 63 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 20 made over 50 lb. while 46 produced at least 1,200 lb. milk during the 30 days.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

COWS BETRAY BOOTLEGGER

A dairy of cows on a spree near Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, caused federal prohibition agents to raid the owner's farm. They discovered a big still and arrested the owner of the farm and his two employees. The news dispatch states that there were 800 gallons of finished alcohol on hand together with 48,000 gallons of mash. The federal men declare that the Fort Atkinson moonshine plant was the most sanitary and up-to-date they have as yet encountered.

Get your merchandise out in the open where it can be seen.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1.

WHO IS SHE?

She doesn't like
A shady joke.
She doesn't hike,
She doesn't smoke.
She doesn't swear,
She never flirts.
She doesn't wear
Those shortened skirts
She doesn't dance,
She doesn't sing.
And goofs in pants.
Don't mean a thing.
She doesn't use
The beauty salves;
But won't refuse
To show her calves.
You ask her name?
Well, that's a wow—
She's not a dame,
She's just a cow!

Getting the baby to sleep is hardest when she is about eighteen.

BEAR CREEK ORMSBY BELLE

Just on the outskirts of Middletown, Pennsylvania, is a dairy farm owned by the Lytle Brothers. This farm is the home of a good Holstein dairy which consists of large, handsome cows that are evidently big producers, judging by their capacity and the size and shape of their udders. One of the animals in the Lytle herd is Bear Creek Ormsby Belle. This good young cow was born December 13, 1925 and so is only a two-year-old



BEAR CREEK ORMSBY BELLE

Owned by Lytle Bros., Middletown, Pennsylvania.

in her first lactation period. Her sire is Blacres Peter Ormsby, a son of Colantha Denver Champion while her dam, Bear Creek Belle Hengerveld, is a daughter of Joan Hengerveld Lad and Star Queen Ormsby DeKol.

Besides Holsteins the Lytles raise Chow dogs. The house and buildings face on a well traveled state highway running from Harrisburg to Lancaster and hundreds of people who daily pass the farm have their attention attracted by the young Holsteins and Chows enjoying the sunlight in small fields near the house.

LOUISIANA DAIRY GROWTH

Although some dairy sections of Louisiana were flooded during 1927, yet the past year was a banner one in the dairy history of the state. Six years ago the annual output of butter in Louisiana was 85,000 lb. Last year's production exceeded 900,000 lb. Six years ago there were 176,000 dairy cattle in the state. Only one and one-tenth per cent were purebred, only fourteen per cent of the dairy bulls in the state were purebred. During the year 4,554 dairy cows including 1615 Holsteins were shipped into Louisiana from other states.

GARDEN SPOT NEWS

Summer dairy profits demand the right care of the herd, says Luke W. Martin, tester of the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association which operates in part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Neglect even for a week or two may cut the production of each cow for the rest of her lactation period. A few necessary things to assure profitable production from good cows during the summer and following months are good pasture, extra barn feed, plenty of pure water, protection from flies and protection from the hot summer sun.

Mr. Martin's April report shows registered Holsteins occupying the ten lead-

ing places. In first place is Flossie with 2337 lb. milk, 77.1 lb. fat to her credit, her average test being 3.3%. Mr. Stoltzfus has two cows among the ten leaders while Ira M. Eby, Gordonville, Pennsylvania, has three in the honor list, his cows occupying second, third and sixth places. H. R. Metzler has three cows among the ten leaders and Marvin Brubaker has the other two. These ten Holsteins averaged during the month of April 1,758 lb. milk, 63.2 lb. fat, and their average test was 3.59%. Following is a detailed list:

Owner	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
Elmer Stoltzfus	2337	77.1
Ira M. Eby	1806	68.8
Ira M. Eby	1980	67.3
Marvin Brubaker	1659	66.4
H. R. Metzler	1420	62.5
Ira M. Eby	1575	61.4
Elmer Stoltzfus	1725	60.4
Marvin Brubaker	1611	58.0
H. R. Metzler	1572	55.0
H. R. Metzler	1896	55.0

WILL KEEP BUSY

A condensery that will operate twenty-four hours a day has just been completed at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. It is owned by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Three shifts, each working eight hours, will be employed. Milk will be shipped to the condensery by truck and by railway, while some will be brought across the lake by car ferry.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
MADE OF FLUID FROM T.B. TESTED HERDS
For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE
ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
RANDEL & SMITH 90 WALL ST. N.Y.C.
ROUTE 991 - SEYMOUR, CONN.

MAPLE GROVE'S NEW HERDSIRE

Maple Grove Stock Farm announce that they have purchased Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl, a son of the noted show bull and show sire King Segis Alcartra Prilly a bull who seems destined to be the next century sire, he now having 96 daughters in the Advanced Register, one of which was the first three year old to make a forty pound seven-day butter record. He was by King Segis Alcartra and his dam was Prilly Princess Julia DeKol, a thirty pound daughter of the famous Prilly Princess.

Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, the dam of this new herdsire recently completed a year record of 822.4 lb. butter, 18,736 lb. milk on twice a day milking. As a three year old she made 29.77 lb. butterfat in seven days and as a five year old increased this to 31.39 lb. She is a daughter of Creator while her dam, a twenty-eight pound three year old with a good year record, was by King Pontiac Champion from Madison Pearl, 826.68 lb. butter in a year.

Maple Grove Stock farm is situated at Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and the proprietor, Mr. Charles Jones resides in Chicago. The farm is managed by his brother Mr. Frank Jones. When the bull arrived at Maple Grove, Frank wrote his brother that the new bull was a "fine animal in every way." In an early issue we hope to show him to our readers.

BABY CHICKS—Big and husky, Pennsylvania's finest production strains. For May, light breeds, 10c; heavies, 12c. Order now. Milton Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Milton, Pa.

PRODUCTION IN WARREN COUNTY

On March 1st the Warren County Cow Testing Association finished its fifth year with twenty-two whole year members. There were 686 cows enrolled during all or part of the year.

The average amount of milk produced was 8,229 lb., of butterfat, 318 lb. The value of product above feed cost was \$155.16 and according to the compilations by I. O. Sidelmann, \$2.50 was returned for each dollar expended for feed. The leading herd was owned by the State Hospital, Warren, Pennsylvania, and consists of 75 Holstein cows that averaged 12,713 lb. milk, 463.5 lb. fat. The high cow, a registered Holstein member of this herd, is credited with 19,613 lb. milk, 735.7 lb. butterfat. A four-year-old stablemate has to her credit 20,106 lb. milk, 635 lb. fat, this being the largest milk record. A third cow of this herd has 610.1 lb. fat to her credit, 14,995 lb. milk, while a three-year-old grade produced 604.8 lb. fat. Seventy cows each produced over 40 lb. butterfat, and 98 each made over 10,000 lb. milk.

WILLING TO OBLIGE

A story is told of one of our successful livestock auctioneers who is noted for his aggressiveness, pep and vivacity. When a small boy, Glenn, with about twenty of his school mates was invited to the home of a Sunday-school teacher. After a few games had been played, the lady persuaded a number of the children to sing, recite or do some other little stunt. When it came to Glenn's turn he at first refused. Upon being pressed, he said, "Lady I can't sing, nor recite, but" starting to peel off his coat, "I'll tell you what I'll do, I will fight any kid in the room."

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF; promising, untested Dam: Granddam and Greatgranddam, 100 lb. milk. Improved Chesterwhites: pigs, boars, broodsows, feeders. Dam farrowed 182, six years. Sumner, Wyalusing, Pa.

Wife—I think I hear burglars. Are you awake?
Husband—No.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Lesley Allen of Hebron, Illinois, has a Holstein cow which recently gave birth to quadruplets. With the arrival of the quartet her record is now seven calves within the past twelve months. The owner claims that this is a new world's record and we are inclined to believe that his claim is justified.

WANTED: Holstein Bull Calf ¾ white, week old, from family of big producers having good butterfat record in Cow Testing Association. Accredited Herd. A. S. Weiss, Boyertown, Pa.

Gus A. Schulz of Sherman, Wisconsin, recently had his herd tuberculin tested for the eighteenth time. All were found in good condition. The Schulz herd consists of thirty purebred Holstein-Friesians and has been on the accredited list for several years.

VERMONT COW TESTING

During April ten Holsteins owned by William Noonan while enrolled in the 2d Addison C. T. A., averaged 1,348 lb. milk, 47.8 lb. butterfat, thus becoming the highest producing herd in the state of Vermont. One member of the herd is credited with 79 lb. butterfat, 1,977 lb. milk.

The Washington County Association had 22 herds that averaged 6,947 lb. milk, 315 lb. fat during the past Association year. The Holstein herd of A. P. Bigelow was high with 128 cows averaging 2,443 lb. fat. One cow is credited with 22,609 lb. milk, 796 lb. fat and another with 20,197 lb. milk, 754 lb. fat.

In the First Chittenden Association fifteen herds averaged 6,819 lb. milk, 266 lb. fat. While a Guernsey herd was in first place the Holstein herds of F. B. Howe and Edson Pierce were next with an average above the 300 lb. mark.

A doctor suggests people who kiss should wear rubber heels because a kiss really is an electric shock and is intensified by insulation. We offer the rubber heel people free the following slogan: Uninsulated Osculation Invites Electrocutation.

A well known Holstein breeder, Honorable Perry Green of Hiram, Ohio, was elected president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Corporation, the financial end of the Farm Bureau organization in that state.

"Then you deny," said the magistrate, "that you were rude to the policeman when he asked to see your license?"
"Certainly, sir," replied the motorist.
"All I said was that from what I could see of him I was sure his wife would be happier as a widow."

"You've heard the sheep song."
"What is it?"
"Wool You Be Mine?"
"No, no. All I Want Is Ewe."

OLDEST RECORD COW

Netherland Flossie Jewel owned by David Falconer of Scottville, Michigan, is said to be the oldest cow whose year's record was placed on the official list. She has to her credit 12,371.4 lb. milk, 389.35 lb. butterfat, equivalent to 486.69 lb. butter on the 80% basis. She made this good production record at the advanced age of sixteen years, eleven months and twenty-eight days or practically seventeen years. As her picture shows, she is quite an attractive animal and was a daughter of Wapsie Jewel Chief and Lady Netherland Flossie. As far as we know this record has been exceeded only by one other sixteen-year-old cow and she was



NETHERLAND FLOSSIE JEWEL

12,371.4 lb. milk, 486.69 lb. butter in a year when practically seventeen years old.

Owned by David Falconer, Scottville, Michigan.

more than eleven months younger than Netherland Flossie Jewel.

One of the great virtues of the Holstein-Friesian cow is her longevity when handled as a dairy cow should be handled, i. e., given an ample supply of nutritious food, milked twice a day and not forced to make exaggerated records, a system which has worked disaster not only to many cows and heifers but also to entire strains and families of the breed, and this trouble is not confined to Holstein-Friesians, but is also true of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds when the owners have attempted to force their cows to the limit of bovine endurance in order to make exaggerated or "world records."

CHICKS

White and Brown Leghorns
Rocks, Reds and Mixed
Bred for Eggs

B. Rocks and R. I. Reds \$10.00 per 100.

White and Brown Leghorns \$8.00 per 100.

Mixed \$7.00 per 100, prepaid.
These prices for May delivery.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY

Box 47 Liverpool, Pa.

IN WHITE DEER VALLEY

The White Deer Valley Association of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, reports for the month of April 438 cows enrolled, 371 of which were in milk and 67 dry.

Of this number 117 cows produced over 40 lb. fat and 44 over 50 lb. while 143 had a monthly production of over 1,000 lb. milk and 95 had over 1,200 lb.

The leading producer of the month is Violet, a registered Holstein cow owned by C. L. Buss of Montgomery, Pa. She gave 2,291 lb. milk and 94.3 lb. butter-

fat. This same cow also led in March with 96 lb. fat.

Second is Jane a 3-year-old registered Holstein with 2,202 lb. milk and 85.9 lb. fat. She is owned by H. A. Snyder of Montoursville.

The third highest cow in the association and the highest record made on twice a day milking goes to another registered Holstein, Anne, whose record is 81.4 lb. fat from 2,036 lb. milk. She is owned by W. D. Snyder of Hepburnville.

The highest herd average in butterfat was made by H. A. Snyder. His 15 registered Holsteins averaged 46.9 lb. butterfat from 1,213 lb. milk, while the registered and grade herd owned by Geo. McCormick of Allenwood was second with 40.1 lb. fat and 1,131 lb. milk.

Owing to the greatly increased price of dairy feeds and the decline in milk prices, April has been a hard month to make a profit with dairy cows and as such, has done much to encourage dairymen to cull out the cows not paying for their feed and give closer attention to feeding those remaining according to production, with the result that herd profits run close to the average in spite of adverse conditions.

CARL CHAMBERLAIN, Tester.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Two daughters of the well-bred Canadian sire Pontiac Champion Wayne were recently purchased by A. B. Hathaway of Mertensia, New York, from C. O. Gallett of Warsaw. With this pair, Mr. Hathaway obtained a very handsome young bull Thistleton Paul Romeo, a son of Echo Fayne Artis and May Johanna Schuitling.

CHANGES OWNERS

The Indiana Farmers Guide has passed to new ownership, being purchased by a group of Huntingdon business men interested in agricultural journalism. The paper was established in 1845 by the famous preacher, Henry Ward Beecher and he called it The Indiana Farmer.

"Mother, if I should die, would I go to heaven?"

"Yes, dear, I think so."

"If you should die, would you go to heaven?"

"Why, my dear I hope so."

"Well, I hope so too. It would be awful for me up there to be pointed out as the little girl whose mother was in hell."

"There's many a slip," quoted mother, But Imogene said: "What a bore; Of course there are slips for the grannies, But chickens don't wear them no more."

NO RAISE IN POTASH PRICES

Current prices for potash fertilizers will prevail throughout 1928 state the N. V. Potash Export My, which distribute 85% of the potash used in this country. This statement is an answer to a report circulated that the Franco-German potash industry is preparing to advance American prices. Costs of potash production and importation have increased at a rapid rate. Mine wages and rail freight rates abroad are 50 to 100% above those prevailing before the war. Potash mines of Germany and France have been put upon a "rationalization" basis such as has been advocated for the American coal industry with the result that the average American price of potash has been brought down to a level lower than prewar.

In 1913 the American consumption of potash was 256,561 tons and for years had been increasing at the rate of ten per cent annually. If the war had not intervened and the rate of increase had been maintained the 1927 consumption would have been about 950,000 tons. Actually, however, only 290,000 tons were used in this country last year. In Germany, which is smaller than the state of Texas, the annual tonnage of potash used in agriculture rose from 490,000 tons in 1913 to 800,000 tons in 1927. France which used only 30,000 in 1913 used 170,000 in 1927. This was 58% as much as was used in all America, and represented an increase of nearly 500%.

PROMISING

Farm bankruptcies in the Northwest for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928 are expected to be the lightest in years.

The Federal reserve bank at Minneapolis recently enumerated bankruptcies in this district since 1910. The number was small until 1924 when the peak of 1,999 was reached. Since then the trend has been downward and last year the total was 1,267.

Farmers generally in the ninth district are believed to be in a better position

than they have been since 1922. Grain and livestock have been selling at high prices and the bank says that with prices of all major products now at a high level a normal crop in the Northwest will put agriculture on a firm financial footing.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

Lawyers and farmers are the two principal professions among the 245 men of the Canadian Federal House of Commons. There are 70 lawyers and 50 farmers. Doctors come third with 30, merchants with 23. There were twelve journalists and nine manufacturers. The remaining 51 members represent a variety of callings.

LARGE TEXAN HERD

An average of 5,500 gallons milk, is produced monthly by the 69 cows composing the present dairy herd of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium located at Sanatorium, Tom Green County, Texas. The institution owns 98 head of cattle, mostly Holsteins, with some Jerseys. These graze part of the time but their pasture is supplemented by stall feeding of alfalfa, Johnson grass and commercial grain feeds.

The animals are milked by a machine, the power furnished by electricity. There are 450 patients and 153 employees at the Sanatorium, and milk is placed on the table three times daily.

TROUBLE AT AKRON

Dairymen in the Akron district are at loggerheads. Some of the milk in this territory has been shipped to Cleveland, and the Cleveland Department of Health served notice that after May 14, no milk would be accepted from the Akron territory from herds not tuberculin tested. Then a number of producers and dealers in the Akron district tried to get the Akron health office to enforce similar regulations at once. The Akron officials

had issued a ruling that on and after January first, 1929, tuberculin testing would be required, but the demand was made that it become effective at once. A stormy meeting was held by the Summit County Board of Health, May 7 at which more than 100 dairymen were present. Representatives of the "opposition" claimed that pasteurization amply protected the health of milk consumers. A number of dairymen and farmers made short talks, some favoring the testing regulations and some opposed to it. The meeting resulted in no definite action.

A WARNING

During spring and summer considerable planting will be done on many dairy farms. It is important to take care of the old paint pots. Ray Beck, of Salem, Ohio, has just had two cows and five heifers die after licking paint off an old paint bucket or keg. The Beck children had been playing with the paint bucket which had contained white lead and had left it in the barn yard. Friday, May 4, Mr. Beck discovered that one of his cows was ill and called a veterinarian. Later the paint bucket was found in the barn yard with evidence that the cows had been licking it. Four of the heifers lost were registered animals.

CASE PLOW COMPANY QUILTS

The stock holders of the J. I. Case Plow Works, Inc., have voted the dissolution of this old established firm of implement makers. The plant at Racine will be operated by the Massey-Harris Company, which for some time has had a controlling interest in the defunct concern.

Daughter: "I can't marry Tom, mother. He is an atheist and doesn't believe in hell."

Mother: "Marry him then, and between us we'll show him."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chickens at prices you can afford. BRENNAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. MRS. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY CO., Scotland, So. Dakota.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

FOR SALE, my Imported Spanish Jack, Blocky Bill. Gets heavy Colts. Sound, Kind and Gentle. GEORGE ENDRESS, Asbury, New Jersey.

WANTED June first, thirty Springing Heifers, Purebred or Grades. Any milking breed. Shipping Point Optional. RAYMOND BUTTERWICK, Asbury, New Jersey.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.



DOGS

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

FOR SALE—Joe, a real Coonhound, at 1/2 price on 30 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

WHITE COLLIE, Scotch Collie, Beagle Hound pups, three to four months old. PERRY, N. Chichester, N. H.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED POINTER PUPPIES, descendants of Comanche Frank and Manitoba Rob, national champions. THOS. FLOURNOY, Charlie Hope, Va.

FOR SALE, RAMBLER, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES eligible to register Field Dog Stud Book. Send for breeding Sire and Dam. Real Bird Dogs. Beautiful conformation and markings. Males \$25.00; Females \$25.00. WILLARD GAY, Arlington Street, Meriden, Conn.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

EARLY JERSEY, JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE PLANTS—85 cents per 1,000, prepaid. W. E. FARMER, Lumberton, Miss.

MANCHU SOYBEANS—New crop, re-cleaned. 95% germination. \$1.75 bu., sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MYERS, Greentown, Ind.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastodons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, \$1.25; not labeled, \$1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

PLANTS—CABBAGE AND TOMATO—300, 90c.; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Potato, pepper and beets, 100, 50c.; 300, \$1.25; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50. All postpaid. V. C. LANSTORD & SON, Franklin, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
 677 N. Howard Street
 Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist
 buyers in locating some very
 desirable Purebred Holstein
 Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
 South Montrose Pennsylvania

**SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE
 DIRECTOR**

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-
 bred Holsteins?
 My lifetime experience may not only save
 you money but also enable you to obtain
 more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.
 S. R. MILLER,
 Chambersburg, Penna.

RATICATOR

Beats them all for Killing Rats

and Mice. Non-poisonous to human
 beings, domestic animals and poultry.
 100% results.

"We have been using Raticator and
 the results have been beyond expecta-
 tion. The conditions were absolutely
 unbearable until we tried this prepara-
 tion."—Dept. of Correction, City of
 New York.

Sold under money back guarantee:
 Quart \$5.00, Pint \$3.00, Half-pint
 \$1.75, postpaid.

E. A. NEUBERT—Dept. 13
 2646 N. Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

**Berylwood Prince
 Aaggie Chicago**

is backed by wonderful pro-
 ducing cows. Six of his seven
 nearest dams have year records
 averaging 1058 lb. butter, the
 other is a 40-lb. cow that
 made world's butter records
 for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day
 and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this produc-
 ing blood together with the
 Type and Individuality of his
 Daddy who is an undefeated
 Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
 Rummerfield Pennsylvania

Sue—What's the point in calling your
 friend "Hesperus" all the time?

Lou—'Cause I always have to ride in
 that Wreck of his.

The main thing in inoculating soy beans
 is to make them real dirty with the right
 kind of dirt.

BROWNWOOD FARMS

Brownwood Farms near North Bloom-
 field, Ohio, is the name of an estate owned
 by a Cleveland business man. These
 farms are the homes of big herds of
 Holsteins and Guernseys. Beginning May
 first Brownwood will be producing "nur-
 sery milk" for babies and invalids and
 it is planned to cut out the middleman
 and sell direct to the consumer.

CATTLE SHEDS BURNED

A number of well-known Holstein
 herds have been exhibited at the Trum-
 bull County Fair but next time they
 show they will have to be stabled in new
 barns as the cattle sheds on the farm
 grounds in Kinsman, Ohio, burned to
 the ground, Sunday, April 29. The cause
 is said to be sparks from a passing New
 York Central locomotive. There was
 a high wind blowing at the time and
 the volunteer fire department of the vil-
 lage had a hard time to keep the flames
 from spreading to the other buildings on
 the fair grounds.

DRY MILK SELLERS

Last spring W. A. Randel, of Sey-
 mour, Conn., and New York City, ad-
 vertised dry milk powder in the columns
 of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Our
 readers will notice that dry milk is again
 being advertised. The present firm of
 Randel and Smith consists of W. A.
 Randel, William W. Smith and L. D.
 Smith, and these gentlemen have or-
 ganized a partnership which, under the
 firm name of Randel and Smith, will
 carry on the business which was estab-
 lished in 1915.

All communications should be ad-
 dressed to the New York City office at
 90 Wall Street, and in making this an-
 nouncement, Mr. Randall thanks his cus-
 tomers for past favors, the handling of
 which he trusts has merited further con-
 fidence and patronage.

For dairymen selling milk for shipment,
 dry milk comes as a boon for feeding
 calves and other young livestock. It is
 easy to handle and easy to mix. It is
 readily available at all times. It has
 all the advantages and scarcely any of
 the disadvantages of the commercially
 prepared foods for calf feeding.

Increased dairying in portions of Ohio
 and Michigan where the corn borer is
 working is very likely as practices recom-
 mended in order to keep the borer under
 control includes shredding of corn fod-
 der and putting the entire crop into the
 silo.

She—Why should I let you kiss me?

He—Well, if you want a technical ex-
 planation, that will take some time. It's
 like this—

She—Oh, go ahead and kiss me.

There were 619,712 farm boys and
 girls who carried on 4-H club work
 during 1927.

**HEAVY MILKER IN THE ALLIS
 HERD**

L. L. Allis, of Rummerfield, Pennsylv-
 ania, owns a purebred Holstein that is
 credited with producing 3,140 lb. milk,
 109.9 lb. butterfat during March while
 enrolled in the LeRaysville Cow Testing
 Association which operates in part of
 Bradford County. She stood second for
 milk and third for butterfat for the
 month in which 21,697 cows were tested
 in the 63 Pennsylvania associations. Of
 this large herd, 3,620 produced more
 than 40 lb. fat, 1,335 more than 50 lb.
 while 2,509 cows each produced more
 than 1,200 lb. milk.

ALWAYS GOOD

Holstein calves whether purebred or
 grade not only make good veal but grow
 fast into animals of marketable size. A
 farmer named Gesser, of Plymouth,
 Wisconsin, sold two grade Holstein calves
 for veal and they brought \$33 which is
 about as much as he could have obtained
 for them if he had kept them all summer
 and marketed them in the fall.

NO BILLBOARDS HERE

The Canadian province of New Bruns-
 wick is expected to practically prohibit
 the erection of any advertising billboards
 along the provincial highways on the
 grounds that such advertising signs not
 only detract from the value of the official
 highway markings but divert the attention
 of drivers of motor vehicles as well as
 mar the beauty of the roadsides.

The bill, which will become part of the
 New Brunswick Highway Act, states that
 "No person shall, post, erect, display
 or maintain, or cause to be posted, erected,
 displayed or maintained, any sign, bill-
 board, panel, placard, poster, notice or
 any other advertisements, (a) in, upon
 or above any portion of any highway;
 (b) or so situated with respect to any
 highway as to obstruct clear vision of
 any curve of the highway, or of an in-
 tersecting highway, or otherwise so situ-
 ated as to prevent the safe use of any
 highway."

HE LOVES HIS COWS

John Bertinshaw of Norton, Mass., has
 about twenty head of dairy cows. Each
 animal is named and generally answers
 to her name. Mr. Bertinshaw will not
 place a price on any of his cattle and has
 a clause in his will that upon his decease
 his animals are to be put to death as
 humanely as possible. The reason is that
 he does not wish them to go into hands
 where they will not receive good treat-
 ment.

AIN'T IT SO?

When a drunken, unlicensed driver with
 one arm around a girl drives a stolen car
 with no lights and no license plates the
 wrong way on a oneway street and, after
 running down two policemen, crashes in-
 to a police station—he is unlucky.—
Princeton Tiger.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE

The only bull whose two nearest dams
 average over 1507 lb. butter in ONE Year.

*A Splendid Combination of
 Type and Production*

Let us sell you stock of this Quality.

Prices Reasonable Herd Accredited

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
 GAITHERSBURG, MD.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type.
 We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator"
 from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire.
 We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty
 of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for
 your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested
 cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER
 Scottville Michigan

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



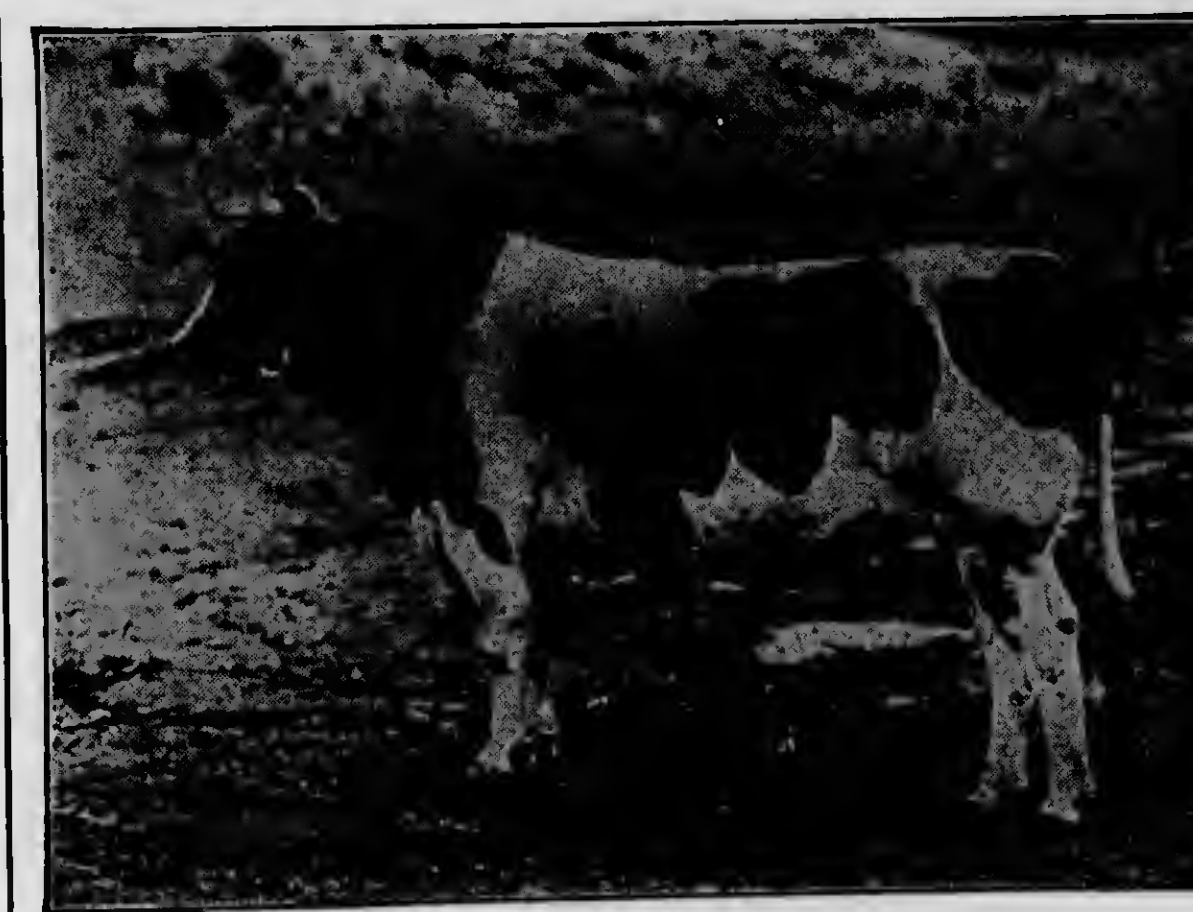
ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE
The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

**HEALTH
 CONFORMATION
 PRODUCTION**

Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER
 FREDERICK MARYLAND



King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

our senior herd bull, is by the Century sire, King Segis
 Pontiac Alcartra and from the former World Champion
 junior four-year-old, Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje,
 608.4 lb. milk, 35.61 lb. butter in seven days.

His daughters are beautiful individuals and they
 produce. The evidence can be seen in our barn and
 by official and cow testing association records.

How about one of his daughters for your herd?
 A young bull by him would make a crackjack herd-
 sire. Look over this herd. We have the goods.

A. E. ROBINSON
 Susquehanna County MONTROSE, PA.

FOR SALE

YOUNG STOCK FROM MY
FORMER HERDSIRE

King Hartog Pleiades



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

He is a son of Highland Pleiades Hartog, one of the best daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark. She milked 80 lb. on two milkings, her last lactation as an eleven-year-old.

For further particulars write or come and see this good bull.

W. C. GAUGER

Watontown, R. D. Pennsylvania



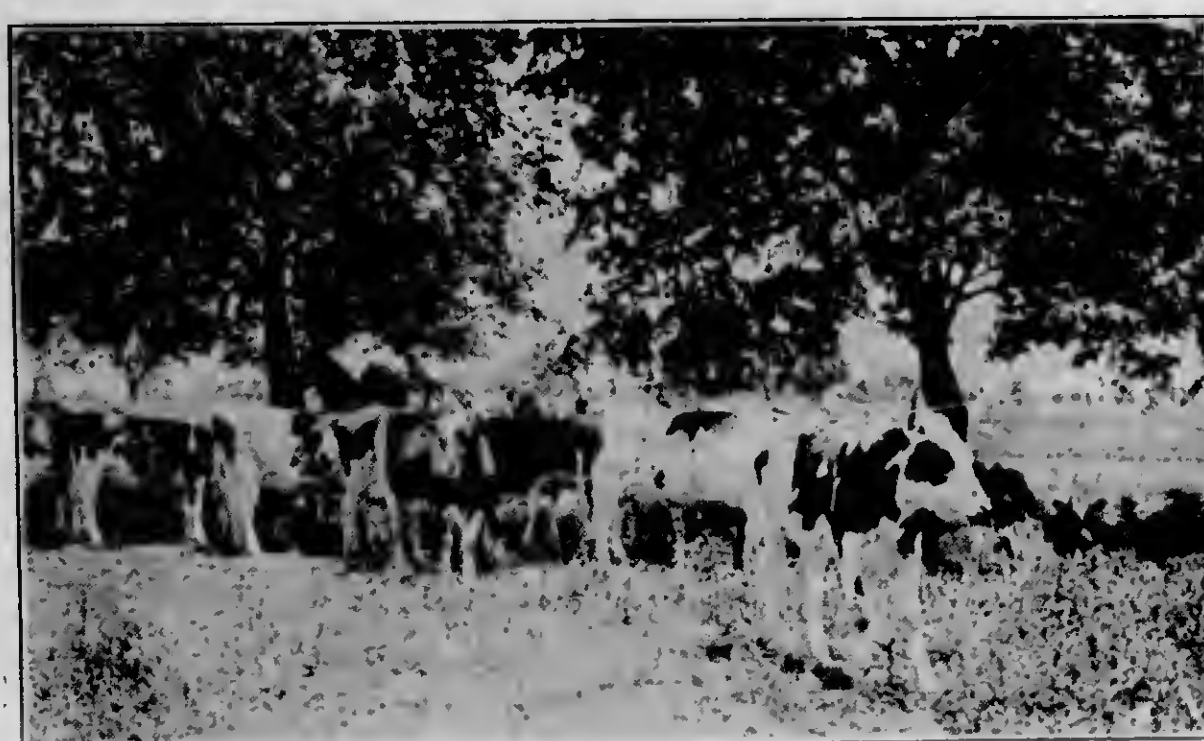
For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

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OLD HOME FARM



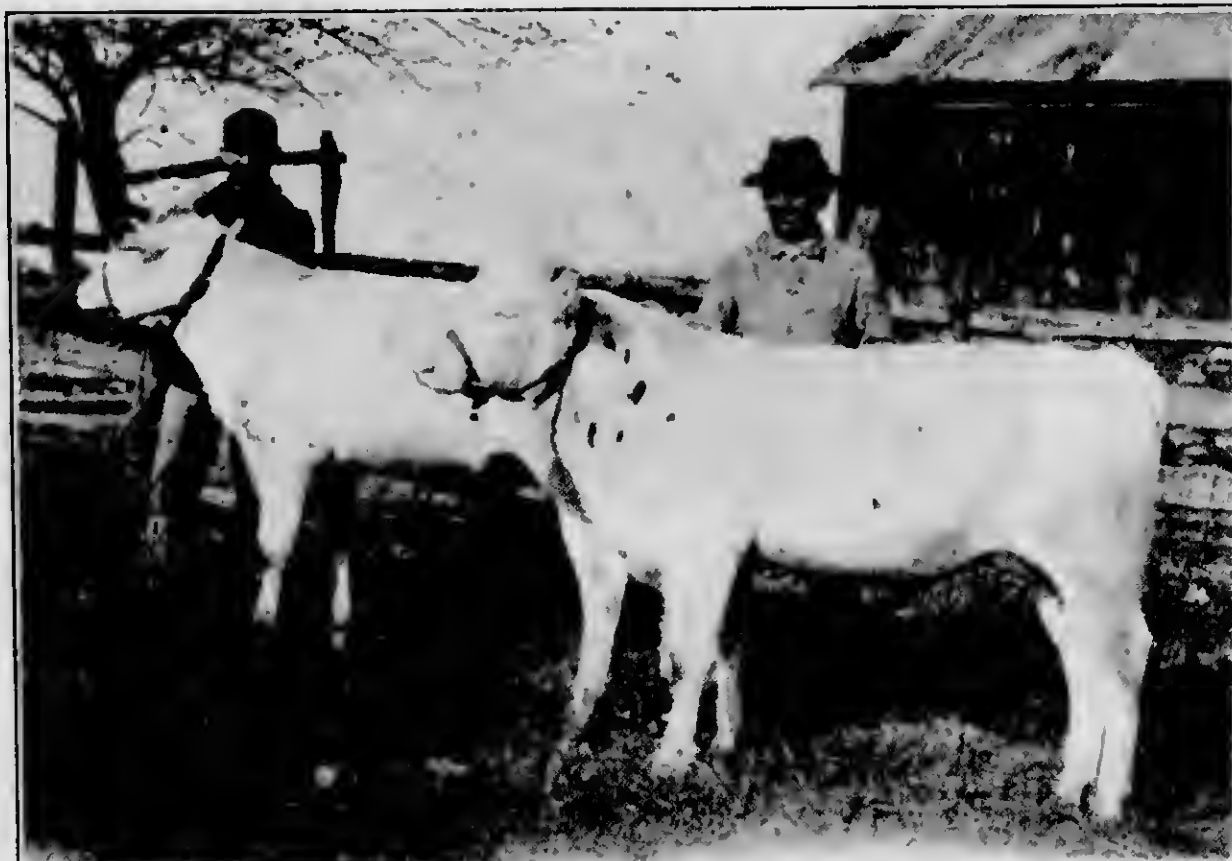
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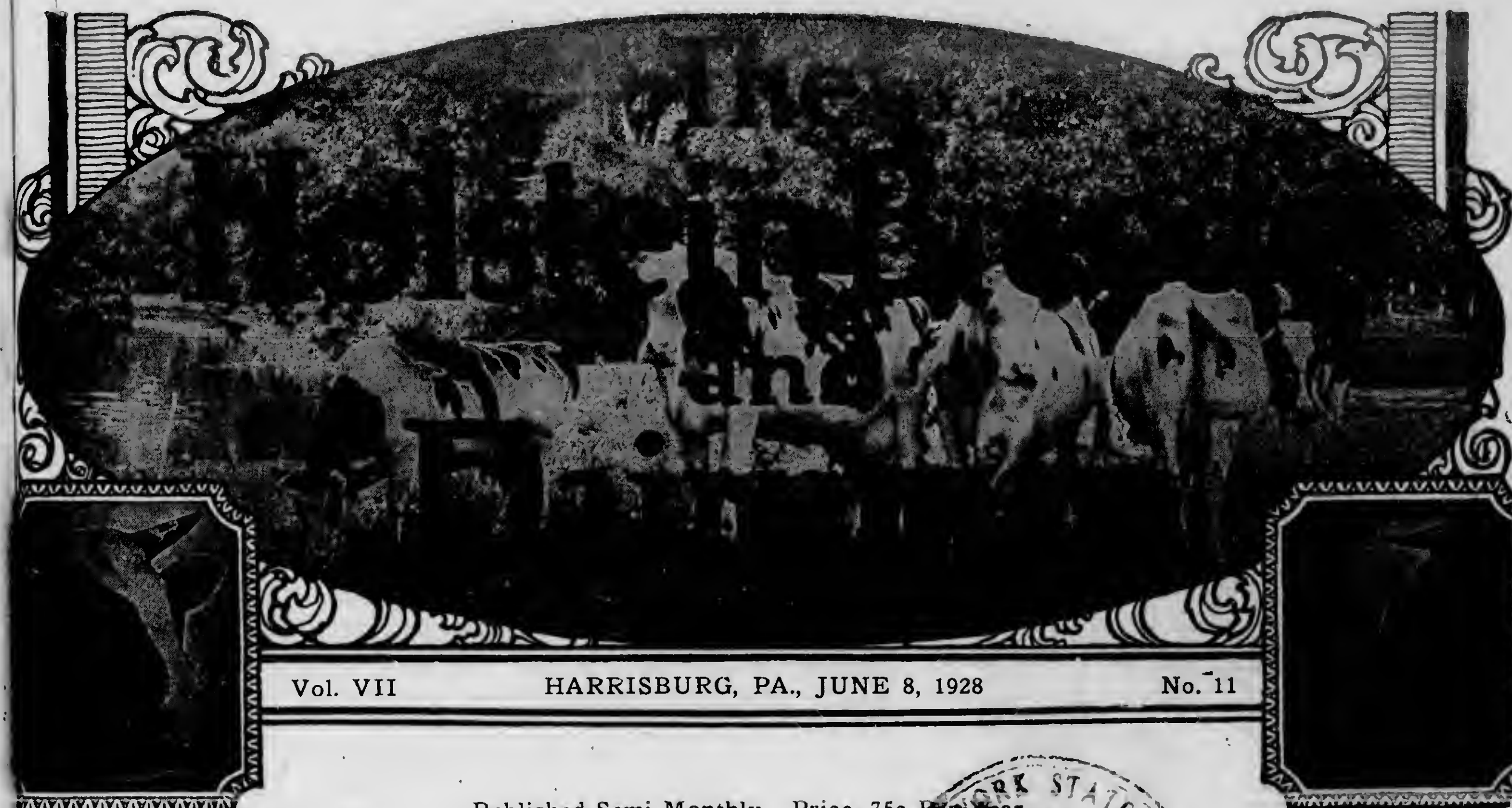
Sons of King Tillie Echo a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia and Princess Echo DeKol 2d; 35.23 lb. butter, 708.9 lb. milk in seven days.

*Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd
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J. Fred Roulette

Sharpsburg Maryland



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1928

No. 11

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c per year.



HOLSTEINS IN THE HERD OF A. F. LAMBERT, NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND.



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CHARLES WEIDLER

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"Please change our advertisement. We are sold down to 80 head of cattle and can spare no more. All of our transfers have been in the New Association and we will bring into our 'Farmers Registry' more than twenty-five new members.

"We are now booking orders for Young Bulls as some of our best cows will freshen soon."

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Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed to Be as Represented

ALL ANIMALS WILL BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

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CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1928

No. 11

Uncle Sam's Oklahoma Holstein Herd

UNCLE SAM owns and operates a number of dairy farms. Several of these farms are maintained primarily for experimental purposes and on them various problems pertaining to the dairy industry are investigated. Chief of these experiment farms is the one at Beltsville, Maryland, which, by reason of its size, the time it has been established, and the investigational work that has been conducted there, is familiar to most dairymen. A similar farm is located at Ardmore, South Dakota, and a third is at Woodward, Oklahoma. By having these farms in widely scattered sections of the country it is possible to secure data of value for the dairymen living in states surrounding the farms, and by correlating the results accomplished on all the farms, gain knowledge of nation wide value.

The dairy experimental farm at Woodward is under the control of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry and is supported by Congressional appropriations. Congress made the appropriations for the erection of the necessary buildings and for the maintenance of a dairy herd, but the city of Woodward purchased 160 acres contiguous to the field station of the Bureau of Plant Industry and turned this over to be used as a livestock demonstration farm. The initial appropriation for livestock work at Woodward was made by Congress for the fiscal year 1921. In June of that year a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd was established by purchasing six cows, five two-year-old heifers, and one heifer calf. A young bull Count Piebe Watson Hero, was sent from the Government owned farm at Beltsville, Maryland, to stand at the head of the Oklahoma herd.

The Woodward dairy farm was established to demonstrate modern methods of dairy husbandry in a region where dairy farming was just starting; to carry out feeding experiments with feeds that could be grown locally; and as a part of the breeding projects that are in operation at all the branch stations of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Some of the projects under investigation are (1) Feeding and management practices; (2) Records of production; (3) Studies on growth and cost of raising heifers from birth to two years of age; and lastly an attempt to breed cattle that will be pure in their inheritance for high-producing ability as evidenced by their milk and butterfat yields.

It is interesting to learn how the animals are handled at such a farm. Each cow receives all the roughage and pasture she can eat and is given grain in proportion to the amount of milk she is producing at the time. All cows are dried off four to six weeks before each

freshening. Some grain is fed during this dry period. The general grain mixture given the milking cows consists of three parts by weight of ground kafir corn, three parts of wheat bran, one part of oil meal and one part of cottonseed meal. This mixture, which contains 16% digestible protein and 72% digestible nutrients, is fed to the general milking dairy at the rate of one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk produced per day.

When cows are on flush pasture they receive one pound of grain mixture to each six pounds of milk produced. Later in the season when the pastures are short, one pound of grain mixture is fed to each five



DR. R. R. GRAVES
Specialist in charge of Dairy Cattle
Breeding Experiments.

pounds of milk produced and pasturage is also supplemented by hay and silage.

The general dairy, by this we mean cows not on official test, is milked twice a day. When the cows are being tested they are milked three times a day and they receive for each 3½ lb. of milk produced, one pound of grain mixture consisting of four parts of ground kafir, two parts wheat bran, two parts oil meal and one part of cottonseed meal by weight. When in the barn all cows whether on test or not are kept in stanchions. The difference between the cows on official test and in the milking herd is that the former receive a little more grain and are milked three times daily, while the general dairy is milked twice a day.

All heifer calves are raised to maturity. The present practice is to feed the calves whole milk for three weeks. Beginning with the twenty-second day skim milk is substituted for a part of the whole milk. The quantity of skim milk is increased each succeeding day, until at the end of the fourth week no whole milk is fed. They are given some grain mixture when they are 2½ to 3 weeks old, hay is fed until they are at least six months of age, while they get some skim milk until they are a year old.

For a time the calves born in the Woodward herd were fed on whole milk until they were two months old and were then changed gradually to skim milk. By this time they were three months old they received no whole milk. The growth of calves fed in this manner is being compared with that of calves receiving whole milk until they were just four weeks old.

The grain mixture fed to calves is composed of five parts, by weight, of ground kafir, three parts of wheat bran, and two parts of linseed-oil meal. This mixture contains 14.3 per cent digestible protein and 73.8 per cent total digestible nutrients.

The heifers are fed enough to keep them thrifty and growing well. As two-year-olds they are given a 365-day test of their production, and they are bred to freshen two months after this test is completed. Cows not on test are bred the third month of their lactation and are given a rest of four to six weeks before again freshening.

Dairy animals owned by the Bureau of Animal Industry are given production tests at least twice, first as two-year-olds and later as mature cows. The production record made in these tests is taken as the producing capacity of the animal tested and the figures are used in the hereditary studies of milk and butterfat production. These tests are all on a 365-day basis and as far as possible, the cows are bred to freshen two months after their record has been completed.

We do not have the figures for last year but up to January 1, 1927, 22 cows in the Woodward herd had made these production records and the 22 animals averaged 14,650 lb. milk, 507 lb. butterfat, at an average age of three years, five months. Nine of the records were made by cows that averaged five years old and these nine records averaged 16,430 lb. milk, 578 lb. butterfat. Thirteen records were made by heifers that at the time of starting the tests were at an average age of twenty-six months and these thirteen records averaged 13,880 lb. milk, 457 lb. butterfat.

The cattle breeding experiments are under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Graves whom many believe to be the greatest specialist in his line in this country. C. J. Stauber has been in immediate charge of the herd since its establishment and has the title of Assistant Dairy Husbandman. At Woodward they are endeavoring to breed dairy cattle that will be pure in their inheritance for high producing ability as shown by their milk and butterfat production. It is expected that this will be accomplished by using, for generation after generation, sires that are homozygous for the factors determining high production. Don't let the word "homozygous" daunt you, it simply means breeding true to type.

The Woodward cows have averaged better than ten thousand pounds of milk per year since the herd was established, the lowest production being 10,651 lb. the

first year and 12,210 for the year ending June, 1925. The lowest yield of butterfat was 360 lb. for the dairy year 1923-24, the highest 429 lb. for the previous year. The average per cent of butterfat has been fairly steady, being lowest, 3.32% in 1924-25, and highest 3.61% in 1920-21. The feed cost shows more variation, the lowest being \$65.85 in 1921-22 and the highest \$117.43 for 1923-24. The herd increased so rapidly that it became too large for the available barn facilities so that in 1924 six cows were lent to the Utah Experiment Station for cooperative breeding experiments.

Holstein breeders will be interested in the Government figures on raising heifer calves until they are two-year-olds. Detailed records are available for seventeen heifers. The cost of feed for the first year averaged \$59.27, for the second year \$37.21, making a total of \$96.48 for the two years. The length of time whole milk was fed to some of these animals is the cause of the high cost for the first twelve months period.

On averaging the feed consumption, we find that, during the first year 1,023 lb. of whole milk and 4,974 lb. of skim milk was fed to each animal. Each one received 996 lb. of the grain mixture with 574 lb. of alfalfa hay, 372 lb. of mixed sudan and kafir hay, 1,107 lb. of kafir silage, while the animals were in pasture 83 days during the first year of their lives. Some of the heifers received skim milk after they were a year old and the average ration for the seventeen during their second year was 268 lb. skim milk, 775 lb. grain, 895 lb. alfalfa hay, 609 lb. sudan and kafir hay, and 3,247 lb. kafir silage, while they were on pasture 177 days.

The cost of the various feeds given these heifers varied from year to year. For purposes of comparison the following prices have been used for the whole period: Whole milk, \$1.72 per hundredweight; skim milk, 35 cents per hundredweight; grain mixture (largely kafir), \$25.80 per ton; alfalfa hay, \$14 per ton; Sudan-grass hay and kafir hay, \$10 per ton; kafir silage, \$5 per ton; pasture, 75 cents per month during the first year and \$1.50 per month during the second year.

Ten of these heifers averaged 87 pounds at birth, 438 pounds when six months old, 733 pounds when 12 months old, 930 pounds when 18 months old, and 1,072 pounds when two years old, and dropped calves at an average age of two years and three months.

Success has not always crowned the efforts of Uncle Sam any more than it does the doings of other cattle owners, for the first herdsire, Count Piebe Watson Hero, despite the fact that he came from ancestry noted for making large records, did not come up to expectations. When the first seven daughters of this bull completed their first year their production was calculated to maturity and it was found that, while two of the seven had exceeded the production of their dams, yet the average production of the seven was 80.3 lb. butterfat less their dams' average. Because of this showing it was not considered advisable to use this bull any longer in the herd. He has a number of inbred sons and daughters. The inbred heifers appear to be of normal conformation but the inbred bull calves were not of good type, did not grow as well as the outbred

sons and seem to be lacking in chest development. For these reasons the bull was discarded.

That Count Piebe Watson Hero was a failure as a herdsire must be a facer for the advocates of forced records. He was a son of King Segis Pontiac Hero and Watson Segis Pontiac Homestead. King Segis Pontiac Hero was a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, formerly at the head of a widely advertised Minnesota herd. Watson Segis Pontiac Homestead was bred and raised in this herd by Senator Hackney, sold to the United States Government and she made a number of records in the Beltsville herd. Freshening at twenty-six months old she is credited with 20,353 lb. milk, 671.50 lb. butterfat equivalent to 839.38 lb. butter on the 80% basis. As a five-year-old she produced 25,360 lb. milk, 927.85 lb. butterfat and as a six-year-old 27,297 lb. milk, 914.84 lb. butterfat or on the 80% basis, 1,159.81 lb. butter at five years and 1,143.55 lb. butter at six years. She is a daughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King and was from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count, a pedigree cross at one time greatly in demand.

Just how much money has been expended in advertising these lines of breeding is difficult to estimate and it would be almost impossible to tell of any combination of blood lines that has received more puffing and publicity from writers of news items and magazine articles. But despite records, publicity and blood lines, when the deeds of his daughters are contrasted with the showing made by their mothers it is evident that "Count" is a failure as a herdsire. For this reason he was thrown into the discard.

The second herdsire to head the Woodward establishment is King Paul Helena Walker, raised by the Bureau of Dairy Industry at the experiment farm at Huntly, Montana. His dam is Helena Colantha Walker. In the Huntly herd she is credited with producing 638.73 lb. butterfat in 365 days as a five-year-old when fed one pound of grain mixture to each three pounds of milk produced. When fed one pound of grain mixture to each six pounds of milk produced she made 558.36 lb. butterfat in a year. Her dam, also in the herd, has a very fine production record.

Mapleside King Paul, sire of King Paul Helena Walker, evidently was a good sire. His daughters, tested as two-year-olds in the Huntley herd, averaged 538.1 lb. butterfat and exceeded their dams by an average of 64.7 lb. butterfat when the records of both dams and daughters were calculated to maturity.

King Paul Helena Walker had been placed in a grade herd at the Huntley Station. His first six daughters to complete a year's production made a good showing, the highest for milk was 12,197 lb. the lowest 8,110 lb. Their dams as full aged cows made 9,793 lb. and 9,984 lb. respectively. The six averaged 10,307 lb. milk, 367.3 lb. butterfat while the average of their dams, four as mature cows and two not quite mature, averaged 8,101 lb. milk, 304 lb. butterfat. Calculated to maturity the average for the first six daughters of this young sire was 482 lb. butterfat against an average for their dams of 320 lb. All these records were made on alfalfa hay and pasture with no grain or silage. Each of the six daughters made a very much better record than her dam. When records of both were calculated to maturity, the average increase was 162 lb.

butterfat or 50%. If King does as well on the purebred herd at Woodward, Uncle Sam can be congratulated on possessing a valuable herdsire who will go a long way to dispel the unfavorable impression made by his predecessor.

As part of the Government breeding project the bulls born at Woodward are placed in the herds of dairy farmers living in that vicinity in order to determine the transmitting ability of these bulls for high milk and butterfat production. The farmers receiving the bulls agree to keep records of both daughters and dams so that a comparison may be made of their production.

Needless to say, the progress of the Government herd at Woodward is watched closely by dairymen of Oklahoma and nearby states. Its successes and failures form the subject of many a "farm gate" conversation. Let us hope that the herd flourishes at this dairy outpost on the far-flung dairy frontier, for its ultimate success will help to swell the numbers of the great Holstein breed in the vast Southwest and the knowledge gained there will be of value to dairymen, not only in Oklahoma, but, to a more or less degree, in every state of the Union.

Chinese Holstein Herd

AT THE Lingnan University, Honglok, near Canton, China, there is a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians and Dean R. L. Watts of Pennsylvania State College, says that they are of fairly good quality. The milk produced, he says, is probably as good as the average, though the animals were not in good flesh at the time of his visit due primarily to the extremely hot weather and lack of suitable forage crops. Animal parasites are quite common. Lingnan University has a fine herd of Chinese water buffaloes and Indian water buffaloes. The Chinese water buffalo gives less milk than the Indian buffalo but it is much richer, the percentage of butterfat being about ten per cent. The milk of the water buffaloes is mixed with that of the Holstein cows at the University and in this way milk of high quality is obtained.

American seed catalogues are used in the College of Agriculture for educational purposes. In writing a Harrisburg seed house recently, for six copies of their 1928 catalogue, Dr. Cheung Cheuk Kwan, Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture, said that American seed catalogues were quite helpful to the students and that in addition to instruction in dairying and animal husbandry the College gives courses in orcharding, vegetable gardening, flower gardening, forestry and nursery work.

According to an eminent statistician, the average workman loses seven days a year due to sickness, a loss of about two per cent of his earning capacity. This amounts in the aggregate to at least \$2,000,000,000 for the entire country. Premature death accounts for an even larger loss, conservatively estimated by the same authority to be \$6,000,000,000 annually."

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Dairy Improvement Through the Sire

BY J. H. McCLAIN, U. S. Bureau of Dairying

WITHIN limits far above the average production of the dairyherd improvement association cows throughout the United States the high-producing cow is the most profitable cow. Outside of the man consideration, the individual cow is the unit of profit in the dairy business. The principle of business, which is so fundamental in commercial realms, applies equally well to the dairy business, and to the production of the individual cow in particular. Dairying has come to be a competitive business and one in which efficiency of production must receive more and more consideration if competition is to be met in a successful way. Studies have shown that when production per cow is increased from 4,500 pounds milk to 9,000 pounds milk, only 40 per cent more feed is required to secure this additional quantity.

Raising the average production of cows throughout the country has proved to be so practical that it is receiving more and more attention, as is evidenced by the growth of dairy-herd-improvement associations and other forms of testing cows for production. These associations which bring about better management, more efficient feeding, and greater interest in the dairy industry, developed what might be called the mechanical efficiency of the cows or their inherent ability to produce. It is always a good policy to do the best you can with what you have and gradually to raise the standard. Management, selection, feeding and interest in the business, however, have their limits in raising the production of cows; for cows, like automobiles, are geared to certain points of efficiency, beyond which they can not go. Consequently, if great efficiency is required a higher geared mechanism must be had.

A problem of great importance to dairy farmers throughout the country is to find some rapid way to obtain cows with greater inherent producing capacity. Taking for granted that everything possible has been done to get the greatest production per cow through efficient management, the bull is the greatest single factor in rapidly increasing the number of high-producing cows in a community.

A bull properly handled will sire at least 25 heifer calves a year. A cow will have a heifer calf on the average only every two years. The influence, so far as rapidity of increasing cow population is concerned, therefore, is 50 to 1 in favor of the bull. If all bulls had the capacity to increase materially the production of their daughters, it would be a comparatively simple matter to populate the country with higher-producing cows in a relatively short time. However, bulls vary in their ability to increase production. In fact, studies show that some bulls have decreased production 111 per cent and some have increased production 50 per cent. Bulls bred to cows producing 4,500 pounds milk, which is the average production of the cows in this country, increase the production of the daughters over that of the dams by 62 per cent in milk and by 67 per cent in butterfat. A study of several hundred bulls owned by dairy-herd improvement association members show that approximately one-third increased materially production of their daughters over that of their dams, one-third increased the production by a

small amount, and one-third decreased production. Studies of about 2,000 bulls used in herds throughout the country show that the average of them increased the production of their daughters over that of their dams until the level of about 350 lb. butterfat a year was reached. After that, these bulls decreased production. In Pennsylvania some 3,000 recent records of dairy-herd improvement association cows show the butterfat production to be nearly 300 pounds a year on the average. The surest way to maintain this level and to carry it higher is, in so far as possible, to use bulls which have demonstrated their ability to increase the production of their daughters to and above this level. These facts show that bulls should be tested for efficiency as well as cows.

A very great opportunity for increased production of dairy cows, therefore, lies in extending the use of bulls that have demonstrated their ability to increase production. This means that bulls have to be kept until about five years of age before their real value can be ascertained through testing their daughters and furthermore, it means that the records of both the dams and daughters must be kept.

During the 22 years of dairy-herd improvement association work in this county, the testing of bulls by comparing the records of their daughters with those of the dams of the daughters received little consideration until comparatively recently. From records available from a number of states the average life of approximately 200 bulls used in the herds of these associations was shown to be less than five years. It is common knowledge that many bulls are disposed of before the production of their daughters is available to determine the real value of the bull.

When the value of bulls is found by comparing the records of their daughters with those of the dams of the daughters, the problem naturally arises as to how they are to be kept alive and used as long as serviceable. It is evident that one breeder can not keep a bull indefinitely even though he were ever so good a producer of high-producing heifers. One great objection raised by farmers and very justly so, is that old bulls grow very dangerous and are a menace. Fire is a menace and certainly will destroy a man's property, but all of us make provision for controlling fire and consequently obtain its benefits. The same principle can be applied to bulls. I think the first step in preserving the lives of meritorious bulls is the providing of a safe place in which to keep them. Safe-keeper bull pens can be constructed so that the meanest of bulls can be kept and handled without danger even to a child. In some states campaigns for safe-keeper bull pens have already been inaugurated.

The preserving of the lives of good bulls would stop one of the great wastes that exists in the dairy industry.

Testing cows for tuberculosis got an editor into trouble. A paper in New Holstein, Wis., apologizes as follows: "We made a mistake last week. We didn't mean to say that John Bittner was tested for tuberculosis and found to be in tip-top shape. What we intended to say was that the herd of cattle belonging to Mr. Bittner had been tested and found to be okeh. Mr. Bittner is as sound as a dollar."

Mr. Bittner is as sound as a dollar.

A Southern Holstein Queen

DERKOL VIKINA JOHANNA, a member of the Middleton dairy, has a number of splendid production records made in cow testing association work. As a two-year-old, she is credited with 5,139 lb. milk, 288.50 lb. butter. As a three-year-old the tester's reports show that she produced in a year 9,709 lb. milk, 513.25 lb. butterfat. Then, freshening again as a four-year-old she made the tremendous record of 20,630 lb. milk, 1,104.87 lb. butter. She freshened again as a five-year-old and in ten months produced 12,149 lb. milk,



DEKOL VIKINA JOHANNA

In C. T. A. work she is credited with 20, 630 lb. milk, 1,104.87 lb. butter in 365 days as a four-year-old.
Owned by Ben Middleton and Sons, Herndon, Virginia.

664.25 lb. butter. According to the tester's figures, her milk as a two-year-old averaged 4.49% fat, as a three-year-old 4.22%, as a four-year-old 4.28%, and as a five-year-old 4.38%. DeKol Vikina Johanna is certainly entitled to be called a four-per-cent Holstein.

Vikina was born April 25, 1921. Her sire was Sir Hengerveld Vikina Johanna and her dam was Ruth Dorothy DeKol. John Middleton says that all records at Horse Pen Farm are made under ordinary farm conditions and that, in this herd, they have a half sister to this cow that as a two-year-old produced 604.90 lb. butter, 14,236 lb. milk in a year.

As mentioned in a previous issue, there are 25 animals in milk at Horse Pen Farm. Four different years the average production has been better than 300 lb. fat and for the last three years the dairy has averaged 10,473 lb. milk, 403 lb. fat.

Horse Pen Farm is located near Herndon, Fairfax county, Virginia, and is owned by Ben Middleton and his two sons. The head of the herd is Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 19th. This dairy, it will be remembered was the home of the celebrated grade Holstein Sadie, 23,257 lb. milk, 915 lb. butterfat in a lactation year.

Milk Prices Remain Steady

THE average Wisconsin farm milk price for April is reported at \$2.07 per cwt., as compared with \$2.05 a year ago and \$1.84 in 1926. While the spread between this year's and last year's price is very small for April, the 1928 price for the month of April is still the highest since 1920. Feed prices this year are considerably higher than they were a year ago, and with the lateness of pastures it is probable that the milk flow will be considerably reduced for the spring months this year as compared with 1927.

America's Champion Boy Cattle Judges

ON JUNE 16th three Nebraska boys, the Boys and Girls 4H Club National Champion Dairy Cattle Judging team will sail for England to compete for the World's Championship at the International Dairy Judging contest which this year will be staged at Wye, Kent, not far from London, England. The date of this contest is July 5th. The present is the eighth of the series. America won the first five but England has managed to keep the gold cup at home for the past two years.

The present American team are three boys from Boone county, Nebraska. They won their present right to compete at the National Dairy show held at Memphis, Tenn., last fall where the State Champion Judging teams competed for national honors. One member of the team, Jesse Bilyeu, now eighteen years old, won a number of medals and ribbons for individual excellence at Memphis and carried off highest individual honors. Joe King, aged seventeen, the second member of the team is an old timer in 4H Club work in Boone county. He started in such work when only seven years old and has completed eighteen different club projects. The third member, Russell Hughes, also eighteen years old, has been a member of dairy and pig clubs for the past three years. The boys will be accompanied by M. L. Flack, State extension agent in dairy husbandry and their local club leader, C. C. Girardot.

The present plans are for the boys to visit Washington, D. C., June 12th and 13th where they will be greeted by President Coolidge and officials of the Department of Agriculture. From Washington, they journey to Montreal, thence by steamship to Belfast, Ireland, where they are expected to arrive June 22d. Irish, Scotch and English herds of dairy cattle will be visited and the boys will do a little practice work on British cattle before the contest.

The boys' expenses on their British trip will be defrayed by residents of Boone county, dairy interests of Nebraska, 4H Club boys and girls and a number of business and agricultural concerns of Boone county.

Holsteins for Mexico

A HERD of 100 Holsteins has been collected in Wisconsin for President Calles, head of the Mexican Republic. In addition ninety head has been selected to be the property of the Mexican government. The man making the selection is Louis Gonzales of the Mexican Department of Agriculture, a former graduate of Iowa State College. Last year Mr. Gonzales gathered together 100 Holsteins and a number of Ayrshires, Brown Swiss and Jersey cattle for the department. Mr. Gonzales has been guided in his selection by John Hettis of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, who is known to be a splendid judge of dairy cows in general and purebred Holsteins in particular.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

The Nebraska Blessings

TWENTY-FOUR years ago four Blessings came to a farm near Dakota City, Northeastern Nebraska. The family then consisted of the parents and two small boys who are now young men and the four, who work in partnership, now have one of the best farms in Dakota County.

The Blessings own a herd of purebred Holsteins numbering about thirty head and an equally large herd of Poland-China hogs. Although the latter are purebreds only market hogs are produced, but the Holstein herd has an enviable reputation for production.

Records of the Tri-State dairy herd improvement association shows that the fifteen cows milking during a lactation period that averaged a little over nine months made records that averaged 8,294 lb. milk, 291.8 lb. butterfat.

The true test of a herd is not outstanding records made by two or three animals but a high average of excellence. The highest production of any cow in this herd during the association year was 9,643 lb. milk containing 332 lb. butterfat which is only forty pounds above the average. The cow that made this record made a profit above feed cost of \$157 in addition to producing a calf. She returned \$2.24 for each dollar's worth of food she consumed and from this standpoint was one of the best ten cows in the association in which more than 400 animals were enrolled.

Black and White cattle have been on the Blessing farm for twenty years but the foundation for the present purebred herd was secured in 1925. Good but not

fancy prices were paid. The herd has always been headed with good bulls. To produce milk and pork and to sell both at prices that make the enterprise profitable is a real job. The Blessings believe, like many manufacturers, that it is necessary to cut the cost of production to the lowest possible notch.

Anything new in the way of equipment that promises to save labor and cut costs is given a trial, consequently you find a milking machine in the barn and this cuts milking time in half as compared to milking by hand. An hour or two every day in the year is a saving in labor that a busy dairyman cannot afford to overlook.

Formerly the Blessings sold butter to a select circle of customers in Sioux City. Although this was profitable it required a great amount of labor and when nearby creameries were built, home butter making was given up. The milk produced is now sold to the Sioux City Coöperative Creamery of which Elmer Blessing, senior member of the firm is a director.

All of the milk produced is not sold, part of it is separated, the skim milk is fed to the calves and the cream used on the table and for making butter for the family. Recently they received a check for \$113.69 for the milk marketed during half a month. This was net above family and home consumption and above transportation charges and represented the production of sixteen cows of all ages and stages of lactation.

Although about 100 acres of corn is annually grown on the farm they usually purchase an additional amount when prices are low enough to warrant doing so. This year, in addition to the corn, there will be 35 acres of oats, 16 acres of sudan grass for summer pasture while most of the rest of the farm is in alfalfa and sweet clover. In May 1927, 120 spring pigs were pastured in a four acre patch of volunteer sweet clover which apparently grew almost undisturbed.

Elmer Blessing has erected every building on the farm excepting the 40 by 100 foot barn and this he has remodeled. Mr. Blessing is a quiet pleasant man of few words. Mrs. Blessing is a capable housewife and is keenly interested and active in community affairs as well as her home duties. As a result of this combination, both sons are planning to be farmers and will bring to their farm life the benefit of a college education as well as practical experience.

The New England Milk Situation

REPORTS from New England indicate that milk production is getting back to normal after an unusually large supply earlier in the spring. Figures indicate that the April production was only eleven per cent higher than it was in March which is about the normal increase. Receipts during March and early April were unusually heavy and it was expected that there would be an unusually large surplus during the months of May and June. Reports, however, show that the May production increase is only about normal and indicate that the flush season will be briefer than usual and that by July first there will be a considerable decrease in the available supply.

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

ACCREDITED HEIFERS

\$170 for the Pair

1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY BETTA GLISTA--Born September 30, 1927.
2. MAPLE GROVE PONTIAC BETTI 2d -- Born October 8, 1927.

Backed by the noted, big producing Glista strain, the blood that made Cornell University famous in Holstein history.

This is a very nice pair in every way, more white than black. Priced away down and bound to please.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa., R 4.

Accredited Herd

F. JONES, Manager

Experiment With Abortion Germs

By JOHN HOOPER

AN INTERESTING experiment is underway at the University of Wisconsin, to determine just what effect bad nutrition has in producing abortion among cattle. The fact that cows abort their calves before maturity causes a loss to the dairymen of the state of four million dollars annually.

It is thought perhaps bad rations have something to do with abortions, or at least that a good ration may help to prevent it. The Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association appropriated from their funds fifty thousand dollars for the experiment.

The experiment started eighteen months ago with forty-four normal heifers, twenty-two being supplied an ordinary farm ration, low in mineral and protein. The other group of heifers is being fed a better ration containing alfalfa, oil meal, bone meal, iodized salt and cod liver oil.

All the heifers have freshened normally. They have been blood tested and found free of abortion germs. There is no marked difference in their milk yield at present, although there may be later.

In August all the heifers will be infected with the germs of contagious abortion, in about the same way as infection ordinarily occurs on a farm. What the outcome will be, no one knows. The most interesting part of the experiment will be after the infection. Will the ration that has been prepared according to the best possible information permit the well fed heifers to fight off the infection? Will the poorly fed heifers succumb and prove regular aborters? Those are the results that are being watched by Wisconsin's hundred thousand dairy farmers.

Concentrated Milk

IN 1856 Gail Borden was granted the first American patent for condensing milk in vacuum and in the same year the first Borden factory was established at Walcottville, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

After the close of the Civil War, Charles A. Page, an American war correspondent, entered the American Consular Service and was sent as consul to Zurich, Switzerland. While acting as reporter during the Civil War he appreciated the commercial possibilities of condensed milk, and when in Switzerland he soon recognized the potentiality of the country as a large producer of condensed milk. He sent for his brother, David S. Page, and, in 1866, at Cham, Switzerland, they founded the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

Sterilized milk was first successfully made by Johannes Nevens Chwander, but the first successful manufacturer of unsweetened evaporated milk was Joseph House, who received a British patent in 1857. John B. Meyenberg, a Swiss, later a resident of California, first manufactured sterilized milk on a large scale.

Powdered milk was first made commercially by Grimwade, who obtained a British patent in 1855, which was about the time that condensed milk was first being successfully manufactured.

Netherlands exports more concentrated milk than any

other country in the world, the United States ranking second.

The development of the three branches of the concentrated-milk industry has been rapid. New inventions have aided in the keeping qualities and have been instrumental in making concentrated milk a part of the diet of the people of the world.

Professor Wing to Retire

FORTY years ago Professor H. H. Wing went to Cornell University as Deputy Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The professor plans to retire from his present position as Chief of the Animal Husbandry Department on June 30.

Professor Wing was born in New York City, November 29, 1859. He was raised in Dutchess County, New York, on his grandfather's farm, and graduated from Cornell University in 1881. For two years he was at the State Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, then for four years was professor of agriculture at the Nebraska State College, returning to Cornell in 1888.

Professor Wing has contributed to the agricultural press many articles on various angles of animal husbandry and the dairy industry and his dairy textbook "Milk and Its Products" is well known. The professor is said to have kept complete records on the production of the Cornell dairy herd ever since the invention of the Babcock test. It is our belief that this includes not only the weighing but also the testing for butterfat of every milking of every animal in the herd.

I Desire to Announce

to my former customers that I am not out of the Holstein Business and still have a few select 4% naturally hornless purebred Holsteins—that I can furnish one of my old customers with a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family that Peter Small thought good enough to cross with his famous Ona family.

If you want a bull calf of 4% naturally hornless breeding to dehorn your dairy cows—Let me hear from you!

George E. Stevenson

Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

A College Course for the Professional Cow Jockey

(Continued from page 277 of our May 8th issue.)

IN OUR previous article we quoted chapters from a Textbook on "Feeds and Feeding" prepared by a College Professor and used in the Class Rooms of some of our Agricultural Colleges, describing methods of feeding and fitting cows for official test.

The Author states that to make a high official record it is necessary to have the combination of a "Good Cow," and a "Skillful Herdsman" to feed and handle her before and during the test.

The author further states that it is possible through a process of feeding and fitting to so handle the cow on official test that the butterfat percentage of a cow of the Holstein breed can be increased from a normal test of 3.5 per cent fat so that she will test 6, 7 or even higher for the purpose of making official records.

These two frank admissions on the part of the Author—first, that the record is a combination of the herdsman's ability to feed and fit, and the cow's ability to produce milk, and second that by a process of feeding and fitting it is possible to juggle the butterfat percentage from a normal per cent of 3.5 to 7 or even higher, would place the "discard" stamp on this class of official records as having no economical or scientific value in choosing dairy cattle or selecting breeding stock.

Just why courses in deceptive cattle practices should be incorporated in Agricultural Textbooks and such Textbooks be included in the curriculum of our Land Grant Colleges, can only be accounted for from the fact that the Dealing, Speculative, Promoting Element that has gained control of the Old Holstein-Friesian Registry Association and have been using its resources and influence to encourage and promote the making of forced and exaggerated records, and auction sales where cattle with such records are offered for sale, have also been successful in enlisting the support and coöperation of certain Educators connected with our Agricultural Colleges and through these Educators and Textbook writers the cattle speculators have been able to mould sentiment favorable to these things by disseminating such ideas through Agricultural Institutions, in some instances the College authorities going so far as to give special courses in how to feed and fit cows to make forced and fraudulent records, as we described in a former issue.

FAKE SALES RECORDED IN COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS

Another prominent authority, Textbook Writer and College Professor, on the subject of Animal Breeds and Breeding, in referring in his Textbook to the price at which Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have sold, takes occasion to go into the speculative side of the Purebred Holstein Industry, citing many specific instances where animals have been reported as selling at inflated values at public auction, evidently getting his information largely from the sale reports and propaganda circulated by the group that is promoting cattle

speculation instead of keeping within the bounds of economical value based upon the animal's ability to produce and reproduce on a commercial basis.

After referring to many sales where animals have been reported as being sold at prices altogether out of proportion to any economical value, sales where it is common knowledge that price-fixing and by-bidding were indulged in, the Author then dismisses the subject without explaining to his readers that the sales which he mentioned and the prices which he had quoted were Fictitious and Speculative values, created largely at the ringside and have no bearing upon the economical value of the animal, judging them from their usefulness as dairy cattle and breeding stock for legitimate purposes.

The Author of this Textbook by virtue of his position as a Teacher should be interested only in the economical value of the breed.

The following sale reports are as they appear in the textbook:

"Prices for Holstein-Friesian Cattle have reached figures that surpass those of all other breeds of dairy or beef stock. As a rule, good examples of producing cows will command a satisfactory price. For many years \$500 has not been regarded as a phenomenal price for a good, plain-bred cow of the breed. Prior to the World War some remarkable figures had been reached. In 1907 D. W. Field of Massachusetts paid \$8,000 for the four-year-old cow, Pontiac Rag Apple 56980, and in 1911 Mr. Field sold the bull calf, Aaggie Cornucopia Sir Colantha 102991, a son of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline 48426, to W. H. Miner of New York for \$10,000. The same year, at an auction sale at Syracuse, New York, John Arfman of New York bought the calf King Segis Pontiac Alcartra 79602 for \$10,000. Two years later Lawson Farm of New York paid Mr. Arfman \$25,000 for a half interest in this bull. In 1914, at auction in Chicago, the bull, King Segis Pontiac Chicago 138778 was sold to a company for \$20,000. Since this latter date prices for Holstein-Friesian cattle have risen in a remarkable degree.

"At the sale of E. H. Dollar on January 5 and 6, 1915, at Syracuse, New York, 172 head sold for \$149,000, an average of \$872.

"In June, 1918, in a combination sale at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, new records were made, 175 head bringing a total of \$425,810, an average of \$2,433 each. On this occasion the bull calf, Carnation King Sylvia 231405, consigned by A. C. Hardy of Ontario, Canada, was purchased by the Carnation Stock Farm of California for \$106,000. At this same sale the cow, Het-Loo Pietertje 38502 was sold for \$12,750 to Lisle Farm Company of Illinois, and the cow, Idleaze Pontiac Lass 238652 was sold to A. W. Green of Ohio for \$13,000. Eight head brought figures ranging from \$10,000 to \$106,000 each, a most sensational record."

If the College Professor had wanted to prove to what extent by-bidding and price-fixing was indulged

in by the speculators in Holstein-Friesian cattle, then he would be perfectly justified in reviewing some of the reported sales which we have quoted above, but if it was his desire to set young men right who study his Textbook and teach them the fundamental principles of sound and economical breeding and dairying, he has failed to make the first lesson plain. Instead of educating young men to practice sound, conservative dairy and breed principles this Professor seems to be paving the way in preparing new victims to fall prey to the cattle speculative ring either as buyers of cattle at high prices or victims who lend their knowledge and influence to promoting that sort of a swindle.

The Agricultural Colleges are in a position to render a great service to the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry and to the Dairy Industry and are rendering such a service. It is only a few of the Agricultural Colleges that have taken an active part in promoting the speculative side of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry. There is a very small percentage of the personnel of a College that has ever been identified with the cattle speculative interests at any one time, and it is only in recent years that the contact between the Agricultural Colleges and the speculative interests within the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry has taken on a questionable appearance.

Under the natural course of events the percentage of cattle breeders and dairymen who ceased to conduct their business legitimately and who entered the field of speculation and attempted to practice fraud and deception would be very small, but under the present order of things, when our Agricultural Institutions, that were designed to teach legitimate agriculture, also give the student a course of training in deceptive cattle practices, our Dairy Industry seems to be infested with college trained cow jockeys, men saturated with the idea of making records and fitting show cattle, a great percentage of them unable or unwilling to devote their time and energy to legitimate dairying or constructive breeding operations.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Federal Livestock Laws Strictly Enforced

SEVERE penalties for violation of various laws governing the interstate movement of livestock and veterinary biological products are listed by the Bureau of Animal Industry in its latest monthly Service and Regulatory Announcements. In the case of livestock-quarantine laws, 4 violators were fined amounts ranging from \$100 to \$250. The offense in each case was the driving or shipment of cattle interstate without prior tuberculin test. In a fifth instance for the same offense a jail sentence was imposed.

For violating the 28-hour law, which provides for the unloading of livestock for feed, water, and rest, 5 railroads were penalized in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$400 each.

The Bureau of Animal Industry also revoked the license of one firm producing biological products and suspended the license of another. The cause in the first instance was the fact that the "establishment was found to be defective, insanitary, and improperly con-

ducted and products therein were found to be contaminated." In the other case the bureau found that "production figures had been manipulated and false records presented to bureau employees." In addition, investigation showed that "the establishment had prepared a quantity of serum without bureau supervision and was not holding it under bureau lock, that technic was faulty, equipment improperly handled, and insanitary conditions permitted to exist."

Although compliance with Federal laws dealing with livestock, meats, and veterinary products has in general been satisfactory in recent years, the value of such laws to the livestock industry and to the public depends on their strict enforcement, as indicated in the cases described. In addition to the penalties imposed by the courts and the suspension or revocation of licenses, the names and addresses of violators are published monthly as a matter of public record.

Foolish questions sometimes provoke foolish replies. One Sunday forenoon the primary teacher was not present at Sunday school. A substitute, not trained to primary methods, agreed reluctantly to teach the class. Many of his questions, of course, were too complex for his youthful audience.

"What is life?" he asked the one interested child in the class.

"I don't know what it is," replied Bobby, "but when you haven't got no more of it you're dead."

BREEDER ads are business getters.



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Lowden and Holstein

A Reply to Prescott's Article Published in Topics of the Times

BY GEORGE E. STEVENSON, former Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America

Editor—New York Times:

A FRIEND sent me a clipping, which I believe to be taken from your issue of March 25, 1928, Sunday Edition, under the heading Topics of the Times, entitled "Lowden and Holstein" signed by one M. S. Prescott, Sandy Creek, N. Y. In it Mr. Prescott makes certain statements concerning the writer which are untrue and which he knew at the time he wrote the article to be false.

He made the following statement inter alia—"Back in 1921 a factional fight developed in the (National Holstein-Friesian) Association, the reason for which need not be gone into here. At the Annual Meeting in Syracuse that year, by skillful manipulation of proxy votes a reactionary group got control of the meeting and elected Mr. Lowden, President, during his absence. One of their own ringleaders was put in as Vice-President in the expectation that Mr. Lowden would not serve and that their own man, one George Stevenson, of Pennsylvania would thus become active head of the organization."

I am the George Stevenson referred to by Mr. Prescott who was elected Vice-President at the meeting in Syracuse in 1921, and the facts concerning that election are as follows:

The rank and file of the Holstein-Friesian Association rebelled at the extravagant management of the Association by its President and Board of Directors following the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia in 1918, when they voted Mr. Aitken, the then President, a salary of \$12,000.00 per year, though the Constitution and By-Laws provided the President should serve without salary. On the members learning of this fact, certain among them secured by correspondence the proxies of about 8,200 members and voted them at the Syracuse Meeting. I was not a party to securing these proxies in any shape, form or manner. I never solicited any proxies preceding any meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association. The most I ever voted at one meeting was 9, all given to me by members who desired me to vote their proxies unconditionally at the Annual Meeting at which they knew I was to be present.

I was not a voluntary candidate for any office at the Syracuse Meeting, having declined to become a Candidate for Director or any office that would take up much of my time, as I could not permit interference with my regular business. The holders of the 8,200 proxies at this meeting had the power to name anybody they saw fit to the offices of President and Vice-President and fill the vacancies of the two or three Directors whose terms expired—three I think.

I finally consented at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Houghton the lifelong Secretary of the Association, to become a candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Lowden was elected President, and I Vice-President. Mr. Lowden was not at the meeting at Syracuse, June, 1921.

Following this Election I with others met Mr. Lowden at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on June 18, 1921. I was Chairman of the Meeting and the record of that meeting is published in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, Vol. 47, October 15, 1921, at page 5 and following. It is there recorded as follows:

"Chairman Stevenson appointed Colonel French a Committee to wait upon Mr. Lowden and tell him that it was the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors that he should accept the presidency and extend to Mr. Lowden an invitation to preside at the meeting."

The minutes further record that when Mr. Lowden was brought into the meeting, he stated among other things "I shall not accept unless all unite to work out some plan by which we shall avoid these periodical clashes, because I am informed that it was not simply at the last convention that you had this proxy battle, but that it has occurred on occasions before" . . . "They have all agreed, the gentlemen that I have talked with that they would be very happy to set about the proposition with the other gentlemen who are in the Association."

Then followed a discussion by Mr. Lowden of considerable length and at page 7 appears the following: "Those present responded to the statement of Mr. Lowden unanimously favoring his acceptance of the Presidency, and pledged themselves to heartily support his wishes."

Mr. Lowden followed with a speech covering several pages and on page 9, appears the following:

(Mr. Pabst) "You have laid out a large plan for extension work, and we have our hands tied this year, but perhaps we may get larger transfer fees next year so that we can do what you advocate."

(Chairman Stevenson) "I think the Governor has demonstrated that he is technically qualified."

Following a further speech by Mr. Lowden appears the following:

"In accord with the following resolution, adopted at the meeting of members at Syracuse, N. Y. June 2, 1921, 'That the matter be referred to a Committee to consist of Mr. H. C. Reynolds, Judge Kellogg and another person to be appointed by the Chair, the Committee to work out some problem providing for a representative government for the government of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and that they REPORT THE SAME TO THE NEXT GENERAL MEETING IN 1922' the President appointed Jas. A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, as the third member of this Committee (those previously named being Harry C. Reynolds, Scranton, Pa., and O. U. Kellogg, Cortland, N. Y.).

On motion duly made and seconded, it was voted that the Committee consisting of Harry C. Reynolds, O. U. Kellogg and Jas. A. Reynolds, be instructed to act speedily and prepare their suggestions in time for

them to be acted upon at the Special Meeting of members to be held at St. Paul, Minn., at the time of the National Dairy Show.

At page 11, Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, July 30, 1921.

Page 19 (Vice-Pres. Stevenson) "I want to set Mr. Field right about the reduction of transfer fees being a camouflage at the last Annual Meeting. You are entirely wrong about that. So far as the State of Pennsylvania was concerned there was great indignation at the action taken at the Philadelphia Meeting and the campaign of Mr. Aitken following that. Reduction of expenses to the breeders was a general demand of the State of Pennsylvania. . . . There is a general feeling in our State that one of the reasons for this campaign of extravagance . . . was due to the fact that we had a \$340,000.00 Reserve Fund that was a menace to the Association."

I further stated "If you want to persist in the extravagant advertising in the various papers that have been getting from \$1,800 to \$2,600 a year from the National Association, I presume we shall have the fight over again and the same disagreeable personal animosities that were started at the Syracuse Meeting."

Harry C. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the Syracuse Meeting for the revision of the By-Laws was present and asked by President Lowden to report. Whereupon Mr. Reynolds said, "I met the Committee yesterday—we had a heart to heart talk and unfortunately there is a disagreement on the plan, which we in good part can discuss here and give you the benefit of our views." Whereupon this discussion in which Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Kellogg participated covers a number of pages.

At page 28, speaking of the difficulties of the Committee headed by Mr. H. C. Reynolds to agree with Mr. Kellogg on the amendments to the By-Laws, Mr. Lowden said "We had a meeting two months ago and we had an agreement on certain fundamental propositions which we have drifted away from. If they want to get into a room and see if they can reconcile their differences let them do it while we are here." This was virtually a command to Mr. H. C. Reynolds to at once agree upon the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws whereas a resolution at the Annual Meeting in 1921 fixed the time at which he should report as the 1922 Meeting.

At the St. Paul Meeting on October 10, 1921, President Lowden is reported on page 34 as having explained the plan and it was again read by the Secretary, that is a plan for Representative Government.

At pages 36 and 37 appears a proposed amendment signed by Jas. A. Reynolds and O. U. Kellogg and a minority report on page 38 by Harry C. Reynolds.

The new By-Laws, at the St. Paul Meeting, prepared by Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Jas. Reynolds were laid on the table and a substitute measure known as the Lowden Plan, was offered and adopted and the Association immediately began to return to the paid secretaries for the Extension Service in the various states.

At the next Annual Meeting in Kansas City, June, 1922, the transfer fees were again increased, and under

Mr. Lowden's alleged method (frowned on and voted down at the Syracuse Meeting in 1921) the extravagant Extension Service was in full sway again. These paid secretaries in the various states constantly spread propaganda—for more paid secretaries—more extension service—greater extravagance—higher transfer fees to sustain the extravagance and F. O. Lowden for President of the United States. Several of the breed and dairy papers who profit most by the advertising paid them out of the National Association Funds also advocate the present plans of the Association and it is this organization that now advocates Mr. Lowden as republican candidate for President.

Mr. Lowden's standing according to the public press is "The Farmers Friend" in favor of the McNary-Haugen farm relief and coöperation.

Since the introduction of the delegate system in the Holstein-Friesian Association the rank and file have lost out on having any voice in the management of the affairs of the National Holstein-Friesian Association, and as applied to the National Holstein-Friesian Association Mr. Lowden's ideas of coöperation seem to be summed up in the phrase "Let Frank do it."

I and a few associates having failed in our efforts to curtail extravagance within the ranks of the Association and to get the Association to carry out the reduced fees and economies to which I was pledged at the Syracuse Meeting, I and forty-five other members brought an action in the Courts of New York in an effort to restore the Association to economic management advocated and adopted at the Syracuse Meeting. In this action we were defeated and lost out.

As a result of my opposition to the adoption of this changed method of the representation of the membership and for my participation in this litigation in the Courts of New York I was on December 5th, last, expelled from membership in the Association as an undesirable member, and given six months to dispose of my cattle, and I now have pending in the Federal Courts in the State of New York a petition for reinstatement asserting that I have done nothing in violation of the By-Laws or Constitution of the National Holstein-Friesian Association that justifies the Association, its Executive Committee or Board of Directors in depriving me of my constitutional rights which I acquired by my purchase of a life membership in the National Association and which I believe I cannot be deprived of without due process of law.

Mr. Prescott knew that I joined as heartily as any other member of the Association in my effort to secure Mr. Lowden's acceptance of the Presidency, at Chicago, and to that extent his statement in your paper dated March 20, 1928, is absolutely and entirely false. His statement, however, that Mr. Lowden accepted the full responsibility of the office is true, for he has run the affairs of the National Association through his Executive Committee, Board of Directors and Paid Secretaries of the Extension Service with an absolute high hand and with entire disregard I believe, of the wishes of the great majority of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders of the United States.

The result of this friction in the National Association has resulted in the formation of a New Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., with headquarters

at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This was not my organization and I disclaim all responsibility for it. It has been constantly fought by the Old Association in a number of States in the Union where the Old Association made a strenuous effort to get the State and Federal Government to decline to recognize its registry and transfer certificates and pay indemnity at pure blood rates for animals killed by reason of reaction to the tuberculin test. In every case finally adjudicated the New Association has been recognized as fully efficient and honestly conducted as any Registry Association in the United States and today, only thirty-two months after its organization, I am informed has a larger membership than any other dairy cattle association in the United States with the one exception of the National Holstein-Friesian Association, organized and in constant operation since some time in the 80's. It has more members I am informed than either the Guernsey, Jersey, or any other Dairy Cattle Association within the United States. I ask you to give this reply as much publicity as you gave Mr. Prescott's unwarranted attack on me, and note that under no circumstances should Frank O. Lowden, receive the nomination for President on the Republican Ticket, and no good citizen will vote for him—unless he believes the United States needs a Mussolini to assume autocratic control of its Government.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON,
Scranton, Pa.

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Summer Feeding Problem

THE outstanding summer dairy cattle feeding problem is to supply the cows with enough of the right kind of feed during the hot weather months so that they will not drop too sharply in milk flow and get in poor physical condition. It is quite a common practice among owners of the high herds to use legume pasture, feed grain during the summer and supply succulence the year around in the form of silage, soiling crops, or fresh, green, pasture crops.

Even though there is an abundance of fresh, green, succulent pasture, high producing cows will need some grain in addition to grass. During the spring, before blue grass has headed out, pasture grass contains a relative high percentage of protein as compared to the total digestible nutrients. Consequently the grain mixture at this time may consist largely of home grown feeds, such as corn, barley, and oats. Grain mixtures that may be used are six parts corn or barley, five parts oats and one part cottonseed meal; or seven parts corn or barley, two parts oats, and two parts bran.

When Kentucky blue grass is headed out, before timothy is in bloom and when sweet clover seed is ripening the following mixtures are suggested: four parts corn or barley, four parts oats, two and one-half parts oil meal; or five parts corn or barley, four parts bran, and two parts oil meal. After blue grass has bloomed the amount of protein in the grain mixture should be increased unless legume hay is fed. At this time of the year when legume hay and silage are available the mixture used in winter will be satisfactory. The amount of grain to feed will depend upon the amount of milk produced and the other feeds used in addition to pasture. The rate of feeding grain will vary from one pound of grain to four pounds of milk to one pound of grain to six pounds of milk.

What to Charge for Pasture

WHEN figuring the cost of milk production it is often difficult to arrive at what should be charged for pasture. In Wisconsin they are suggesting that an average of \$3.00 be charged for pasture in June, \$2.00 per month for July and August and \$1.00 per month for September and October. This would bring the total to \$9.00 per cow for the pasture season of 150 days or six cents per day for just average pasture.

Good pasture is worth at least ten cents per day while it lasts. Where cows have good pasture, sweet clover or grass, each animal should be charged at least \$3.00 per month.

When cows are receiving liberal amounts of grain, silage and hay in addition to grass the pasture charge may be reduced to at least half of the suggested rate.

A Wisconsin dairyman says that it pays to treat a dry cow as though you were getting her ready for the butcher, and then keep her home and milk her. In other words, a cow makes her next milk record during the time she stands dry.

Anyone who thinks that business men are a dull lot ought to get into competition with them.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Eggs

"ACRES of diamonds" may refer to some of the food supplies in our larders as well as to the possibilities of wealth which may lie unnoticed in our fields. No doubt we all get tired of the food which is served so frequently because it is always available, but sometimes a new touch adds a taste which is different and therefore attractive. Usually every farm has plenty of eggs, and they may have been served on your table until your family positively refuses to look at them again. And yet, many a time you may be forced to fall back upon them for any one of the three meals. So here are a few suggestions:

WASH THEM

As soon as eggs are brought to the house for family use, they should be washed. Sometimes they are so badly soiled that this is absolutely necessary, but even when they look clean, they may have been in a dirty nest, or have been untidily handled. The usual way to break an egg is to hit it against the side of a cooking utensil and very often the contents stream over the side of the shell, and if the egg is dirty, that dirt will go into the food. When the eggs are washed clean, the shells may be used to settle the coffee, where no percolator is used. Nothing but the shell need be used, as it is the thin white lining that does the trick.

BOILED EGGS

If eggs are allowed to stand in cold water a minute or two before being put into boiling water, the shells will not crack. For soft boiled eggs, drop in boiling water and boil for three minutes. Or put the eggs in the boiling water, cover them, and let them stand away from the fire for about ten minutes. This is a much better way. It is well to remember that the eggs will go on cooking inside the shell after being removed from the water. Hard boiled eggs should be simmered about twenty minutes or allowed to stand in hot water for about three quarters of an hour.

POACHED EGGS

If one does not have a regular egg poacher, a shallow dish, two thirds full of boiling, salted water will answer very well. Just before dropping the eggs in, give the water a smart stirring, which will prevent the eggs sticking to the bottom of the dish. Poached eggs should be served on toast, the slices being trimmed and buttered, then the eggs lifted from the water with a skimmer, and placed on the bread, and served while hot.

SCRAMBLED

Scrambled eggs are very much improved by the addition of chopped ham or bacon. Raw bacon should be cut into small pieces and fried well. For six eggs, three quarters of a cup of milk should be used, being added to the slightly beaten eggs, and seasoned with a tea-

spoonful of salt, and a pinch of pepper. Pour over the fried bacon, stirring from the bottom of the pan, being careful not to let it brown. It should cook until of a creamy consistency, and should then be turned out on a hot platter, or on slices of toast. Chopped boiled ham may be used instead of bacon, in which case, three tablespoons of butter should be melted in the pan, and the ham should be added to the eggs before they are cooked.

OMELET

Unless one has an omelet pan, an omelet is a tricky thing to make. For a plain omelet, four eggs, four tablespoons of water, half a teaspoon of salt, and a dash of pepper are needed. The whites and yolks should be beaten separately, then the whites should be folded into the yolks and seasoning, and the mixture turned into a deep frying pan in which two tablespoons of butter has been melted. When it begins to cook, run a knife around the edge and lift the omelet and let the uncooked portion flow in, then let it cook for a few seconds, until brown underneath, when it should be folded and turned on a hot platter. A good way to cook an omelet is to start it over a brisk fire, then put it in a hot oven to cook the top part, which is more apt to be light and fluffy when done in this manner. A good sauce is an addition to any omelet, and the following is exceptionally good. Slice one onion and one green pepper and brown in butter, then add one cup of rich consomme, and simmer for a few minutes. Strain and add half a cup of thick tomato sauce, and two tablespoons of minced, cold boiled ham, and allow to simmer for about twenty minutes—pour over the omelet when served.

It was at the closing exercise at a city public school and Majorie was reading a composition of her own on "Grant's Work in the Civil War."

She was getting along fine until she started to describe Lee's surrender.

"Lee," she said, "was handsomely attired in full uniform, while Grant wore nothing but an old ragged Union suit."

Once upon an evening dismal
I handed her a paroxysmal
Kiss, and spoke her name baptismal,

Spoke her name—it was Lenore;
Ah, she was a scrumptious creature,
Glib of tongue and fair of feature,
But, alas! I couldn't teach her

For she had been there before—
And she winked at me and murmured,
Murmured the one word: "Encore!"
Only that—and nothing more.

He: "I haven't the cheek to kiss you."
She: "Use mine."

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JUNE 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Joy Rides at the Breeders' Expense

OFFICERS' expenses of the Old Registry Association, as shown by the Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 1927, are nearly double what they were for the previous year ending December 31, 1926.

In the Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 1926, there is listed under the heading Board of Office and Officers' Expenses, \$4,926.84.

In this year's report the Treasurer lists under a similar heading, an expense of \$9,675.08.

According to the above figures the money taken from the Association's treasury for Railroad Fares, Pullman Tickets and Hotel Bills by the group of Millionaires and Professional Politicians that are in control of the Old Registry Association was nearly double the amount taken the previous year.

The above figures will give the Holstein breeders who are paying high fees into the Old Association treasury, some idea as to how their money is being expended and who is benefited.

State Owned Herd Discontinues Record Making

A FEW years ago the agricultural press and the breed papers were repeatedly carrying items and articles telling of big production records made by purebred Holsteins in the state owned herd at the Western State Hospital, Fort Steilacoom, Washington. Such articles have not appeared for sometime. The cause was a shift in the administration. The powers that went into control appointed a new superintendent who has run the herd on a dairyman basis evidently believing that the business of such a herd is to furnish

dairy products for the inmates and not to be exploited nor compete with herds owned by private breeders.

In the May issue of the *Northwest Dairyman and Farmer*, Editor Richards deplores the change and advocates placing the state owned herds under representatives of the State college of agriculture. He advocates that the state owned herds "be developed to the utmost of their capacity to produce."

The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN disagrees with Editor Richards. In the first place many breeders and dairymen in Washington, as in other states, believe that a state owned herd supported by taxes derived from the public should not compete at fairs or in any way with herds owned by tax payers. Secondly, developing cattle to the "utmost of their capacity" has worked disaster to the tested animals and to the herds and oftentimes has financially ruined the owners. The mal-administration of a herd of cattle will not seriously damage the finances of a state but the purpose of keeping a herd of cattle at such institutions is to provide a steady supply of dairy products of unquestioned purity and quality at a lower price than the same products can be purchased in open market. It is certainly not good policy to make tremendous milk and butter records regardless of cost. That it does not pay financially for a herd to go on a wild orgy of record making is shown by wrecked herds and ruined owners all over the country.

The Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association tried this scheme at Dixon, Illinois a few years ago. Mr. C. M. Long, who afterwards was employed by the extension department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, had the supervision of the plant but we understand that his salary was defrayed by the state association and not charged to the record making enterprise.

Yet Mr. Long says that thirty cows in all made longtime records at the Dixon Testing Plant. This group of cows averaged 20,903 lb. milk, but after the milk was sold the net cost of the average record was \$441.55. It must have hurt a Holstein owner to pay \$441.55 to have a record made on a cow which he thought was the best cow in his herd, for that was the kind of cow that was sent to the Dixon testing plant. The Illinois owners learned their lesson so well that the scheme was abandoned before the record making plant had been in operation two years.

Maybe the present superintendent at the Western State Hospital had learned of the experience of the Illinois Holstein breeders. Maybe he figured out for himself that the making of exaggerated records was financially unsound. Maybe someone higher up gave him his instructions. But whatever the reason was for discontinuing of the making of exaggerated records, it was a step in the right direction from a financial standpoint, and from the standpoint of the health of the animals in the herd.

Mr. Long's report would naturally place the best side out. It comes to us from other reliable sources that 60 of the best cows in the State of Illinois were sent to the Dixon Testing Plant from 46 different counties and were placed on official test. The average loss per animal over and above the amount realized for the product was in the neighborhood of \$500. A number of the cows, although they were handled by experts,

died at the plant and a still greater number failed to get with calf while there or afterwards. The expense, together with the hazards, resulted in the plant being closed before it had been in operation a two-year period.

We commend the present superintendent of the Western State Hospital for his sensible and business like handling of the situation. The Fort Steilacoom herd had become noted because of the tremendous records made therein. It took courage to abandon the making of such records and leave the dizzy heights of speculation and exploitation for the sober path of sane business management. Had the herd been returning a substantial profit over the cost of feed and labor figured on a business basis undoubtedly there would have been considerable pressure brought to bear upon the superintendent to avoid any change in policy. No one is going to suddenly abandon a money making policy. But it is evident that the new superintendent must have seen disaster ahead. The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN commends him for his courage in inaugurating the change of policy and carrying on despite the criticisms of state secretaries, field men and advertising solicitors.

Excess of Expenses Over Income

THE Old Registry Association ran behind \$36,547 in its operating expenses for the past year ending December 31, 1927, according to the published report of the Auditor.

The report of the Finance Committee gives the decrease in net worth of the Association as \$31,873.48, making a total loss, according to these two sets of figures, of \$68,420.43.

It would be interesting to know just what the real loss is.

Market Prices and Installment Buying

THE stationary or lessened market prices of food-stuffs which have been in evidence for several months indicate that the buying public begins cutting expenses at the food end rather than in luxuries and amusements. The billions of dollars of debt which American people have assumed to be paid on the installment plan takes a big slice out of normal incomes, and when those incomes have been lessened by unemployment curtailment must be made some place; the quantity and quality of food is usually the first place it is made. There is evidence of this in the fact that figures show no supplies or production above normal, and in most instances they are not up to the average of the past five years.

The above article appeared in the *Pennsylvania Farmer* in the form of an editorial. We disagree with some of the conclusions reached by the editor of that publication. We believe that people do cut expenses on luxuries and amusements when their incomes have been lessened by unemployment and we credit people with more good sense than does the editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer* who evidently overlooks that people buying on the installment plan have to keep up their payments or lose both the goods they have obtained and the money already paid in. Naturally they will make a desperate effort to meet the payments and they curtail

expenses and lessen the buying of necessities as well as luxuries. Authorities differ whether installment buying is a benefit to business or the reverse. We believe that it is not an unmixed blessing or an unmitigated evil but that it has some good features as well as many bad ones.

Farm Price Index Higher

A FARM price index the highest in almost three years is reported by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This index on May 15 was 148 per cent of the prewar level, an advance of eight points since April 15th. This is 22 points above May a year ago and is the highest point the index has reached since August, 1925. It is the highest May figure since 1920.

The advance during the period April 15th to May 15th is accounted for by increases in all groups except dairy products which showed a seasonal decline of three points. Grains advanced sixteen points, fruits and vegetables two points, meat animals nine points, poultry products seven points, and cotton and cottonseed twelve points.

Edison Has Farm Relief Plan

WE OVERPRODUCE food and prices are too low to give farmers a profit, and so extension of non-food uses for farm products is sound, practical and an important idea. I am at present experimenting with plants to obtain rubber for war purposes. I have collected up to date nearly 1,600 wild plants. The seeds of 1,400 wild plants are being sown in my garden of nine acres. So far more than 80 of our wild plants have been found to contain rubber. At least 12 will grow on the southern cotton lands without injury by frost. Goldenrod, plain goldenrod that grows wild is one of the best sources of rubber I have found."

—Thomas A. Edison.

How Minnesota Views Lowden

CANDIDATE LOWDEN, it appears, wants to be the Carrie Nation of the Republican party. Last Thursday he blurted out in the daily press that if the party was going to turn down the farm bill he was through, would not further affiliate with such a party. That the Republican party was going head first to ruin, that he did not propose to be the chief standard bearer of a party that deliberately courted ruin. Mr. Lowden's political brain storm no doubt was brought on by the fact that he at last discovered he was not in the race, and had not been for the past two or three weeks and assayed to let himself down as easily as possible. It is too bad Minnesota elected Lowden delegates to the National Republican convention, says the *LeSueur News-Herald*.

Let the motorists save the wild flowers—and the chickens. Then perhaps the country folks will think more kindly of the wild savages of the cities.—*The Eau Claire Leader*.

The Holstein-Friesian Cow

By TAIT BUTLER

Editor, *The Progressive Farmer*

THE cattle known as Holstein-Friesians in this country, or in recent years more popularly as Holsteins, originated in Holland. In that country they are known as Friesians, from a province by this name in northern Holland.

There seems little doubt but that this is one of the oldest if not the oldest breed of dairy cattle. Cattle similar, and kept reasonably pure, have been raised in Holland for many centuries and the country has been noted for its production of milk, butter, and cheese.

No doubt the Early Dutch settlers brought cattle of this breed to America in the early settlement of the Northeastern States. The Holland Land Company sent both bulls and cows to New York State in 1795 and other importations were made later, but the first importation, the blood of which was kept pure and made the foundation of a herd, was made into Massachusetts in 1861. From 1875 to 1885 there were imported into this country 10,000 cattle of this breed. After 1885, owing to the presence of the foot and mouth disease in Holland, no importations were made for 15 or 20 years and few since then; but today the Holsteins outnumber any other dairy breed in this country. In the South, however, they have never become numerous, being far less in numbers than Jerseys, although scattered throughout every state in the South. The breed is also kept in considerable numbers in Germany and Belgium and in smaller numbers in many other countries throughout the world.

Holstein Type.—In Holland, and earlier in this country, Holsteins were more "beefy" than the present-day generally accepted type. There seems no doubt but that the dairy type has become better fixed and more pronounced in recent years in this country. Holsteins still have a less pronounced or specialized dairy type than the Jersey, which is the most highly specialized type among the dairy breeds. Holstein cows have the wedge shape, but it is generally less pronounced. Their shoulders are thicker and deeper than in the highly specialized dairy form.

The most highly specialized dairy type of Holsteins is more angular, the shoulders are sharper, the loins and hips broad and the thighs thinner and more incurving than in the European type and many of the original specimens of the breed in this country.

In Holland, the cows are sold for beef at a younger age than in this country and the calves, which are large, weighing about 90 lb. at birth, are fattened and sold for veal. For these reasons, no doubt, cows approaching more nearly the beef type have been retained in Holland than in America.

Color.—The color of Holsteins in this country is black and white. At one time about an equal division of black and white was preferred but in recent years the animals having most white are more popular. In Holland, many herds are seen in which red and white individuals outnumber the black and white. The two colors do not mingle or run into each other but the color spots are clearly defined. The red color instead of black is not tolerated in this country. However, a

color fad has never been worked to the injury of this breed.

Largest of Dairy Breeds.—The Holstein-Friesian is the largest of the special dairy breeds. Bulls weigh from 1,800 lb. to 2,200 lb. and cows average around 1,200 to 1,250 lb.

Adaptability.—Holsteins, being large, possess an enormous capacity for consuming feed, especially grass, hays, and roughages. They are well adapted to rich lands which produce feeds in large quantities. The lands of Holland are either very rich, where reclaimed from the sea, or very poor, but the larger numbers and the larger individual cows are kept on the rich lands. They are supported more largely on green pastures and hays or roughages, for which they are well filled, than on concentrates, compared with this country.

Milking Qualities.—Holsteins produce the largest quantity of milk of any of the dairy breeds, for a day, a week, a month, or a year. They are the most economical producers of milk, and the best for market milk production when milk containing 3 to 3½ per cent butterfat meets the market demands. The average per cent butterfat in the milk of Holstein cows is about 3.4.

Holsteins hold the records for all breeds in both the quantity of milk and butterfat production in a year. Although the color of milk does not necessarily indicate its richness in butterfat, Holstein milk is not as yellow as that of Jerseys and Guernseys and the fat globules are smaller and the fat is softer.

Disposition and Feeding Qualities.—Holsteins have nerve force and vigor, but they are the least "nervous" or excitable of the special dairy breeds. They are gentle, quiet, and not easily excited or disturbed.

In feeding qualities, Holsteins are unsurpassed among the dairy breeds. They consume large quantities of feeds and turn these feeds into large quantities of milk or put on flesh rapidly. Steers from this breed, the old cows, and calves put on weight rapidly and are the best beef producers of the special dairy breeds.

Udders.—The udders of Holstein cows are large, in line with their large milk production, but the pendant or low-hanging type of udder is too common.

Eckles gives as the strong points of this breed: "The high average milk production; the vigor and strength of constitution; the strong vitality of the calves; the good breeding qualities; . . . and the quiet, contented disposition."

Why Feed Grain on Pasture?

A COW eating 75 to 100 pounds of average June grass per day is eating the equivalent of 15 to 20 pounds of mixed hay. Do we feed our good cows only hay in winter? No, then why do we expect our good cows to keep up in flesh and in milk flow all summer on grass alone? In winter we feed liberal amounts of grain and silage with hay. That is why cows on pasture should get something to eat in addition to grass. Good grass will help to increase the milk flow but it may take off some body flesh because there is no fattening tendency in lush grass.

A cow weighing 1,200 pounds on June 1st after being fed liberally on grain all winter was turned out to eat only average grass. On July 15 this same cow weighed

1,050 pounds. This loss in weight of 150 pounds was not due entirely to the heat and the flies. The loss was probably due to the lack of proper nourishment.

Grain feeding in summer is the secret of summer profits and continued production at the lowest cost.

Grain feeding the year around means the greatest annual profits. It helps to build up the cow in summer and fall and assures greater profits during the winter months.

It takes more feed in the fall and winter if the cows have been neglected during the summer months.

The chief reason why a cow does not starve to death on pasture alone is because the summer season is too short.

The *Wisconsin News Letter* suggests as grain rations for cows on June pasture 200 lb. corn meal, 200 lb. ground oats, 100 lb. wheat bran. For feeding during July and August the ration should be 200 lb. corn meal, 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten feed. For September and October feed the ration should be 300 corn meal, 200 ground oats, 300 wheat bran, 100 gluten feed, and 100 linseed oil meal.

The ration suggested for September and October is a winter ration and has been recommended to the members of the Cedarburg-Grafton D. H. I. A. by tester Gust Wild. This association has the highest fat average per cow so far reported for 1928 and twenty-three of the twenty-four herds averaged better than 300 lb. butterfat, while the association's average is 356 lb. fat. With but five exceptions the members fed grain with grass and most members have sweet clover pastures.

Ten Commandments for Dairy Farmers

1. Thou shalt use a registered bred-for-production sire of thy breed.
2. Thou shalt join a milk-recording association and keep records on the individual cows in thy herd.
3. Thou shalt cull thy herd, for it is written that she that produceth not, shall be cast out.
4. Thou shalt replenish thy herd with the heifers raised from thy best cows and thy purebred sire.
5. Thou shalt feed the individual members of thy herd according to their producing ability, for, to her that giveth shall be given, and to her that giveth not shall be taken away.
6. Thou shalt provide them with an abundance of such grains as are necessary properly to balance thy home-grown foods.
7. Thou shalt not condemn thy cows to go without pure water with which they may quench their thirst.
8. Thou shalt not condemn thy bull to die unless thou hast proven his daughters, for cursed is he who slays the sire of high producers.
9. Thou shalt not waste feed by exposing thy cows to the storms of the winter, but shall house them in clean comfortable quarters.
10. Thou shalt not caress thy cow with the milking stool lest she smite thee with her hind foot and fail to give thee her full flow.

All these commandments shalt thou keep; for he that keepeth them not shall not enter into the promised land nor attain the goal of prosperity.

Soil Liming

FARMERS Bulletin 921-F "The Principles of the Liming of Soils," first published in 1918 has just been revised and brought up to date by Edmund C. Shorey of the Department of Chemistry and Soils. Mr. Shorey points out, "If a line beginning at the center of the northern boundary of Minnesota, be drawn south through that State, curving west and cutting off the northwest corner of Iowa, thence to central Nebraska, south through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas to near the Mexican border on the Gulf, it may be said that, generally, the soils east of that line, except in river bottoms and a few inextensive upland areas, contain but small quantities (less than half of one per cent) of carbonate of lime. Such soils do not effervesce on the addition of dilute acid. West of this line the soils frequently, and the subsoils always, contain appreciable quantities of carbonate of lime, except at high elevations and on the Pacific coast."

Liming soils may bring about beneficial results in several ways. It stimulates the proper decomposition of organic matter, neutralizes acids, improves the physical condition of heavy soils, supplies lime to growing plants, or makes available other elements in the soil. In any given case where there is need of lime some combination of these results is probable, and in some cases all of the benefits might follow.

Samson was one of the earliest big advertisers and got amazing results by using two columns.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere

The Answer Is Simple!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee to members for this service is 25 cents per animal. Fifty cents to non-members.

In filling out the application for registry of your unregistered animals use the name and number of the sires and dams as they appear on the registry certificates.

If the sire or dam is registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned by registered mail with the registry certificate of their offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year old, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males.

Fifty Cent Transfer Fee to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred to new owners through the New Association at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SIX STATES NOW REPRESENTED

\$10.00 for a Life Membership

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 18-19—Hamline, Minn., National Ormsby Sale.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.

FREDERICK COUNTY BREEDERS HOLD SUCCESSFUL SALE

A combination of conditions brought out a tremendous crowd at the Frederick county breeders' sale held on the fair ground at Frederick, Maryland, May 22d. Repeated rains made the soil too soft to work and the farmers took advantage of a beautiful day for an outing. There were at least three times as many present as could get into the large tent.

Charles Wertheimer topped the sale with P. B. Lyons Repeater, a substitute for number nine in the catalogue. She was a large, dark, handsome cow just fresh and in good working condition, a daughter of Star Lyons Fayne, a five-year-old with a good production record but no official records. She was struck off to Chestnut Farms, J. D. Kelly, owner, Walkersville, Maryland, for \$455.

Chestnut Farms paid \$340 for the four-year-old Griffwood Korndyke DeKol Pontiac. She was consigned by J. Edwin Griffith of Mount Washington, Md. Another one obtained by Chestnut Farms was Mossie Josie Queen Pontiac. This heifer belonged to H. H. Swomley, Jr., who held her in the ring while she was being sold. She was only two years old, was well grown, had been a prize winner at a number of fairs and was from a dam with a good cow testing association record. She brought \$325 and when she was sold the crowd cheered the heifer and her young owner.

The top price for a male was \$365 obtained for Plus Pontiac Abbekerk Ormsby Lad, a very handsome son of Plus Abbekerk Raymondale. He was from an untested cow, was consigned by McKendree Walker and Sons of Gaithersburg, Md., and was purchased by A. S. Bowman, Sunset Hills, Va. W. F. Andrews was the auctioneer.

There were 61 animals sold. Seven of these were grade cows of real good quality. The top price was \$224 and another sold for \$215.50, the average for the seven being \$182.50. The fifty-four purebreds ranged from young calves to a ten-year-old and the average for the entire number was \$215.56.

Buyers were present from three different states, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, as the following list shows: J. H. Lear, Carlisle, Pa.; James A. Rogers, Frederick, Md.; E. A. George, Sudlersville, Md.; Sam U. Lear, Carlisle, Pa.; W. Y. Moxley, Dickerson, Md.; George A. Cramer, Glennville, Pa.; R. B. Dotterer, Thurmont, Md.; W. R. Tucker, Forest Hill, Md.; J. D. Kelly, Chestnut Farm, Walkersville, Md.; J. Lesley Zimmerman, Frederick, Md.; W. P. Powell, Woodsboro, Md.; Z. Thomas, Brodbeck, Pa.; George Snodgrass, Woodbine, Pa.; A. S. Bowman, Sunset Hills, Va.; Frank Fry, Lander, Md.; W. S. Baker, Union Bridge, Md.; Bellevue Farms, Inc.; M. D. Smith, Dover, Pa.; Clifford Leatherman, Keymar, Md.; E. H. Mateny, Germantown, Md.; George W. White, Hamilton, Md.; J. H. Messler, Union Bridge, Md.; R. S. Boyle, Manchester, Md.; Thomas DeGrange, Mt. Airy, Md.; James T. Small, McSherrystown, Md.; P. A. Richardson, Le Gore, Md.; Dr. Benjamin F. Meyers, Chambersburg, Pa.; and L. H. Remsburg, Lander, Md.

A TENANT BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Arthur F. Lambert, of New Windsor, Md., has a herd of 22 milkers of which 14 are purebred Holsteins, the others Guernseys and Jerseys. Although he prefers Holsteins Mr. Lambert says that his trade calls for a higher testing milk than the black and white cows usually give and that the Channel Island cattle add color to the pearly production of the Holsteins.

Mr. Lambert is not the owner of his farm but he has been a tenant there for fourteen years and consequently he has come to look upon his present establishment in almost the same light as if he was the real owner. He has certainly raised and gathered a bunch of cows with evident producing ability, judging by the size and shape of their udders. His Channel Island cattle are of just as high quality as their black and white sisters. The Holstein group depicted upon the

front cover of this issue are from this herd.

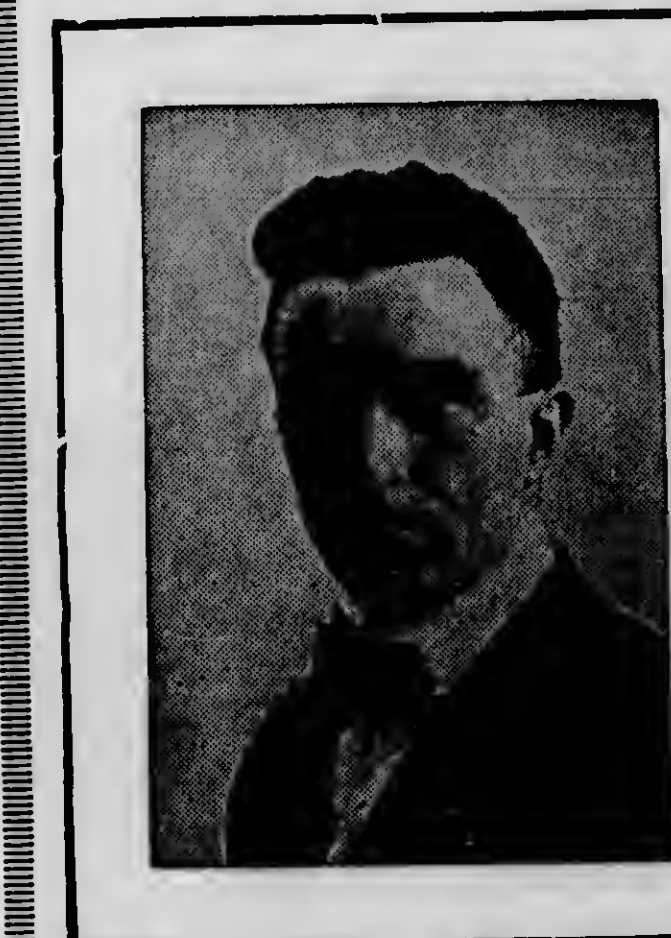
The present head of the herd is King Butter Boy Segis DeKol a very nicely marked animal. He is about three-fourths white, is a very attractive bull and will be five years old early in June. He is a son of Butter Boy Segis Tweede and Golden Beauty Korndyke 2d and he represents a union of blood lines noted both for individuality and tremendous production.

Mr. Lambert has recently purchased a young bull just a year old of which we will tell you more in a future issue after he arrives at the Lambert farm.

Father (reading school report): "Conduct, bad; reading, bad; composition, arithmetic, history, bad—bad—bad;" "What is the meaning of this, Gerald?"

Gerald: "I can't understand it, Dad. Do you think it might be a forgery?"

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

MURRAY MILLER REPORTS TOO MANY SALES

In temporarily discontinuing his advertising Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pa., Holstein breeder and dairyman, pays tribute to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN as an advertising medium. Mr. Miller has been using the columns of this paper for

ever had the privilege of inspecting. Records of every milking of each animal in the herd has been kept for a number of years. The herd is accredited and has been on the accredited list for a long time. Situated as it is on the Susquehanna trail between Sunbury and Milton, Pa., this herd is visited by many people interested in purebred Holsteins and every year



MEMBERS OF THE SUNNY LAWN ACCREDITED HERD
Owned by Murray A. Miller, Milton, Pa.

several years and it has not only helped him to dispose of his annual surplus but has enabled him to sell down so close that he says he will have nothing but young calves to offer for the next year or so.

The Sunnyslawn herd is one of the best working Holstein dairies that we have

dairymen of Northumberland County gather at Sunny Lawn for an annual field day, enter into judging contests, inspect the many producers in the herd and listen to addresses delivered by leaders of the dairy industry, and officials of State College.

MAPLE GROVE NEWS

The Somerset County Home and Hospital is located at Somerset, Pa., and for the herd at this home Dr. Henry Wilson, superintendent of the institution, recently secured a couple of fine Holstein heifers from Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa.

The fact that the Maple Grove herd has been accredited for several years may have influenced Dr. Wilson in making the selection for those in charge of institutions like the Somerset County Home are even more insistent than ordinary dairymen that the animals be perfectly healthy and that they come from healthy herds, for the head of an institution cannot afford to jeopardize the welfare of the people nor the animals in his charge.

The heifers secured by Dr. Wilson were Maple Grove Molly Lunde Glista and Maple Grove Molly Retta Glista. Lunde Glista is a daughter of Clever Model Glista, one of Maple Grove herdsires whose dam, in the Cornell University herd is credited with producing more than 34 lb. butter in a week. Retta Glista was by Maple Grove Yibma Glista another herdsire at the farm whose dam was the greatest cow ever on the farm. This is Maple Grove Spofford Princess now in her seventeenth year. During 1927 she is credited with producing 13,141 lb. milk, 505.3 lb. butterfat. She has a number of remarkable records, has produced over 90 lb. milk in a day different years and several years ago while enrolled in the Meadville C. T. A. she produced 17,616 lb. milk, 592.5 lb. butterfat in the year and she was milked only twice a day nearly all the year.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is located at Centerville, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be the leading herd of Holsteins in

Crawford County which was one of the first counties to become accredited in Pennsylvania. It is owned by Mr. Charles Jones, now of Chicago and is managed by his brother Frank Jones who with his family resides thereon. Stock from Maple Grove has gone into nearly every County in Pennsylvania and also to a number of different states and gives uniform satisfaction.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TO CLOSE

The Milwaukee county school of agriculture and domestic economy located at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin will be discontinued at the end of the present term. The question came up before the county board recently and was decided by a board of twelve to eight.

In Holstein circles the school is well-known because of the prizes won by animals in the purebred Holstein herd when exhibited at the Wisconsin State Fair and near-by county fairs. Despite the fact that the school has received considerable free advertising in the agricultural press, student attendance has decreased steadily in recent years and there appears to be very little local demand for instruction in agricultural subjects. Last year the school was operated at a loss of \$34,953.

DAIRYMAN WANTS POSITION

Maryland, Virginia or near-by states preferred. Can take full charge of farm or herd. Understands feeding for heavy production, strict sanitation and the production of certified milk. Has splendid record and references. Address

BOX 30, DEPT. F,
Harrisburg Penna.

HOW ONE HOLSTEIN BREEDER "BREAKS" HORSES

J. J. Bankard, of Union Bridge, Md., has been a Holstein breeder for many years, in fact, is one of the oldest breeders of black and white cattle in Carroll County. The Bankard herd is locally noted for its producing ability with the result that it is very seldom that "Jake" has any surplus. At the time the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called on Mr. Bankard he together with his helper was back in a large field harrowing and rolling. Mr. Bankard knows a bargain when he sees one and said that sometime previous a shipment of Iowa colts had been brought into the district, that he went down to bid on one or two and finding that they were selling at very low prices came home with seven. Then he sold all his seasoned working horses with the exception of two brood mares both of which had young colts at the time we were there. On the spring tooth harrow, Mr. Bankard had four colts hitched and informed us that this was a splendid way to break young horses and after spring work was finished he would have teams that could be driven almost anywhere. Hitched to the roller were two colts and one of the brood mares so that in the two teams of seven horses six were experiencing their first season of work.

"Jake" Bankard is known far and near in Carroll County and is a general favorite and this statement will be confirmed by anyone who is familiar with his pleasant way and jolly laugh.

HOME FARM

Offers for sale yearling bull—two nearest dams average butter, 36 lb., 7 days.

TIMOTHY H. GEHMAN, Mgr.,
Center Valley, Pa.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS PROMINENT

Daisy, a registered Holstein in the herd of Fred Lester, led the Western Crawford Association for May by producing 1,926 lb. milk, 70.6 lb. fat, according to tester Robert Rishel of Conneaut Lake, Pa. A registered Holstein owned by C. M. Bean was second with 66.7 lb. fat, 1,906 lb. milk. Registered Holsteins in the herd of Ross Corey were fourth with 61.4 lb. fat, 1,661 lb. milk, sixth with 56.9 lb. fat, 1,726 lb. milk, eighth with 56.4 lb. fat, 1,612 lb. milk and ninth with 56.2 lb. fat, 1,519 lb. milk.

Mr. Rishel tested 26 herds containing 371 cows in milk. Of this number 81 produced over 40 lb. fat, 31 exceeded 50 lb. while 53 gave 1,200 or more pounds of milk during the months.

"I heard that your father was sick," said the teacher. "Is he any better?" "He had the stummick ache somethin' awful," replied the little son, "but it don't ache half as loud as it did last night."

As they do it in Hollywood.
1st week—Billing and Cooing.
2d week—Killing and Suing.

ANOTHER BOVINE TRAGEDY

Korndyke Segis Model formerly headed the herd owned by Matt Voglesang, Rockport, Indiana. Mr. Voglesang thought a great deal of the bull and at present time only one animal of milking age in the herd is not a daughter of "Segis." Unable to sell the bull or exchange with a near-by breeder he was sent to the butcher. That this was a real loss to the breed is shown by the fact that ten daughters of this bull were in the Spencer-Perry association during 1927. Two of these had had their third calf, the others were four-year-olds or younger yet the ten averaged nearly 400 lb. fat.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF; promising, untested Dam: Granddam and Greatgranddam, 100 lb. milk. Improved Chesterwhites: pigs, boars, broodsows, feeders. Dam farrowed 182, six years. Sumner, Wyalusing, Pa.

MCKEAN COUNTY FIRST COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

On May 1st, the first cow testing association of McKean county, Pennsylvania, finished its first year with 25 members that had been in the association the whole year and two that were in only part of the year.

During the twelve months 499 cows were tested but the average monthly number was 372. The average production was 7,137 lb. milk, 275.4 lb. butterfat. The value of production was \$213.87; cost of feed \$108.82; value of production above feed cost \$105.05 while the returns for each dollar expended for feed was \$1.97.

Third on the list was the herd of E. D. Comes, Smethport, consisting of 25 registered and grade Holsteins averaging 9,814 lb. milk, 315.4 lb. fat. No other large herd equalled this showing, the nearest being another 25 cow dairy owned by Marvin S. Comes also of Smethport. This herd composed of registered and grade Holsteins averaged 9,511 lb. milk, 303.4 lb. fat. Lotts, grade Holstein in the E. D. Comes herd is credited with 12,661 lb. milk, 439.5 lb. fat while Dichter Colanthea Hengerveld owned by D. L. Haven of Smethport has to her credit 11,160 lb. milk, 413.6 lb. fat.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

Paul P. Stewart, Holstein breeder of Maynard, Iowa, was recently made an honorary member of the Student Dairy Cattle Club at Iowa State College. An enlarged photograph of Mr. Stewart was presented to the college by the student club and will be hung with pictures of W. W. Marsh and Peder Pederson, well-known cattle breeders. Each year the club honors one dairyman of the state who has made an excellent record in the dairy business.

DOWN IN MARYLAND

Recently J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, Maryland, sold a very handsome young bull to C. Herman Coblenz, of Middletown, Maryland. This was a son of Kookee Mayflower and Antietam Washington Nudine, a good young four-year-old, backed by big producing strains.

Kookee Mayflower is a descendant of a number of cows with tremendous records. His dam, Mayflower Pietje, is credited with producing 35.68 lb. butter, 716.5 lb. milk a week as a junior three-year-old, a record which she raised to 38.14 lb. butter, 714.1 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old. She was by Pietje 22d's Son whose dam, the great Pietje 22d, was the only imported cow that ever made a thirty-pound official, seven-day butter record. Mayflower Pietje was from K P Mayflower, 31.26 lb. butter, 756.1 lb. milk in seven days as a junior four-year-old and her dam was Mayflower Lillith Pauline 2d, 31.16 lb. butter in seven days, 128 lb. butter in 30 days as a three-year-old, world's record in class at time of making.

Kookee Mayflower was sired by a son of Kookee DeKol 3d, 36.21 lb. butter, 739.9 lb. milk in a week. Five different years this cow made over 30 lb. butter and over 700 lb. milk in seven days and she has a daughter that two different years has made over 30 lb. butter in a week and three different years produced over 700 lb. milk in seven days.

The young herdsire now owned by Mr. Coblenz is a very handsome animal and comes from a family of show cattle. One of his brothers exhibited on an extensive circuit last year was unbeaten in his class. The Roulette herd has been established longer than any other herd in Washington County and was the first herd in the county to be placed on the accredited list.

SPECIAL OFFER

to gain new customers and friends. No. 1, 12 Dahlias, labeled, no two alike, all classes and colors; 6 mixed Gladioluses; 25 Oxalis Rosea. Postpaid for \$1.50. No. 2, 18 Dahlias, unlabeled, no two alike; 6 Gladioluses and 25 Oxalis. Postpaid for \$1.50. Mention this paper. Catalogue free on request.

MRS. R. B. WITT,

Overback Farm

East Greenbush, N. Y., R. 12, Box 111

FOR SOUTH AFRICA

G. J. Cronje, a former student of Iowa State College, has just been farming in South Africa for the past few years. A bunch of purebred Holsteins have been gathered in Wisconsin and will be shipped to South Africa, consigned to Mr. Cronje.

"A car?" stormed an angry father. "Of course you can't have a car! Why, you would be absolutely helpless if you found yourself with a flat tire."

"Oh, no, I wouldn't, daddy," the daughter retorted confidently. "I've given flat tires air before this."

Mr. Dairyman

When everything else fails, for your breeding troubles and abortion of cattle, also garget or caked bag

USE ARSINOL

A hypodermic treatment any one can use, only 3 to 6 doses required. Sold in 5 complete treatments \$5.00. Hypodermic Syringes \$4.00 extra.

Ask the man who has used Arsinol. We can furnish list.

W. E. THOMPSON, P.H.C.
321 W. Second St.

P. O. Box 175 Downey, Calif.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY SPRING AND DISC HARROWS

Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St.

Brattleboro, Vt.

Dorothy—"I thought that boy who just passed looked well, didn't you?" Iris—"Yes, dear—and he's still looking!"

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Big Returns from a Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm
S. T. WITMER
Dauphin County **Union Deposit, Pa.**

A BLOW TO NEBRASKA COOPERATIVES

A Nebraska Coöperative Association has just lost a lawsuit, results of which may force an entire reorganization of the membership. The Nebraska Coöperative Beet-growers association brought suit against the Great Western Sugar Company because representatives of this company attempted to get members of the Beet Growers Association to sign contracts that they would deliver beets at \$7.00 per ton when the price demanded by the association was \$8.00. Federal Judge J. W. Woodrough, ruled that the company was not violating any law and, therefore, he had no power to interfere.

Furthermore the judge went on and stated that in his opinion the five year contracts entered into by members and the association in 1922 have no standing in a court of equity unless the members are given the right of withdrawal after two years as was specified in an amendment to the state law made in 1925. The secretary of the beet growers association is reported to have said that new contracts must be made with each individual member of the association as the affectiveness of the old ones are gone.

BABY CHICKS—Excellent in quality and vitality. Selling now at June prices—Light Breeds 8c; Heavies 10c, and White Wyandotts 11c. Take immediate advantage of this excellent weather for chick raising. All matings culled very closely for production. 100% live delivery. Milton Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Milton, Penna.

Barnum's emphatic point—one which no one could accuse him of not following—was to advertise, says the *New York Times*. Persistence was important. He said that when an advertisement first appears "a man does not see it, the second time he notices it, the third time he reads it, the fourth time he thinks about it, the fifth he speaks to his wife about it, and the sixth or seventh he is ready to purchase." Advertising men today would probably agree with him. At any rate, he made money by taking his own advice.

IN THE CITY

"Doris, have you been drinking?"
"No, mother."
"But your breath smells of liquor."
"Yes, father just kissed me goodnight."
"But your father doesn't drink."
"I—I know, mother, but the iceman drinks, and he spends a lot of time with our French maid."

ONLY a very mean man WOULD remind his wife THAT Lindbergh drove ALL the way to Paris WITHOUT help of advice FROM the back seat.

"I'm surprised at your tailor turning you out like that."
"It's not his fault. He can never get the right measurements—I'm so ticklish!"

A COMING SOUTHERN DAIRY EMPIRE

In our Classified Advertising columns there recently appeared an advertisement of plants offered by Fairview Farms, Lumberton, Mississippi. This is a southern firm who do a vast business as growers and shippers of high-grade vegetables and plants especially cabbage and tomato plants and have recently sold five million plants to an Indianapolis firm which will give some idea of the size and scope of their business.

Fairview Farms consist of four different establishments. The president of the company J. E. Landrum and vice-president J. O. Williams are natives of Mississippi. W. E. Farmer, secretary of the company, came from South Georgia to Lumberton in 1925 and was interested in the real estate business. When the Florida boom burst it had a reflex action on real estate in all the southern states which caused Mr. Farmer to enter into partnership with the other gentlemen who are nursery men doing a big business under the name of the Lumberton Nursery Company, although they have hundreds of acres in cotton, corn, watermelons and other southern products. Mr. Farmer is enthusiastic over the Lumberton district in which he says good land can be secured in big tracts of \$4.00 per acre upwards and he mentions a tract of 4,000 acres that can be purchased for \$5.00 an acre. This is suitable for a stock ranch, is well watered, the greater portion is splendid soil. This part of Mississippi has been handicapped in the past by the no stock law and the cattle tick, but the last legislature passed an act compelling dipping for the tick and he believes the district will soon be tick free. The territory around Lumberton is being cleared of long leaf pine and the soil is good red clay. Nearly all the cattle in this territory are outdoors the year around and do not receive any supplementary feeds.

The *Atlanta American* of May 13th has an enthusiastic article on this part of the country from which we quote the following:

"It is a land of high promise.
"Come down through the central portion, on through the Southern counties, thence to the Mississippi gulf coast, that matchless land of the Seven Cities of a coming playground kingdom. All along the line of march, over acre after acre of the finest soils to be found in the country, with climate and growing conditions unexcelled, you will see the stark tragedy of wasted opportunities.

"These are facts that must be faced, and it is to do the state no service to pass over them now in relating the remarkable spirit of advanced agriculture that is creating in this state a farm prosperity such as never known since the first white visitor took a pot-shot at a wild hog.

"All of it is a land of high promise, a land that is coming forward in late years to make use of the many opportunities that once went to waste—ruthlessly to waste.

"The boll weevil struck Mississippi in 1907. In 1913 the pest destroyed a third

of the cotton crop and brought the farmers to dire straits. Little thought previously had been given to live stock and diversification. In 1914 the Illinois Central began a movement to encourage dairying, agreeing to furnish for one year at its expense an expert buttermaker for every creamery established with 500 or more cows centered around it.

"Dairying and diversification are the cornerstones on which Mississippi is building for its agricultural empire. There is something else yet, and these forces are just contributing factors to that end—scientific, intensive cultivation. Progress is being made, and cotton acreage is slowly being reduced, with greater production to the acre.

"Methods of cotton production are undergoing great changes and have vastly changed in the past ten years. In Lee County, for instance, when the dairy cow first got her foothold, many fought this development because they did not want to be driven from cotton production to new and little understood ways of farming.

"A banker friend of mine frankly said he at first was wholly opposed to the idea, as his bank profited very much from the exchange on cotton money. However, he was won to the cause and has seen the dairy cow build up his bank deposits to unbelievable figures and has seen cotton production increased, on less acreage, at less cost and more profit.

"Just now in Mississippi, farm leaders are energetically at work to produce the most economical cotton crop in the state's history.

"The winning of the bankers to the cause of this new order of farm prosperity was a big victory, and, while there are Mississippi bankers here and there who yet hold off and take no part, on the whole the banking industry of the state is solidly sold on the idea of a rejuvenated agriculture that will make Mississippi farmers independent of all crop markets, free from fears of weather and drought, and come into that new day that Henry Grady visioned in his dream of a New South.

"Mississippi's dairying industry has grown from a valuation of \$11,000,000 in 1925 to an estimated value of \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 in 1927. The creamery output for the past year is estimated at 8,000,000 pounds.

"Better herds are being built through drives in various counties ambitious for dairying plants. Better pastures are being encouraged. There is much to be done in this work. While Mississippi can have very good pastures nine or ten months in the year, it would not be wise to say that absolutely good pastures are available for every month in the year. Just now, unfortunately, pastures are hardly dependable more than four or five months in the year, though attention to this work is bringing about better pastures that soon will be grazing the finest of cattle most of the year.

"Dairying, as all know, is not an industry complete in itself, and after fifteen years of experimenting, Mississippi is making progress in building up those things that go with dairying, and the

most important thing is a better stock of farmers."

By education, use of the purebred sire and Smith-Hughes work in the schools, Mississippi is bidding for leadership in the southern dairy industry. Work with the younger generation is promising and progressing. Do not overlook the fact that in the recent national milk judging contest the winning Smith-Hughes team consisted of boys from Clay County, Mississippi.

Sir Valdessa Pontiac is the name of the good bull heading the herd of George W. Gross of Dover, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Crystal Spring Valdessa Pontiac and Lelia Fayne Butter Boy 2d. This well-bred bull, now coming three years old, has for the past eighteen months headed the producing herd owned by the Jasper Lehman estate at East Berlin, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gross has had a splendid opportunity of learning the worth of his new herdsire as he was raised by Maurice E. Gross of Hellam, Pennsylvania, who sold the bull to Mr. Jasper Lehman.

Sidney Ahlers of Webster, South Dakota, is building up a good young herd. His herd bull is Prince Angelique Wayne, a son of Korndyke Denver Prince and Hengerveld Wayne Angelique. He recently sold to Alfred Docken of Roslyn, South Dakota, the young bull Prince Wayne Ormsby a son of Prince Angelique Wayne and Chedi Lake Ormsby Korndyke. This bull is very attractive and is largely white in color.

The Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association is again without a state secretary. Mr. Ernest M. Wright, who graduated from Iowa State College last June, has been secretary for sometime but has resigned to take a similar position with another association.

A grade Holstein owned by John Korek of Boyceville, Minnesota, recently gave birth to a five legged calf. The extra leg is attached on the back of the calf's head near the right ear.

NICE ANNUAL INCOME

During the past six years 69 head of purebred Holsteins have been sold from Cromdell farm, Espyville, Pa. Mr. S. M. Crom says that the average price was \$180, or an annual income of \$2,070 from surplus stock. The Cromdell herd of 52 animals is scheduled to be sold at public auction June 7.

HER CHOICE

Alice—"Would you marry for money, Tessie?"

Tessie—"Well, I don't know about it. I just have a hankering hope, however, that Cupid shoots me with a Pierce-Arrow."

Fish with hands have been discovered in the South Seas. These it is believed, were developed telling other fish how big the fellow was they got away from.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.

My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1.

USING HIS HEAD

A woodpecker pecks a great many specks Of sawdust when building a hut;
He works like a nigger to make the hole bigger,
He's sore when his cutter won't cut.
He doesn't bother with plans of cheap artisans,
But there's one thing can surely be said;
The whole excavation has this explanation:
He builds it by using his head.

CANADA TELL?

How much did Philadelphia Pa?
How much does Columbus O?
How many eggs did Louisiana La?
What grass did Joplin Mo?
We call Minneapolis Minn;
Why not Annapolis Ann?
If you can't tell the reason why,
I'll bet Topeka Kan.

HOLSTEINS LEAD

Kornel Arlette Hengerveld, a registered Holstein in the herd of Arthur Howell, Thompson, Pa., has to her credit 356.6 lb. fat, 10,238 lb. milk, for five months production in the Gelatt, South Gibson association.

During April 42 of the 350 animals tested in this association exceeded 40 lb. fat. First place was taken by a purebred Holstein owned by M. C. Benson of Susquehanna with 86.4 lb. fat, 2,619 lb. milk. Johanna Fayne, owned by Cordie Allen of Lennoxville was second with 73.9 lb. fat, 2,310 lb. milk.

Arthur Howell had eight registered Holsteins that averaged 1,296 lb. milk, 46.3 lb. fat while the eighteen milkers in the S. J. Horton and Son herd averaged 1,195 lb. milk, 40.7 lb. fat.

S. J. Horton and Son had eleven honor cows, Arthur Howell had six, M. C. Benson three, Cordie Allen two, F. F. Resseguie three and Cecil Resseguie two. These were all registered Holsteins.

THIS BULL TRAVELLED

How a good sire may head a number of different herds is told by the life story of Carnation McKinley Rag Apple now owned by R. T. Davis of Weiser, Idaho. This bull, when a calf, was sold to H. R. Boomer of Payette, Idaho. After two years, Mr. Boomer sold him to Alloys Schuyler of Fruitland, Idaho, who in turn sold him to J. G. Lutton of Nampa, Idaho, who in turn sold him to Donald Adams of Hazelton. Mr. Davis bought six of this bull's daughters from Mr. Schuyler. These were enrolled in cow testing association work and all made good, one daughter Ononis Rag Apple McKinley, being credited with 558.3 lb. butter in 305 days, freshening at twenty-eight months of age. Mr. Davis compared the records of the heifers with the records of their dams, then, as told in a previous issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, got busy and bought him from Mr. Adams, thus securing not only a good proven sire, but also a fine individual.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet clover will grow almost anywhere providing there are more than seventeen inches of rain and sufficient lime in the soil. While the sweet clover is a hardy plant it is not always easy to get a stand.

Inoculation is advisable where the crop is to be grown on land that has grown neither alfalfa nor sweet clover before. A firm seed bed is necessary. Many failures have been shown to be due to lack of rolling or compacting the soil after plowing.

Sweet clover may be utilized as hay, pasture, and for soil improvement purposes. As a hay crop, however, it is not equal to alfalfa or red clover. As a pasture, a good stand of sweet clover in its second season will furnish more grazing than any other plant known. It is also an excellent crop for soil improvement, and fortunately it will serve both as a pasture- and a soil-improving crop at the

same time. In some sections it has been found that the increased yields of sugar beets due to sweet clover were practically the same when the crop was turned under after being pastured as when the entire crop was turned under.

The value of sweet clover as a soil improver lies in its ability to take nitrogen from the air through the nodules on the roots, to store this in its thick roots and in the stems and leaves, and to deliver it by rapid decay when it is turned under. Much if not most of the nitrogen in the top growth of the first season moves into the roots in the fall and is stored there. The new growth in the spring is made from this stored nitrogen, and in April and early May, as the nitrogen in the tops increases, that in the roots decreases. This feature and the fact that it starts growth very early make sweet clover an ideal green manure for corn. It is not necessary to wait for a large spring growth before turning under; usually there will be no more nitrogen May 15 than there was April 15, and the field can be plowed just as soon as plowing can be done after a few inches of growth have been made to insure that the tops will die and not come up in the corn.

Any one thinking of growing sweet clover should write the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and ask for leaflet 231, compiled by Dr. A. J. Peters of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
MADE OF FLUID FROM T.B. TESTED HERDS
For the Calves
COWS SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE
ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
RANDEL & SMITH 90 WALL ST. N.Y.C.
ROUTE NO. 1 - SEYMOUR, CONN.

WISCONSIN DOPE

Every month of this year about 1,500 cows have been shipped from Wisconsin to Eastern states and more than 20,000 were shipped out of the state during the first four months of 1928. Illinois, as usual has been the best customer. Official figures from Madison indicate that 1928 will surpass all previous records for number of animals sent to other dairy centers.

H. E. Dickinson of Oconomowoc, a member of the Dousman association has a registered Holstein that produced 27,366 lb. milk, 946.3 lb. butterfat in a year, the highest record made in Wisconsin test work during 1928.

William Butli has eight Holsteins that averaged 16,234 lb. milk, 537.9 lb. fat, the highest average reported during the year. The average record of the cows in association work is 7,568 lb. milk, 291.8 lb. fat while the average for the state is about 5,000 lb. milk and 190 lb. fat.

There were 166 Wisconsin associations in active operation during the year 1927.

The high herd for April consists of twelve grade Holsteins that averaged

1,270 lb. milk, 51.6 lb. fat with a test of 3.73%. They are owned by Peter Conrath, a member of the Slinger association. The second herd consists of eleven registered Holsteins at the Peninsula Experiment station and they averaged 1,463 lb. milk, 50.9 lb. fat with an average test of 3.48%.

A ONE COW DAIRY

From its earliest issue the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has claimed that the value of a purebred Holstein should be placed upon its ability to earn a profit for its owner over and above the cost of feed and labor. This holds true whether she is a one-family cow or a member of a big commercial dairy. In *Farm and Ranch*, S. J. Whiteside of Decatur, Arkansas, tells of his five-year-old Holstein which is the only cow he owns. The picture which is not reproduced, shows an animal of excellent dairy type, light in color and handsomely marked. This is what Mr. Whiteside has to say:

"I keep a purebred cow just for family use because it pays to do so. We have a five-year-old Holstein whose mother we shipped in from Wisconsin. The Wisconsin cow was sired and dammed by purebreds and was herself bred to a very aristocratic male. Her calf happened to be a heifer. We have disposed of the mother, but her calf is now our five-year-old cow.

"This cow furnished milk and cream for a family of seven all during February and my wife churned 10 pounds of butter each week of this month from the cream of this one cow. We also have plenty of cream for family use, and my son has three young children who use a goodly supply of fresh milk each day.

"I could not have done this with a scrub cow. The extra price I paid for Bossie's mother has come back to me again and again in quantities of milk and cream. The butter money alone is no small item.

"This cow has had three calves and has never been dry. She is certainly not for sale.

"I feed her well morning and evening. Just now I am feeding soy bean hay, corn, and bran. She has good pasture and running water. We sell any extra cream to the produce house and feed waste milk to the pigs. Two years ago 'Bossie' had a heifer calf, and I am hoping the calf will be as good as her mother. When we breed her we will take her to the best Holstein male we can find. It pays."

Doctor: "What you need, my dear young lady, is a little sun and air."

Patient: "Why, doctor, how dare you! Why, I'm not even married!"

The young mistress sent her colored maid, newly hired, for a bill of toilet articles.

"Mandy," said the mistress a few days later, "where is that tar soap you got for me the other day?"

"Lawzee, Miss," exclaimed Mandy, "what all's a blond baby like you to do wid tar soap? Ah thought you ordered it for mah own pussional use."

SAM LEAR'S NEW BULL

Sam Lear of Carlisle, Pa., has just placed at the head of his herd the young bull Rags Rolo Fayne, bred by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Md. This bull is a son of Rolo Idylwilde Fayne a young cow in the Wertheimer herd, a daughter of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and Rag Apple Segis Idylwilde, a cow credited with producing 898.78 lb. butter, 22,450 lb. milk in a year. Rolo Pontiac Fayne is the good bull heading the Wertheimer herd and is the son of the world's champion cow Rolo Mercena DeKol.

Rags Rolo Fayne was sired by Moss Side Concordia Pontiac whose dam twice made over 32 lb. butter in seven days, has a record of 36.15 lb. butter, 660.2 lb. milk in a week and is a daughter of a cow that made 30.47 lb. butter in a week as a ten-year-old.

The Lear herd is accredited as is the Wertheimer herd and we believe that Rags Rolo Fayne will have a splendid opportunity in his new home.

"HIGH TONED" MILK

A recent issue of this paper reported that milk treated with Lacto-acidophilus was being sold on Broadway at \$1.00 a quart. At that time we had very little information about the "bug" and so was interested in the following description which appeared in the *Iowa Agriculturist*.

"Lacto-acidophilus" is the name given to the acidophilus or "medicinal" milk after fruit juices have been added and the resultant mixture frozen. People who dislike to drink acidophilus milk in its raw state may relish the new product, which is similar to sherbet.

Acidophilus milk contains beneficial bacteria, which tend to replace the putrefactive bacteria found in the intestines of average adults. Metchnikoff, the great Russian zoologist, noticed that if the harmful putrefactive bacteria were replaced by the acidophilus bacillus, the health of the individual improved.

Acidophilus milk is skim milk to which the beneficial bacteria have been added through a rather complicated process. It is so complicated that the milk, in some cities, sells for as much as a dollar a quart.

FREDERICK COUNTY

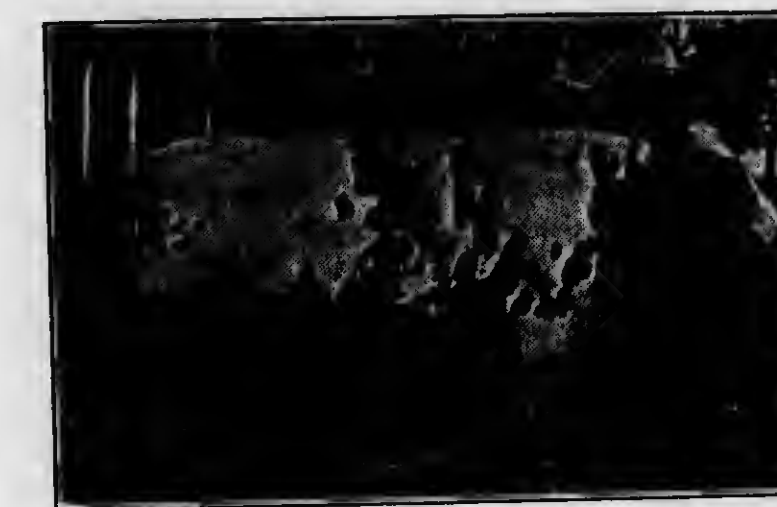
Two grade Holsteins owned by G. Edgar Roderick stood first and second in the Frederick County, Md., Association for April, Jenny being credited with 1,650 lb. milk, 72.6 lb. fat and Pet with 1,551 lb. milk, 63.6 lb. fat. A registered Holstein owned by Noah Cramer and Son was in seventh place with 1,470 lb. milk, 52.9 lb. fat.

The Roderick herd of thirteen cows averaged 31.4 lb. fat, 849 lb. milk, while seventeen purebreds owned by A. C. McCordell averaged 31 lb. fat, 939 lb. milk. The report of Tester Chester Zentz shows the 53 cows each made over 40 lb. butterfat during the month. There were 318 cows tested and their average was 707 lb. milk, 27.5 lb. fat.

A GOOD HERDSIRE CHANGES HOMES

On a recent brief inspection trip we stopped at the dairy farm of A. H. Derr located near Frederick, Md. Here we saw King Hartog Pleiades the six-year-old bull that formerly headed the herd of W. C. Gauger of Watertown, Pa. Mr. Derr has owned this bull for several months and we understand secured him after seeing Mr. Gauger's advertisement in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN offering "King" for sale.

King Hartog Pleiades is a much better bull than the picture we have published of



KING HARTOG PLEIADES

Owned by A. H. Derr, Frederick, Maryland. He formerly headed the herd of W. C. Gauger, Watertown, Pa.

him would indicate. He has more depth of body and is quite a stylish animal. As the picture shows, he is very straight on the back. His ribs are well sprung and it would be a very critical judge that would find much fault with him.

King Hartog Pleiades was by son of Norma Mercedes DeKol Pauline, a cow that as a ten-year-old is credited with producing 620.6 lb. milk, 25.82 lb. butter in seven days. This granddaughter of Sir Clyde was a well-known show cow and won many prizes. The dam of King Hartog Pleiades, when an eleven-year-old, milked 80 lb. in a day on two milkings and a few years previous is credited with producing 560.6 lb. milk, 29.43 lb. butter in seven days. Being by Dutchland Colantha Hark, she is a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, while her dam is a granddaughter of Hartog Pauline DeKol Count, son of the first four-year-old to make a 29 lb. seven-day butter record.

The Derr herd consists of purebred Jerseys and purebred Holsteins. In the number there are several animals of exquisite conformation and the entire herd of purebreds show evidence of large production. Sometimes in the future we hope to tell our readers more about this herd and its home. As Mr. Derr himself was away at the time of our visit we did not get as much information as we might have done. It was interesting to learn that the Derr herd has been tested for Johnes disease, being one of the few eastern herds with which we have come in contact that has adopted this test.

Dairymen in Gloucester County, New Jersey, have been notified by three different milk companies buying in their territories that they must either have their herds tested, sign up for the test on May 15th or else discontinue the shipping of milk.

ILLINOIS PRODUCERS

The five highest herds and seven of the ten leading herds in Illinois during April were black and whites. A grade Holstein herd owned by Bert Potter of the Peoria association was first with an average of 52.9 lb. fat, 1,408 lb. milk for twenty-one cows, some of which were milked two and some three times daily. Charles Holmes of the same association had eleven cows milked twice daily that averaged 44.9 lb. fat, 1,246 lb. milk. These included both grade and purebreds. A. F. Diekmann's herd of eight purebreds was in second place with an average of 48.4 lb. fat, 1,423 lb. milk. Albert Kolmer had ten purebred Holsteins that averaged 1,462 lb. milk, 44.6 lb. fat.

The twenty-seven herds in the Moultrie association averaged 32.7 lb. fat, 647 lb. milk for 204 cows. The state average was 672 lb. milk, 25.84 lb. fat for 14,962 animals.

At the end of the first four months of the Illinois 500-lb.-butterfat cow club, the ten leading places were held by black and white cows, a grade standing first with 324.3 lb. fat, 8,425 lb. milk to her credit.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

CIVIL SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for Associate Zoologist, annual salary \$3,000, to \$3,600, Assistant Zoologist, salary \$2,400 to \$3,000, Junior Zoologist, entrance salary \$1,860 and Scientific Aid in Parasitology, salary \$1,680 to \$2,040 a year. Applications must be on file with the Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than June 26th and full information can be obtained from the Commission at Washington or the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

Testing the cow without checking up on the herdsire is like stepping on the accelerator of an automobile without having any connection with the steering gear or the brake. There is very little opportunity to decide just where the final destination will be.—*Indiana Farmer's Guide*.

Billy—"Do you know, I believe that girl I was out with last night, was a photographer's daughter."

Erney—"What gives you that impression, Billy?"

Billy—"She was so well developed."

1st Reg'lar Guy: "Now you jes' all step careful. Ah com' frum a tough place. Wheah Ah com' frum dey weens da pickaninnies wid chewin' terbakker."

IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

There were twenty-five herds containing 343 cows enrolled during April in the Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association, reports the tester J. Clair Hindman of Pine Grove, Pennsylvania. As twenty-eight of the cows were dry the number in milk during the month was 315 and of this number 54 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 19 exceeded 50 lb. There were 38 cows that each exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

A registered Holstein led the Association by producing 1,971 lb. milk, 90.6 lb. fat. She was owned by A. T. Riegel. Robert Ludwig owned the cows in second, fourth and fifth places. They were grade Holsteins and were credited with 71.8 lb. fat, 63.5 lb. fat and 61.2 lb. fat respectively.

HANDY HANDBOOK

A 109 page handbook of dairy statistics has just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The book is compiled by T. R. Pirtle, Assistant Marketing Specialist and contains statistics from 1850 to date on production of butter, cheese, milk and other dairy products; prices; consumption; number of dairy animals and other valuable data concerning the dairy industry in this and other countries. It is a valuable reference book and represents a tremendous amount of work.

IN NEW YORK STATE

A milking dairy of ten purebred Holsteins owned by W. H. Ruhards led the Niagara-Orleans Cow Testing Association by averaging 45.3 lb. fat, 1,186 lb. milk. The L. C. Hugeno dairy was second with an average of 42.6 lb. fat, 1,191 lb. milk. They also consisted of registered Holsteins.

A. C. Fay of Earlville, New York, purchased a number of Canadian Holsteins and passed them on to one of his neighbors in the Hamilton Junior Cow

Testing Association which operates in part of Madison county. There were twenty-one animals, the first one freshening March 5 and the twentieth one March 29.

The leading cow for the state was a purebred Holstein owned by W. O. Nannen and enrolled in the G. E. M. Association which operates in part of Cattaraugus county. She is credited with 112.3 lb. fat, 2,740 lb. milk.

West Brothers, of Reber, New York, had a purebred Holstein enrolled in the Essex Association credited with 103.7 lb. fat.

COW AS FIRE ALARM

The persistent bawling of a cow grazing in a small lot near Sherman, Texas, is said to have saved the life of Mrs. C. C. Merritt and her small baby. The noise the cow was making aroused Mrs. Merritt early in the morning of May 9. She found the house on fire and had just time to grab her baby and get out when the roof fell in. Mr. Merritt is an employee of the city of Sherman, and works nights.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON THE NEWSPAPER

I don't know how newspapers got into the world, and I don't think God does, for He ain't got nothing to say about them in the Bible. I think the editor is the missing link we read of, and stayed in the bushes until after flood and came out and wrote the thing up, an has been kept here ever since. If the editor makes a mistake, folks say he ought to be hung; but if the doctor makes mistakes he buries them and people don't say nothing they can't read and write Latin. When the editor makes mistakes, there is a big law suit, and swearing, and a big fuss, but if the doctor makes one there is a funeral with flowers and perfect silence. A doctor can use a word a yard long without him or anyone else knowing what it

means, but if the editor uses one he has to spell it. If the doctor goes to see another man's wife, he charges the man for the visit, but if the editor goes he gets a charge of buckshot. Any college can make doctors to order but an editor has to be born.

HOW FAR DO YOU WALK?

At the Ohio University they have been investigating the distance farmers travel in doing chores. One farmer walked 170 miles in a month doing chores while another walked about 33 miles. On two farms with the same number of cows there was a difference of 86 miles of steps taken to do the chores. The difference is said to be made possible by the convenient grouping of the buildings in the second instance and the barn interior being efficiently arranged for the care of livestock. The average distance travelled by all the farmers was 99 miles.

WISCONSIN HOLSTEINS

First among 444 cows tested during April in the Brookfield, Wisconsin, Cow Testing Association was a grade Holstein belonging to W. Emslie that produced 1,602 lb. milk, 65.7 lb. butterfat. Second was a registered Holstein owned by S. A. Baird of Waukesha. She is credited with 1,680 lb. milk, 60.5 lb. fat.

The new student at the agricultural school was a chap of rather more mature years than was usual in beginners, so he was being subjected to a somewhat rigorous oral examination in order that the faculty might get a line as to his most effective classification.

"What do you know about nitrates?" he was asked.

"Now you are asking me something!" he answered proudly. "I used to work for the Western Union and I know they are less than day rates on everything but ten-word messages."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



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In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anonas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. BRENNAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. MRS. ROBERT PICKREL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEDIATE BREEDING FARM, Box D, Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Ten pails (329 pounds net weight), No. 1, Vermont Maple Sugar, for \$65. F. O. B. Cash with Order. U. F. WEBSTER, East Highgate, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY CO., Scotland, So. Dakota.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

FOR SALE, my Imported Spanish Jack, Blocky Bill. Gets heavy Colts. Sound, Kind and Gentle. GEORGE ENDRESS, Asbury, New Jersey.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.



DOGS

FOR SALE—Purebred American bull puppies. OLEN E. ORME, Rt. 4, Rushville, Ind.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

FOR SALE—Joe, a real Coonhound, at 1/2 price on 30 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—Trailer, a real coonhound, at one-half price on 30 days' trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED POINTER PUPPIES, descendants of Comanche Frank and Manitoba Rob, national champions. THOS. FLOURNOY, Charlie Hope, Va.

FOR SALE, RAMBLER, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES eligible to register Field Dog Stud Book. Send for breeding Sire and Dam. Real Bird Dogs. Beautiful conformation and markings. Males \$25.00; Females \$25.00. WILLARD GAY, Arlington Street, Meriden, Conn.

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"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

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PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS, red and yellow skin, guaranteed not mixed, \$1.75 thousand. R. L. TAYLOR, Rt. 2, Alma, Ga.

EARLY JERSEY, JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE PLANTS—85 cents per 1,000, prepaid. W. E. FARMER, Lumberton, Miss.

MANCHU SOYBEANS—New crop, re-cleaned. 95% germination. \$1.75 bu., sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MYERS, Greentown, Ind.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastodons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, \$1.25; not labeled, \$1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

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is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

"Is an editor a man who puts things in the magazine?"

"No, you fool, an editor is a man who keeps things out of the magazine."

American farms are producing more per man and more per acre to-day than ever before.—Dr. Carl C. Taylor.

**HOLSTEINS PROMINENT IN
ADAMS COUNTY**

A grade Holstein owned by R. M. Spangler produced 2,217 lb. milk, 79.8 lb. fat during April in the Adams County Cow Testing Association. In March she made over a ton of milk and tester Robert Coble of Gettysburg, Pa., says she is the only cow in the Association that has produced a ton of milk in a month. E. H. Leer had three cows in the first five, all Holsteins, one being credited with 66.1 lb. fat, another 62.6 lb. and a third with 56.3 lb. N. E. Basehoar had a cow in fourth place with 60.8 lb. fat. Others with Holstein cows in the leading ten were E. A. Bubb, the Hoffman Orphanage, Paul Price and Roy Weaver. The average for the ten leading cows was 1,701 lb. milk, 58.3 lb. fat and the average test was 3.42%. There were 26 herds in the Association with 233 cows in milk. There were 35 cows that exceeded 40 lb. fat, nine over 50 lb. while 33 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk.

WHEN RECORDS COUNT

R. T. Davis, of Weiser, Idaho has in his herd five daughters of the bull Carnation McKinley Rag Apple. They are all good ones. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Weiser-Payette Cow Testing Association since 1920, so he compared the records of the heifers with the records of their dams. Adjusted to a mature age basis the records of the five daughters averaged 16,287 lb. milk and 575.8 lb. butterfat while the average records of the five dams was 13,410 lb. milk and 460.2 lb. fat.

The daughters total production surpassed that of their dams by 2,877 lb. milk and 460.2 lb. of fat or in terms of percentage, there was an increase of 21.5% milk, 25.1% fat. The bull was the property of Donald Adams, of Hazelton, and Mr. Davis had to pay a good stiff price to get him.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Bell Farm Holsteins milked four times daily occupied the leading position in the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association for the month of April, they taking seven of the ten leading places. Ridgemoor, a four-year-old was first with 3,219 lb. milk, 96.6 lb. fat, Ophelia, second with 3,036 lb. milk, 94.1 lb. fat and Queen Wellington third with 2,569 lb. milk, 84.8 lb. fat. Their test was 3%, 3.1% and 3.3% respectively. The highest Holstein milked twice daily was Beauty 2d a three-year-old with 1,872 lb. milk, 65.5 lb. fat. Her average test was 3.5%. She is a member of the Allegheny County Home herd. Belle, a registered Holstein in the Ardara herd, which consists mostly of registered Jerseys, had 1,572 lb. milk, 58.2 lb. fat to her credit.

The Ardara herd which contains grade and registered Holsteins besides registered Jerseys had the highest herd average for both milk and butterfat production, 1,196 lb. milk and 45.3 lb. fat. The Bell Farm herd of 138 registered

Holsteins was second for milk with an average of 1,067 lb., while Bell Bros., with a fifteen cow registered Holstein herd was third with an average of 852 lb.

Tester Gordon Rice says that he had nineteen herds under his care during the month with 336 cows in milk and 71 dry. There were 125 above 40 lb. fat, 60 above fifty lb. and exactly 100 that produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk during the month.

OHIO FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

The Ohio Experiment Station has been investigating the effect of high and low protein rations on the food value of milk for calves. They fed a bunch of cows a high protein ration with a nutritive ratio of 1:2 and another bunch of cows a low protein ration of 1:13. Then they fed the milk without skimming to a number of calves which also received alfalfa hay and some grain consisting of corn meal, wheat bran and linseed oil meal. While the calves that received the high protein milk made slightly better daily average gains than the calves receiving lower protein milk, the difference was so small that the conclusions are that cows may be fed rations extremely high or low in protein content without materially affecting the food value of milk produced, at least for calf feeding. The calves receiving the high protein milk grew slightly faster, but when both lots were able to eat grain then there was no appreciable difference. Experiments have been made with rats where an excessive amount of protein was fed to mother rats and their milk was toxic to the nursing young.

WESTERN SUSQUEHANNA

The Western Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association completed its ninth month on March 31, with 25 members and 449 cows. Of these 382 were in milk all or part of the month and 117 became quality cows by producing over 1,000 lb. milk or 40 lb. butterfat.

Bruclyn farms at Lynn, Pennsylvania had nineteen of these quality cows while there were fourteen from the Brown Bros. herd of South Montrose which furnished six of the leading ten. Pauline, owned by Brown Bros., produced 2,570 lb. milk, 110.5 lb. butterfat, and was the high cow. Five cows produced over a ton of milk each and eleven exceeded sixty lb. fat.

Nephew—Up among the snows and glaciers of Alaska, Aunt Sally, I hunted bear.

Old Aunt—I can't believe it, John, you'd have gotten pneumonia and died.

The Holstein herd owned by Gear McGrath was high in the Elkhorn, East Troy, Association for April with an average of 45.2 lb. butterfat.

Who pays the thirty year loan under the five-year companionate marriage plan? Better think about it first.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE

The only bull whose two nearest dams average over 1507 lb. butter in ONE Year.

**A Splendid Combination of
Type and Production**

Let us sell you stock of this Quality.

Prices Reasonable Herd Accredited

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG, MD.

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE
The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

**HEALTH
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Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER
FREDERICK MARYLAND

Lochabar Farms Dispersal Sale**55 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle****Tuesday, June 26, 1928**

Sale held at Lochabar Farm, Four Miles East of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

On State Road—20 Miles from Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Fully Accredited Herd—never a reactor—60-day retest.

THE SALE YOU HAVE WAITED FOR. Held in large tent. Dinner served at noon.

One of Pennsylvania's Very Noted Herds. Many have official records up to 105 lb. of milk in a day. All have cow testing association records up to and some over 17,000 lb. of milk.

TWO HERD SIRES TO BE SOLD—both from dams with over 1,000 lb. of butter in a year. These bulls are three years of age; wonderful individuals.

Nearly Every Female in the Sale Is by a 1,000-lb. Sire

All must be sold to settle the estate of the late owner, W. L. Barclay, who spared no expense in the foundation and breeding of this herd.

WRITE TODAY FOR CATALOG OF THIS SALE.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Salesmanager, Mexico, N. Y.

Col. George W. Baxter, Auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y.

LONGEVITY and PRODUCTION



HIGHLAND PLEIADES HARTOG

As an Eleven-Year-Old she produced 80 lb. milk in a day on two milkings. She has a seven-day record of 560.6 lb. milk, 29.43 lb. butter. We offer Grandsons and Granddaughters of this great cow by her best son, KING HARTOG PLEIADES.

Prices Reasonable

Quality the Best

W. C. GAUGER

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Pennsylvania

OLD HOME FARM



PASTURE SCENE AT OLD HOME FARM

**NOTHING FOR SALE NOW,
BUT WATCH MY
ADVERTISEMENT**

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY

READY FOR SERVICE



An Unbeaten Show Bull

DAM: PEARL WASHINGTON NUDINE, a Big Producer and a Show Cow.

SIRE: KOOKEE MAYFLOWER, a Show Bull backed by tremendous production. He is from a twice 35-lb. heifer, whose dam and dam's dam were former World Champions. His sire is from a cow that Five different years made over 700 lb. milk and 30 lb. butter in a week.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpburg

Maryland

Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

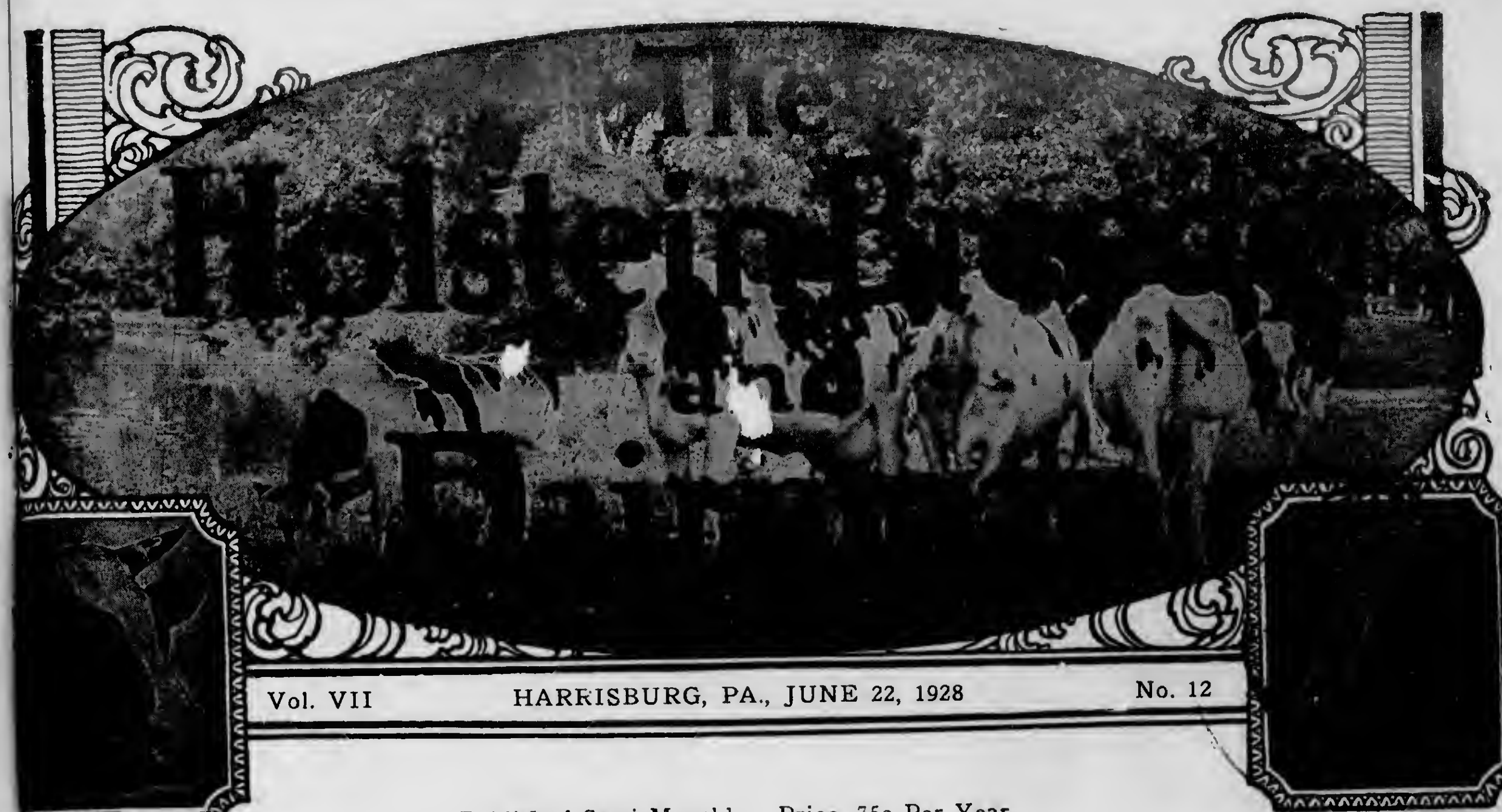
We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1928

No. 12

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



THE C. F. BOWER DAIRY, ASHLAND FARMS, UNION BRIDGE, MARYLAND



ROLLING KNOLL FARM, owned by McKendree Walker and Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



CHARLES WEIDLER

WORD FROM OLDENBURG FARM

"Please change our advertisement. We are sold down to 80 head of cattle and can spare no more. All of our transfers have been in the New Association and we will bring into our 'Farmers Registry' more than twenty-five new members.

"We are now booking orders for Young Bulls as some of our best cows will freshen soon."

Charles Weidler

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed to Be as Represented

ALL ANIMALS WILL BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

If You Do Not Want Them That Way, Do Not Answer This Advertisement.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN. SOUTH BEND. INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1928

No. 12

Ashland Farms and the Ashland Dairy

ASHLAND is the name of a farming enterprise close to Union Bridge, Maryland. This farm has received considerable notice lately because of the remarkable work being done by the two-year-old Holstein heifer Princess Lily Pontiac under the care of her young mistress, Margaret Bowers. Miss Margaret passed her thirteenth birthday in April of this

shaped udder and, although not an outstanding show heifer, yet she is a good individual. Her largest day's milking since she was fresh was 71.3 lb., and her best seven days is 406 lb. The milking we saw, 43.2 lb., is the heaviest yet recorded.

Margaret Bowers has handled this heifer and made her a regular pet. Before she is milked, her flanks, udder and teats are washed and dried, and this treatment with an occasional currying and brushing, has made the heifer remarkably easy to handle.

Lily is a daughter of Rainbow Segis and Rainbow Princess Lily. She was exhibited at the Taneytown Fair in 1926 as a calf and won first prize in her class, despite hot competition, evidence enough of her individuality.

The Ashland herd at the present time consists of twenty cows, two of which are dry. During the previous month, April, these eighteen cows were credited with producing 17,993 lb. milk, 638 lb. fat, or an average of practically 1,000 lb. of milk and 35½ lb. fat. In association work last year the herd stood fourth for production but was in second place for cost of production, so you can see that the Ashland herd consists of profit makers.

Looking over the tester's book we found that Beauty Kalmuck Konigen was credited with 10,623 lb. milk, 363.7 lb. fat during the year; Jennie Walker Wood-



TWO PRIZE WINNERS, MARGARET BOWERS AND PRINCESS LILY PONTIAC

year, while Lily, as she is called, was two years old on March 17th.

Princess Lily Pontiac freshened for the first time on April 8th, this year. During the twenty-two days she milked in April, she produced 825 lb. During the thirty-one days of May she gave by actual weight 1,302 lb. of milk, a total of 2,127 lb. milk, 72.8 lb. fat in 53 days, which is certainly some performance for a heifer just 24 months old at the time of freshening and milked twice daily. The representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN had the privilege of looking over this heifer on May 23d. She was to be milked at exactly five o'clock that evening, but of course he wanted to take a photograph of her before milking. This caused a delay so that the milking time was about a half an hour late, and we saw her young mistress extract 43.2 lb. of milk by our own weighing. She was credited with 26 lb. at the morning milking which we saw by the chart was not quite up to the average. Now if you add 43.2 lb. to 26 lb. you get 69.2 lb., the heaviest day's production that we know of for a twenty-four-months-old heifer on twice a day milking and farm handling.

Lily is not a large animal but she carries a perfectly



YOUNG STOCK AT ASHLAND FARM

crest in eleven months produced 10,439 lb. milk, 378.7 lb. fat; Pieterje Ormsby Changeling Queen had to her credit 11,808 lb. milk, 464.8 lb. fat; Nellie Butter Boy Segis as a three-year-old produced 9,916 lb. milk, 331.2 lb. fat. The heaviest milk producer was Oneida Pontiac Lillian. She was credited with 12,286 lb., her fat production was 450.4 lb., the second highest total for

the dairy. All things considered, the production of the various members of the herd was very uniform when age is taken into consideration.

Although we took a number of pictures of animals in this herd, nearly all of them were failures, so we cannot show our readers as much as we would like of the producers in the Ashland dairy. They are a remarkably straight, handsome bunch and their owner evidently is a capital judge of dairy cows.

The Bowers family consists of Mr. Charles F. Bowers, Mrs. Bowers, Margaret, her eleven-year-old sister Catherine, and Charles Richard, who recently turned eight years old. Catherine prefers housework but Margaret and Richard are the chief assistants around the herd, although Mrs. Bowers is very much in evidence around the dairy. Ashland is a family enterprise, everyone is interested and every member of the family works.

The farm buildings are not at all elaborate, in fact, we would call them very unhandy and marvel that the Bower family manage to get as much work done as they do, for in addition to the dairy there is a large poultry flock, and they have this year 450 Rhode Island Red chicks to look after as well as a drove of Chester White hogs.

In the Ashland Farms there are 207½ acres, of which 151½ are in the home farm and 56 in another farm located near by. The growing crops indicated that this Carroll County land is quite fertile and that the Ashland dairy is easily able to keep in good condition the year around.

There is another activity at Ashland that we very nearly overlooked mentioning, and that is the raising of Scotch collies. The children's favorite among the dogs seems to be the young white collie Peggy, and Peggy was certainly very much in evidence when we tried to get the stock lined up in order to take photographs.

Wisconsin Dairy Herd Records for 1927

By J. H. LEWIS

THE average production of the 77,456 cows tested during 1927 in Wisconsin dairy herd improvement associations was 7,568 lb. milk, 291.0 lb. butterfat, with an average test of 3.85 per cent. Nearly one-third of the cows on test finished the year with more than 300 pounds.

Testing gives cows in association membership an average run of 100 pounds of butterfat over the untested cow.¹ There being about 2,000,000 dairy cows in Wisconsin at this time it is apparent that cows in testing associations are but a fraction of the whole and that testing as a general practice would mean an economic gain of such proportions that it is doubtful if dairying would longer be a profitable industry.

At present there are in operation in Wisconsin 166 cow testing associations. The Alenton-Kohlsville association was the highest on average record of production with 10,468 pounds milk and 561.4 pounds butterfat. Forty-five per cent of all the associations averaged

more than 300 lb. butterfat, and three per cent exceeded the 400 lb. average.

The highest record for a single cow for the year 1927 was made by a five-year-old Holstein in the herd of H. E. Dickinson, of the Dousman association. This splendid milk fountain spouted 27,366 lb. of milk containing 946.3 lb. fat or 1,182.8 lb. butter.²

Of the 77,456 cows on test, ten per cent sold for beef, including boarder cows and aged animals no longer profitable for milk production. Less than ten per cent were sold for dairy purposes.

Farm Editor's Day was arranged by Dean H. L. Russell of the University of Wisconsin for May 25, the second of a series of editorial short courses for this year. The invitation to get an eye full and hear some worthwhile discussions was taken advantage of by editors from the rural districts of the state. Many matters were discussed, all of great economic importance but the one appealing to dairy herd owners most came from Dean Russell himself, who said in part: "There must be a drastic culling of our herds, so that the butter belt can produce butterfat cheaper than any other part of the country. Wisconsin farmers will continue to stay in the dairy business as long as they can do that, and not a minute longer. The time is now opportune to dispose of low producing cows; but in four or five years it will be impossible to get rid of culled stock."³

Constant whittling at the cost of a pound of butterfat is necessary in Wisconsin if the state is to retain her dairy leadership, was the main trend of the discussion by Dean Russell. When compared with other farm commodities, dairy products have been for several years at a distinct advantage. The price index for butter during April was 169, or, in other words, 69 per cent higher than the pre-war basis. All agricultural products had an index of 139 while non-agricultural commodities were listed at 151.

As long as dairying remains more profitable than other farm enterprises, Russell expects a steady shift to the industry. If the corn borer should spread to the Middle West, it may induce expansion in dairy herds, for the silo seems to be the most effective medium for battling the corn borer. The effect of the borer in developing dairying is however, problematic, for in the worst infected areas of Canada the farmers have taken to cash crops rather than to dairying.

1. These figures are, we believe, exaggerated. A tested cow is given full credit for the amount she produces. The figures for the untested cow and for the average cow of the state is derived from the total milk delivered at shipping stations, condenseries, cheese and butter factories and makes no allowance for the milk used in the household for feeding purposes, spilt or lost in other ways. We have yet to see a check received by the owner paying him for the total credited to his cows by the tester.

2. We are informed that the Dickinson herd is milked four times daily and handled very much as cows are handled to make forced, exaggerated, advanced registry records. We believe that four-times-a-day feeding and milking does not represent economical dairy production nor sane and sensible herd management and it makes no difference whether the test is advanced registry, herd registry, dairy herd improvement or cow testing association, as long as the management and the handling is the same, results will be equally disastrous for the animals and for their owners.

3. The words that Mr. Lewis puts in the mouth of Dean Russell infer that the Wisconsin dairy farmers should pay off their unprofitable cows upon the dairymen in other states, otherwise, why the statement, "in four or five years it will be impossible to get rid of culled stock." No one thinks that in four or five years it will be impossible to sell dairy animals for beef but we certainly hope that it will be impossible to sell an unprofitable cow as a profitable one. Unprofitable cows should be butchered and not passed on to innocent purchasers. That this has not always been the case is evidenced with the general dissatisfaction in New York, Pennsylvania and other eastern states with dairy cows brought in from Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

Another Great Victory for the New Registry Association

Breeders of Holstein Friesian Cattle Are Again Assured That the New Association Stands for Sound, Conservative and Honest Principles

THE repudiation of Frank O. Lowden at the Kansas City Convention is an outstanding victory for the Real Dairyman and Real Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The overwhelming defeat of Frank O. Lowden and his principles at the Annual Convention held at Kansas City on June 14th, and the nomination of the Hon. Herbert Hoover and the Hon. Charles Curtis to head the Republican Ticket as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, is a sweeping victory for the New Association and the principles for which it stands.

We do not want to go on record as endorsing the Republican Platform or Republican Principles as against the Democratic Platform and the Democratic Principles, because the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., should be non-partisan. Again, we do not want to infer that we are opposed to Farm Relief of the right sort, yet we are unalterably opposed to the scheme to "tap" the Treasury of the United States to the amount of \$400,000,000 as proposed in the McNary-Haugen Bill which President Coolidge vetoed, and which men of the Lowden stripe have endorsed. We stand with the President of the United States in his veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill, and we endorse the action taken at the Kansas City Meeting with reference to Frank O. Lowden.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was one of the first Agricultural papers to come out openly and attack the Lowden Principles. We confined our criticism largely to Lowden's activities in the Holstein Fraternity.

A BETRAYAL OF THE BREEDERS' CONFIDENCE

Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at their Annual Meeting in June, 1921, elected Frank O. Lowden, President. At that time there was a bitter factional fight within the Association.

A small group of Politicians, Millionaires, Dealers and Cattle Speculators were endeavoring to gain control of the Association. They had been paying their leader \$12,000 per year as President and a By-law Amendment was proposed over the signature of James A. Reynolds, a Politician of Cleveland, Ohio, which if passed would have given the Board of Directors power to Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-laws from time to time as they, (the Directors) saw fit.

On the other hand the Real Breeders, who constitute the backbone of the Holstein-Friesian Industry, felt that the Association should be controlled by its members and managed economically and conservatively—they felt that the President should not be paid a sal-

ary—that the Association should not promote auction sales where cattle with exaggerated records were offered for sale and where by-bidding and price-fixing was indulged in by the Political, Millionaire, Dealing group. They also felt that the Association's funds should not be used to advertise Special Milk such as was being produced on the farm of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick and many of the other Millionaire members. They felt that if the Millionaire members wanted to advertise Special Milk and promote cattle sales, they should do it out of their own pockets and that breeders should not be taxed through increased transfer fees to carry on this sort of thing through the Registry Association.

At the Meeting in 1921, by the votes of the Real Breeders, the \$12,000 salaried President was defeated for reelection, the transfer fee was reduced to 50 cents and the resolution proposing that the Directors Alter, Amend or Repeal the By-laws from time to time as they saw fit, failed to pass.

The Real Breeders by their vote accomplished all that could be accomplished at that time towards restoring the Association's management to its former conservative policy.

It was very evident that some of the leaders at the 1921 Meeting had been reading the Lowden propaganda to the effect that he was a "Friend of the Farmers" etc., and evidently believing what they had read, nominated and elected Lowden President of the Association against strong opposition from the Political, Millionaire, Dealing, Cattle Speculating Element.

It was not long however before the leaders of the Real Breeders realized that they had misplaced their trust in Electing Lowden as President.

It appeared that before Lowden officially accepted the office of president, he conferred with the Political, Dealing Millionaire, Cattle-Speculating Element. Whether he had agreed to go along with the Political-Dealing-Millionaire-Element on a plan to exploit the Association and its resources providing he in turn would be permitted to use the Association for Political purposes we will not say, yet it has been inferred that that is what happened.

It is a fact however that Lowden joined with the Political, Millionaire, Speculative, Dealing Element in bringing about a Special Meeting and at this Special Meeting the Lowden Political Form of Government was adopted and the breeders were deprived of their right to a direct vote, leaving the management and control of the Association's affairs in the hands of Lowden and the Political, Millionaire, Dealing, Cattle Speculative Element, with the Real Breeders left on the outside.

A review of the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America since Lowden assumed office and the members were deprived of their direct vote stands, we believe, as full justification for denouncing Lowden and his policies as unsound by the delegates at the National Convention at Kansas City.

Since Lowden has been president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, he has had closely associated with him such men as James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, a politician who has been drawing two salaries from the Association's Treasury—and W. B. Barney of Iowa, who has taken a prominent part in the Association's Extension and outside political work.

The cattle dealing ring and the breed publication printed near Syracuse have been Lowden's chief backers since his election to the presidency of the Association.

In the State of Maryland, there has been uncovered a scheme to make fraudulent official records, have them endorsed by the College, accepted by the Association and given wide publicity. It was alleged that this fraud was being perpetuated with the full knowledge of certain prominent politicians. It was also alleged that a Grade calf had been substituted and registered as a Purebred and exhibited in the show herd as the property of a prominent politician who was paid prize money appropriated by the Association. Although nearly two years has elapsed since this fraud was uncovered and exposed, Lowden and his associates in charge of the affairs of the Old Registry Association have failed to disclose the names of all the guilty parties implicated in the record scandal.

It is common knowledge that some of the prominent politicians in the state of Maryland whose names were mentioned in connection with the scheme to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital or in keeping the facts from the public, are now taking an active part in promoting the Old Association's interest in that State.

Does it not appear that some of the guilty parties implicated in the scheme to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital and in the alleged substitution and registration of a Grade calf as a Purebred, are trying to repay the Lowden Political Management of the Old Registry Association for the privilege of making dishonest records and the fraudulent registration of calves, by now using their political positions as officials in the State of Maryland to force breeders in that state to pay to the Old Registry Association, of which Lowden is the head, tribute in increased fees or be denied their right to full indemnity in case any of their registered Holsteins should react to the tuberculin test.

If you follow the Lowden career as President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America—

First—In his bringing about a disfranchisement of its members by depriving them of a direct vote in selecting their officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association.

Second—In the increasing of the transfer fee to six times what it had formerly been and permitting the Association to be so extravagantly managed that it ran behind a sum which is estimated to be nearly a quarter of a million dollars during his tenure of office.

Third—Resorting to such methods as has been disclosed in the State of Maryland to force Real Farmers and Real Dairymen to patronize the Lowden managed Association or be denied indemnity claims as Purebred.

In view of the Lowden record, we believe that the delegates at the Kansas City Convention were justified in delegating him to political obscurity.

The overwhelming defeat of Lowden and his principles at the Kansas City Convention is a victory for the Real Holstein Breeders, a Victory for the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The Milwaukee Convention

THE Annual Delegate Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 5th and 6th. While there was considerable discussion, not very much business of importance to the industry was transacted.

On motion of W. S. Moscrip, a resolution was passed authorizing the Board of Directors to institute a plan which will provide for "advisers" in various parts of the country who will visit the farms of breeders and inspect and classify the herdsires and their offspring. This will provide another job for the "faithful." This so-called service is only given upon request, but we would not be at all surprised to see it become compulsory if the advocates of the plan can get away with it.

Each year three members are appointed to go to Brattleboro and count the votes of the delegates. Each of these men is to get \$40 plus expenses each year for their services.

The following were elected or reelected: Frank O. Lowden, president; L. M. Thompson, vice-president; H. V. Noyes, Harry Yates, W. H. Mott, E. S. Hass, Martin Buth and Frederick Peasley, as directors. The next convention is scheduled to be held at Philadelphia.

Massachusetts Increases Indemnity

GOVERNOR FULLER recently signed a bill which increased the indemnity paid for Massachusetts animals slaughtered for reacting to the tuberculin test. The state will now pay \$50 on grade animals and \$75 on purebreds. In addition there is the federal indemnity which amounts to \$25 on grades and \$50 on purebreds. The act becomes effective December 1.

Massachusetts has been fortunate in that its total demands for indemnities have been less than the legislative appropriations. The recent legislature reduced the appropriation for tuberculosis eradication to \$100,000 but there was a balance on hand of around \$67,000. It is believed that these two sums will be sufficient to care for all costs until the next legislature meets.

"Ah shuah does pity you," said a colored pugilist to his opponent, as they squared off. "Ah was born with boxin' gloves on."

"Maybe you was," retorted the other, "and ah reckon you's goin' to die the same way."

The Relation of Pasture to Condition

By GEORGE LESLIE

IT IS from the standpoint of profits on production that the advisability of giving cows grain on pasture throughout the summer is generally considered. Granted that the question of how much milk the herd can give and how much money the owners can make is paramount, there remains a phase of the results of summer feeding seldom dwelt on to any extent, though really of major interest and importance, namely, their bodily condition. Cattle which are out of condition are not only a discredit to their owner but are bound to fail under the real test of worth—persistent high production over a period of years.

The idea meant to be conveyed by the word "condition" varies according to the individual idea of the person using it. Some call a cow in condition only when she is carrying a good deal of fat: others when she is smooth and in fair flesh, the flesh being meat, not fatty tissue; while there are many who seem to think she is in good condition as long as she is not ill, even though she may be thin as a rail.

The really fat cow is not in dairy condition any more than one which is very thin. Neither animal is physically able to do well her life work of persistently producing generous and paying amounts of milk and fat ten months out of every twelve, plus a strong, vigorous calf with a fixed inheritance of dairy quality. The too-fat cow cannot put into the pail foods which by their nature produce soft body fat in larger measure than milk solids. The thin cow, with visible ribs, hips one can hang a hat on and hollows back of the shoulders is not what we would designate as in good condition. She may be, according to her owner's ideas "putting all her feed into the pail," but it is entirely probable that in most instances she is not getting enough feed for both places, body and milk bucket. The cow we would call in condition is the one milking to full capacity for age, breed and period of lactation and with her bones well covered with firm flesh—one that immediately conveys to the eye the impression of vigorous health and well being.

In the great majority of dairy herds where the milk pail provides the income, cattle will for the months of May and June, when on lush pasture, even if their owners are ill advised enough to give them no grain, look well and be considered as in good condition because they will flesh up on the grass even if they have gone out of the barn in rather poor trim. There are several reasons for this. One may be that they have been scantied on succulent feed early in the year because silage had given out in the late winter or early spring and they had to do with a ration of hay and grain. The change to a juicy, palatable food of which they have been allowed to eat all they want or can hold will have been sure to improve their condition of body. Or they may have been getting less water than they needed through the winter, which would in itself tend to keep them below par; and the high water content of the young grass would rapidly improve their general health and help to restore condition, temporarily. In the

barns of those dairymen who will not weigh their daily feed and milk for the purpose of regulating the supply of the former to the amount of the latter, many cows do not get sufficient food in the winter. As long as they can do it safely, they deplete their flesh and mineral reserve to fill the pails, and so come out in the spring poor and thin. Pasture picks them up in a remarkably short time.

It is unfortunately true, however, that the condition, stimulation, upbuilding, or whatever we may choose to call it that is put on by pasture is not lasting. We take the promise of the grass too seriously and expect far too much from it. We allow ourselves to believe that grass, with from 53% to 80% water according to its variety, the weather, the season and the soil it grows in, can work miracles. Winter feed, grains, hay, succulents having been taken away from the cows, we expect grass, and grass only, to supply them with just as much nourishment for all their various needs as they have been getting from a full winter ration. For a time they do look as if this were being done, but it is not. If they have been well fed all winter they have enough reserve on their bodies to carry on, with the grass, for a time: and will look well and give a fair flow of milk until that reserve wears off and they have to rely solely on the nutrients in the grass. Or if, as above, they have been short of food of one kind or another during the winter or early spring, they will pick right up on grass and by comparison look fine. But we repeat that pasture condition is soft and comes off quickly: that the amount of building and producing materials in what grass the cows can consume are relatively much less than those in their winter ration, and are used up practically at once, leaving no reserve.

There's bulk in grass, there is water and a good proportion of protein and vitamins in early growth. It pleases the taste and is a welcome change of diet. The chief difficulty with a daily menu which includes nothing but grass is that, although cows are built to use a large amount of roughage, it is a physical impossibility for them to eat enough pasture to give sufficient material for the maintenance of good body condition and really profitable milk production.

It would seem that the yearly recurrence of the summer slump and the miserable looks of their herds in the fall would have taught this to every man who owns dairy cows. That it has not registered with many we know from personal observation. There are still large numbers of dairymen in all sections of the country who allow their herds nothing but grass from early spring to late fall: far too many who grudgingly feed them a pound or two of grain a day through the pasture season, and a sorry looking lot indeed these cows are, so far as condition is concerned, when the time comes for them to go into the barn for the winter. We have seen then in New England, Georgia, Michigan, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, all looking very much alike except for the color of their coats. In the south it is just about three months worse than

in the north because it is possible to keep the herds out on pasture that much longer.

There may be those who, reading the repeated warnings of the bad results of insufficient summer feeding in lessened production and poor body condition, wonder if they are necessary. In answer to a recent inquiry as to how much feed is purchased and how much is grown on New York state farms, Professor Savage of Cornell, gives proof that such repeated warnings are indeed very necessary. The figures are taken from Cornell Survey Bulletins. In the four areas mentioned both home grown and purchased grains were used for summer and winter feed.

In Herkimer County 4,136 cows were fed in the winter season, an average of 1,098.5 lb. grain per cow, while in the summer they had only 111.9 lb. per cow. This means an average of 183.08 lb. per cow per month in the winter, and but 18.6 lb. per cow per month through the summer. In Chenango County, 1,274 cows had 1,681.8 lb. on the average in the winter and 435 lb. in the summer, which gave them 280.3 lb. per cow per month in the winter and 72.5 lb. each per month in the summer. In Madison County, 2,375 cows had an average of 1,439 lb. for their winter grain, while in the summer 121 lb. had to do them. Their winter average per cow per month was 238.8 lb. and in summer 20.1 lb. A group of 2,749 cows in Chenango-Madison Counties had 1,834.6 lb. of grain as the average per cow for the winter, while in the summer this was reduced to 348.1 lb.; or in winter a monthly average per cow of 305.7 lb. and only 58 lb. a month per cow in summer. As there was no indication of the division by months, we assumed that there were six winter feeding months and six pasture months. The winter feeding was bad enough, but the summer feeding was past praying for—and this was in the great dairying State of New York!

It is quite possible that most of the summer grain was fed after the pastures began to fail, so the amount per day, when it was fed may have been actually more than if the total amount were spread over the whole summer. The fact remains, notwithstanding, that none of those cows were fed enough to produce even a moderate profit and keep in good condition. The figures for the four areas we selected were for the years 1918-19 to 1921-22; and Prof. Savage very optimistically says of the poor summer feeding "I think this is changing. I think more farmers are finding that it is profitable to feed their cows some grain during the summer." If this were not true in some small measure the outlook would be dismal indeed: but as down to last summer in the States mentioned above we have seen herds carried on pasture with no grain at all in many instances, and with much less than they needed in many more, we know that the idea of grain with grass is very hard to get across: that the old belief that pasture is all the cows need in summer is as hard to uproot as poison ivy and that there is still a lot of work to be done before an appreciable change will be seen in the contents of the summer milk pails and the condition of the cows expected to fill them.

To keep in condition while milking profitably, cows must be fed to maintain a balance between their needs and their feed. There can be no such balance unless

they are fed enough every day, fall and winter, spring and summer. Our watchword for the outdoor season has been "supplement grass with grain." It should be changed to read "supplement grain with grass." Make the pasture take its rightful place as merely a succulent addition to the main feed, grain. When this is done and cattle get enough to supply all their needs every day in the year, the eyes of lovers of dairy stock will seldom be affronted by the sight of herds of cows which look like daughters of Misery out of Misfortune, while as a perfectly natural consequence of good condition, production will be materially improved.

New Agricultural Year Book Ready

THE 1927 Yearbook of Agriculture is now being distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This volume is the second of a series designed to report recent agricultural developments in brief articles. It contains 320 articles, varying in length from 250 to 1,500 words, in which new scientific discoveries and progress in farm production and marketing are dealt with by department specialists. But the book is not confined to matters arising directly from the department's research or regulatory activities. It also covers developments resulting from the progress of science and invention generally, and from the ceaseless effort of the agricultural industry to adapt itself to changing conditions.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture and the customary agricultural statistics are as usual in the volume. The most important agricultural statistics for the United States as well as a number of world crop statistics are brought together for a period of time ending with the crop year 1926-27. For major crops, historical series going back to 1867 are given. Information is also furnished on returns from farming, costs of farm production, farm living standards, wages, labor, population, freight rates, temperature and rainfall, and many other subjects knowledge of which is helpful to the producer in solving his problems of production and marketing. This material also supplies foundation data for the analysis of price trends, shifts in production, and the relationship of prices to changes in production. Tables of international trade covering substantially the international trade of the world are included. The book, which contains 1,234 pages, is well illustrated and indexed, and its articles are arranged in alphabetical order.

Congress appropriates funds yearly for the publication of the year book. Copies may be obtained from congressmen and senators or may be purchased for \$1.50 from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C.

"How's your car running?"
 "Not so good; can't get her throttled down."
 "How's your wife?"
 "She's the same, thank you."

Young Bride—"Now, dearie, what will I get if I cook a dinner like that for you every day this year?"
 Answer—"My life insurance."

Sheffield Farm News

THE Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association is making an exhaustive survey of the New York milk shed. This survey will not only show the amount of milk now available but will also show the number of cows that will be milking in November and the amount of milk probably available at that time. It is also designed to show whether the size of the farms and the crops growing on them are likely to warrant an increase in the size of the present herds.

The net cash price to be paid members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., for three per cent Grade B Milk in the 201-210 mile zone for the month of May, 1928, is \$2.14½ per hundred pounds with the usual freight and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.34½ per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5 basis.

On May 23d at a meeting of the Milk Producers Advisory Board, all groups except the Dairyman's League being represented, every member of the board went on record in favor of increasing the price of milk at an early date.

Fly Time

SOON will come the time of the year when flies will ride to and from the pastures on the backs of the cows and then make life miserable for both cow and man during milking time. While it is the general opinion that the fly annoyance causes the cow to give less milk and fat, yet scientific experiments indicate that the usual shrinkage at fly time is caused by short pasture which means lessened feed of poorer quality. It is very probable, however, that the fly annoyance does take some toll for it does not seem likely that a cow kicking, switching, and throwing her head can produce as much as one that is calmly chewing her cud unbothered by the small nuisances.

A number of remedies are suggested. Bran sacks or similar material, hung at the barn doors so that they brush off the flies as the cows enter are recommended by many cow handlers. The Iowa station recommends a spray made which can be secured from any good druggist. This consists of coal tar dip, three pints; fish oil, three pints; kerosene, one quart; whale oil, one quart; oil of tar, one pint, and laundry soap, one bar.

The soap should be shaved into warm water and dissolved by stirring. The other ingredients should be added separately and the mixture brought up to ten gallons by adding warm water.

This spray, like all others, is effective for only a few hours after spraying. It has a pronounced odor but unless some of the spray drops into the pail, milk does not seem to be affected. This spray is quite oily and the animals are apt to look dirty but the dirt is easily removed by washing or rain.

The Ohio station remedy is one gallon of kerosene to which is added one cup of oil of tar, one cup insect powder and one-half cup of cresol. These are mixed thoroughly and let stand for about twenty-four hours or more with occasional shaking or stirring. The mixture is allowed to settle and is then strained through a

cloth. The resulting clear solution is best applied by a compressed air sprayer. The spray should strike the flies rather than wet the animals. Once a day spraying is sufficient.

The disadvantage of this spray, as of many others, is that frequent or heavy use is apt to burn the skin. When a compressed air sprayer is used the result is a fine mist and a small amount proves effective.

Eleven Billion Pounds of Milk

ELEVEN billion pounds of fluid milk would make quite a sizable lake. This was the quantity marketed through coöperative associations in 1927.

There are three principal kinds of coöperative associations handling fluid milk. One is the producers' bargaining type. Another is the producers' distributing type, and the third is the consumers' distributing association. Several organizations sell part of their milk through dealers and the rest of it through their own plants. About 60 per cent of the fluid milk marketed in the larger consuming centers is under the control of the bargaining associations.

There is only one active consumers' coöperative handling fluid milk and this organization operates in Minneapolis so that practically all of the rest of the milk marketed through coöperative associations is handled by the producer distributing associations. The quantities of fluid milk marketed by large marketing organizations has been increasing rapidly during the last three to five years.—*Dairyman's League News*.

What Every Holstein Owner Should Have

FOR a long time we have been endeavoring to provide a herd book or herd register which would be comprehensive and complete and at the same time low priced, one in which breeders could record all the herd happenings, and which would be readily available at all times. We had had many requests for such a book. In the *Private Herd Register*, we believe we have found the answer to this want. For the small breeder a book of fifty sheets is provided. This is loose leaf style and the price is only \$2.00. On the front of each sheet appears the pedigree of the animal together with its color markings. The upper part of the reverse of the sheet is devoted to reproduction data and allows space for the statistics relative to eight calves. The lower part of this side of the sheet is given over to production records and space is provided for monthly and yearly records for seven years.

We have seen, we believe, every herd book that has been offered to breeders in this country, but we have not seen the equal of this *Private Herd Register* which is put out at the lowest possible price considering quality.

Watchman, seeing a little boy peeking through the fence of a lumber yard: Go away, kid, there's nothing here to see.

Boy: No, but there's a lot to saw.

And Prescott Says that Lowden Loves the Farmers!

WELL, Mr. Editor, maybe this is true. Sometimes folks have a peculiar way of showing their fondness for things as well as people.

Of course, I would not want to accuse any editor or any journal of trying to "bunk" its readers, or of starting silly propaganda for personal purposes.

But, when the Editor of the *Holstein Friesian World* tries to surround the head of Frank O. Lowden with an agricultural halo, with the claim that said halo is woven from the "all-wool" yarn of a deep-seated affection for the farmers, the men who were robbed in 1921 of their right to have a voice in the affairs of the Holstein Friesian Association by this same Mr. Lowden and his coterie of manipulators, *know* that the Editor and his journal are dispensing something that is known as "pure bunk."

Eight years ago, and about the time that "Dear Mr. Lowden" became President of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, he was also a candidate—in fact, Lowden always is a candidate—for President of the United States of America. But when those gentlemen from Missouri testified before the Senate Investigating Committee that they had been paid \$2,500.00 to act as Lowden delegates to the National Convention, there was a back-fire in the Lowden Presidential Campaign that wrecked his chances in the 1920 Convention.

It has always seemed to me that someone must have told Frank when he was a boy to "aim high" and it looks like he had been aiming high ever since. He aimed high when he allied himself with the Pullman family and its millions of dollars, and it appears by the report of the Senate Investigating Committee that he was still aiming high when he spent something like \$400,000.00 to get the nomination for the Presidency, but failed.

When I see the *Holstein World* telling how Lowden loves the farmer, it reminds me of the time when I was a boy on the farm and one of those "slick fellers" came out from the city and sold the farmers some pedigreed seed oats. He had the oiliest story you ever heard, and up to the time that he got the farmers' signature on a contract for seed oats, you would have thought his sole object for living was that he might do something in a charitable or beneficial way for the dear sons of the soil. But when he had the farmer's name on a "strangle hold" contract, how quickly that "feller" changed.

When I read about that \$400,000.00 expenditure for delegates to the National Convention in 1920, I wondered if Lowden earned that money milking cows. You know, Mr. Editor, \$400,000.00 is a lot of money, and from all that we have learned about it, it seems that Lowden did not care a darn about how he spends money, so long as he don't have to earn it.

This is well illustrated by what has happened in the Holstein Friesian Association, of which he has been President since 1921. You know, Frank didn't have to spend any money to get this nomination, or to get

elected. No sir, not a nickle. At a little city called Syracuse, in the State of New York, during the month of June, 1921, there were represented by their proxy votes, 9,000 of these hard-headed, hard-working, honest, fearless members of the Holstein Friesian Association, known as "The Little Breeders on the Hillside."

These Little Breeders on the Hillside elected Frank O. Lowden President of their Association, because they believed that he was a friend of the farmer. When Henry Morganthau, Jr., who is now the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, and who was at the Convention at Syracuse in 1921, arose in his seat and protested the nomination and election of Frank O. Lowden upon the grounds that "The Holstein Friesian Association of America did not want a man as President of that Association, who has tried to buy the nomination for President of the United States," or words to that effect, what a howl came forth from the badly beaten group of *Holstein World* followers.

If you were present at that Convention, you know that Mr. Morganthau's remarks were "expunged" from the record, and that it was the votes of the Little Breeders on the Hillside that wiped out from the records of the Association the attack on Lowden, made by a man who is now Publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, and SUPPOSED to represent the interests of agriculture.

But Frank forgot all this. Yes sir, he forgot who it was who made him President of the Holstein Friesian Association and he forgot what his obligation was to those men who had made him President, and all within SIX MONTHS AFTER THEY HAD ELECTED HIM THEIR PRESIDENT.

It is now a matter of history how a special meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association was called to be held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1921. It is a matter of history how the *Holstein World* and its allies, combed the Association membership for proxies, and how, at this special meeting, away up in the northern part of the United States, a resolution was adopted which took away from every member of this old Association the only right of any value, and that was the right to have a vote in the election of Association officers and determining of association policies.

We all thought that Henry Morganthau, Jr., was wrong when he attacked Mr. Lowden in the Syracuse Convention in 1921, but many of us have since come to the conclusion that perhaps it might have been better to have followed Mr. Morganthau's suggestion.

Of course, they tell me that the Editor of the *World* is a very convincing talker, and that there is something about him that gives folks confidence in what he says. I am afraid, however, that when he tries to tell the men who milk cows for a living and who represent the rank and file of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, that "Mr. Lowden is a friend of the farmer," he is surely running amuck.

The Good Book says: "By their fruits shall ye know

them," and I am inclined to believe that the people of America, regardless of what the little *Holstein World* and its little Editor may advise them to do, will measure Mr. Lowden and his Presidential aspirations by what he has done, and will be governed by the facts rather than by the silly propaganda spread by someone who is probably looking for "recognition" in the event that Mr. Lowden's aspirations should become actualities.

You know there is an old saying: "False in one thing, false in all." Does it not appear that Frank O. Lowden proved false to the men who elected him President of the Holstein Friesian Association of America. The Republican National Convention of 1920 concluded that Lowden's pre-convention activities would not "ring true" to the peoples' conception of honesty, and he was promptly sidetracked as a Presidential possibility.

The *Holstein World* and its little Editor are not fooling anyone with its fawning platitudes about Mr. Lowden. We all know that it has been the policy of the *World* for a long time to spread a lot of printer's ink about those gentlemen of wealth with whom the breeding of Holstein cattle is purely a "hobby."

Of course, they don't say much any more about John A. Bell; nor have they said much about that unsavory mess down at the Maryland State Hospital.

So, just keep up the good work you are doing. The New Registry Association will soon have a membership composed of the real breeders and dairymen of America, who constitute the rank and file—Then the *World* and its coterie of Millionaire Hobby Horses can go their merry way, chanting a song of "smug security" and apologize each year to its decreasing membership for the "Decrease" of the "Reserve Fund" and why the "white nectar" campaign was a dismal failure.

MANY YEARS A MEMBER OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Absentee Landlordism

A MONTHLY organ devoted to the cause of finance and economics published for the edification of the banking industry attempts to show that American agriculture is extremely fortunate in not being handicapped by the ownership of lands by absent landlords. The author points out that while 40 per cent of American farms are operated by tenant farmers, the owners of most of the farms live in near-by towns and are therefore the real operators. Moreover, many of the tenants are relatives of the owners. In other words, farm tenancy, apparently high in the statistical columns, is largely a myth in this country.

Unfortunately, this is a poor guess and a preposterous bit of reasoning. We believe that anyone at all acquainted with the farm situation will agree that we have so few absent landlords in this country because absentee landlordism, in so far as farming is concerned, does not pay. In other words, the reason the financial giant of New York or Chicago does not attempt to operate farms in Iowa is because not only would he fail to realize one-half of one per cent on the investment but his capital would rapidly dissipate. In fact, the absence or almost total absence of absentee landlordism

in American agriculture is the best evidence that farming is a distressed industry.

The wise city financier does not own farms as an investment unless one is "wished" upon him by inheritance or when taken in trade for a top-heavy city holding worth considerably less to him than zero, and when this does occur, he soon trades it off for "what have you?"—*North American Veterinarian*.

Farm Prices and Gold Value

FOR the next few months or until election time, next November, magazines and newspapers will carry articles on different things that, in the minds of the writers materially affect the welfare of the United States and those living therein. Many of these articles will simply voice the opinions of their writers. Others will be compiled after exhaustive studies.

An article that has attracted considerable attention was published this year in the January and February issues of the *North American Review*. It was entitled "Farm Prices and the Value of Gold," and was written by Dr. John R. Commons, a professor in the University of Wisconsin. Among other things with which it deals is the Federal Reserve System and how it functions to influence prices. We would advise those of our readers who enjoy reading an article which causes them to think, in fact, we suggest that all of our readers write to the Stable Money Association at 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. These people are distributing Dr. Commons' article in pamphlet form. As this article and Dr. Commons' deductions are apt to be quoted and commented on many times during the next few months it is worth while to read the original publication and compare your own opinions with those of the speakers you hear and the writers whose articles you peruse.

Wanted—A Spokesman

THIS generation is curiously deficient in great leaders, though at no time has there been more need for men of commanding influence, iron resolution, and forgetfulness of self. There are always enough partisans bosses and loud-voiced demagogues. We are turning out vast supplies of produce of all kinds, produce that keeps the wheels of industry turning, that sends fleets or ships overseas and makes wealth for many; but we are not turning out great men. We have men who can lead a faction, engineer an industrial undertaking, or if necessary, fight a battle; but what we need is one who can represent all the people and secure for them their rights under the Constitution.—*The Tenant Farmer*.

The world needs to pause once in a while. Once in a while a pause is progress. And occasionally rushing headlong is not progress.

If a husband must choose, it's better to be under a thumb than in front of a trigger finger.

The mosquito and the fly are twin pests of the rural home. Swat 'em!

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Salads

SALADS should form a part of the menu all the year round, but they have a special place on it during the summer months, when less meat should be eaten and more fruits and vegetables. As a rule we eat too much bread, meat and potatoes, possibly because they are easy to prepare, and by far too much pie and cake—for most Americans have a sweet tooth. In many families a salad is looked upon as a company dish instead of being a part of every day's menu. The fruits and vegetables so used contain the mineral salts, phosphates, calcium, iron, acids and vitamins so necessary to physical welfare, and supply the needed "roughage" which means much to the alimentary tract. Even when fish or cold meats form the basis of a salad, a certain amount of raw vegetables is used.

Most delicious dishes may be made from cold leftovers when combined with a good salad dressing, and certain appetizing vegetables such as celery, onion or cucumber. In making such dishes there are one or two prime considerations which should be observed if success is to be obtained. All vegetables used should be cold, crisp and dry, juicy fruits should be strained, and all foods should be cut with a sharp knife or scissors—not mangled. Salads should be served as soon as possible after being made ready, and should be chilled when served. A substantial salad may be used as the main dish of a summer meal, while lighter ones should be used as a course. In the latter case, it is well to consider the other courses in deciding what to serve as a salad. Never repeat a vegetable used in a previous course, or a fruit which may follow in the dessert. Heavy meats, such as pork, veal, beef, game or rich fish, should be followed by a simple vegetable or fruit salad, made with a dressing without oil. Light meats, such as chicken, lamb, sweet breads, tongue or dry fish may be followed by a more elaborate salad, using a dressing in which there is a small amount of oil. Hard boiled eggs combine well with fowl, fish or vegetables, while cheese goes well with all sorts of nuts, and with some fruits and vegetables, but none of these should be used in a salad with heavy meats. Crisp saltines make a good accompaniment for a plain salad and are especially good if buttered or covered with grated cheese and slightly browned in the oven. A sweetened cracker or wafer may be served with a sweet salad and sandwiches go well with the salad that is served as the main dish of the meal. Since the salad—more than any other food—should appeal to the eye, a sprig of parsley, a dash of paprika, or a touch of pimento across the top should not be forgotten. If one wishes to avoid a last minute preparation, a salad made with gelatine may be used, the directions for which come with the packages of gelatine.

POPULAR PERFECTION SALAD

One envelope gelatine, ½ cup cold water, ½ cup mild vinegar, one pint boiling water, one teaspoonful

salt, one cup finely cut cabbage, juice of one large lemon, half cup sugar, two cups chopped celery, one ripe pimento, cut fine. Soak gelatine in cold water, five minutes, add vinegar, lemon juice, boiling water, sugar and salt. Strain. When beginning to set, the other ingredients should be added, and the hardening mixture should be turned into a mold to chill. It may be served sliced on lettuce leaves, or diced piled up in red or green pepper cases. A serving of mayonnaise dressing should accompany each portion.

BEET AND STRINGBEAN SALAD

For this purpose, medium sized beets are best, and they should be well washed and cooked in the usual way. When done, remove the skins and centers, leaving a wall about half an inch thick. Marinate with French dressing and set aside in a cool place. Remove tips and strings from tender string beans, and cook till tender with a ham bone or a strip or two of bacon. Drain, chill and cut diagonally. Mix with half their measure of thinly sliced small green onions, and add the pulp removed from the beets, cut fine. Moisten with a good salad dressing, chill, and fill beet cups, serve on a bed of lettuce leaves, and garnish with radishes cut in tulip fashion.

FRUIT SALAD

A good fruit salad to be used when entertaining a large number may be made from one pineapple, one pint strawberries, four bananas, one quart grated coconut, six oranges and sugar. Peel and slice the pineapple and cut the slices into thin strips. Wash and hull the strawberries and cut into halves. Peel the oranges and divide into natural divisions, cutting them in halves. Sprinkle all these ingredients with sugar and put them on ice. When ready to serve, sprinkle the bottom of a deep salad bowl with the grated coconut, then put in the pineapple, then more coconut and then the strawberries, oranges and bananas with a layer of coconut between each, and on top. Pour over the juices drained from the various fruits, serve in punch cups and garnish with a whole strawberry. This quantity will serve ten persons.

A MARSHMALLOW SALAD

that is nice for young people's social affairs is made from one pound marshmallows, cut in four pieces and rolled in powdered sugar to prevent sticking, six oranges, one large bottle maraschino cherries, one cup English walnut meats, one pound white grapes, one can pineapple and one lemon. The oranges and pineapple should be cut in pieces about the same size as the marshmallows, the grapes and cherries in halves, the former, of course, being seeded. Then the juice of the lemon should be squeezed over the entire mixture and it should be placed on ice for about twenty-four hours. Just before it is served, the walnut meats, coarsely chopped, should be added and a good salad dressing, and it should be served on a bed of lettuce leaves. This

amount also serves about ten people. A maraschino cherry on top makes an attractive garnish.

CABBAGE

In considering salads, our lowly friend, the cabbage-head should not be overlooked. Shredded, it may be used as the base for lobster, shrimp or crab salad, and even served by itself, it is no mean addition to the menu, if prepared with a good oil dressing. The addition of shredded pineapple—one tablespoonful to a cup of the cabbage puts this into the class of company dishes, while celery, chopped nuts or pimentos all make a great addition. Buying the commercial salad dressing may seem like an extravagance to the housewife who has all the "makings" in her own kitchen, but personally, it seems as though here is one place where the factory outdoes the amateur, and where one considers the food value, the oil, etc., in the factory made product, one may be tempted to wonder if the extravagance is so great. It certainly is not if olive oil is used in the home made product. Of course, any one can make a dressing—the ordinary boiled dressing that has done so much to bring salads into disrepute especially with men, but it takes an artist to produce a perfect product. Sometime try using the same base for a salad, but using two kinds of dressing and the outcome will not long be in doubt, save in very rare instances.

Some Cheese Dishes

ACLOSE second to eggs in convenience, cheese may be relied upon to supply many appetizing dishes. Of these none is more desirable than the good old

WELSH RAREBIT

Melt one tablespoon of butter and stir in one teaspoon of corn starch, stirring until smooth and well mixed, then add half a cup of cream gradually, and cook for about two minutes, then add half a pound mild cheese, grated, stirring until all the cheese is melted, then season with one-fourth teaspoon each of salt and pepper and one tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce. Serve on bread which has been toasted on only one side, pouring the mixture over the untoasted side—or serve on saltines.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

The ingredients for this dish are two tablespoons of flour, one tablespoon butter, half a cup of milk, quarter cup of grated cheese, three eggs, half a teaspoon salt and a few grains of paprika. Melt the butter, add the flour and cook one minute, add the milk, gradually, the seasoning and the cheese. Beat the eggs separately and add the yolks when the mixture is first removed from the fire. Let it cool slightly and fold in the whites which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake for twenty minutes in a slow oven.

SPAGHETTI AND CHEESE

For this one needs half a pound of spaghetti, half a can tomatoes, two large onions, two large peppers, the two latter chopped fine. Boil the spaghetti in salted water until tender. Mix the tomatoes, onions and peppers and boil half an hour and then strain through a

sieve. Remove the spaghetti from the hot water, plunge it into cold water for a minute, drain and add the tomato mixture and one tablespoon of melted butter. Add gradually half a pound of grated cheese, stirring well until the mixture is smooth, when it is ready to serve at once.

CHEESE STRAWS

Roll out pie crust very thin, sprinkle with grated cheese and a dust of cayenne pepper, fold, roll out and sprinkle again with cheese, fold again and roll as thin as possible, cut in fine strips and bake in a moderate oven.

CHEESE CELERY STICKS

Grate half a pound of cheese and mix with one tablespoon of butter, one tablespoon of olive oil, half a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce and a little paprika. Take good sized sticks of celery, wash and dry, and fill with the cheese mixture. These may be served with any sort of meal, going well with a salad, or with a heavy meat course.

The Country Girl's Creed

By JESSIE FIELDS

I AM glad I live in the country. I love its beauty and its spirit. I rejoice in the things I can do as a country girl for my home and neighborhood. I believe I can share in the beauty around me, in the fragrance of the orchards in spring, in the bending wheat at harvest time, in the morning songs of birds, and in the glow of the sunset on the far horizon. I want to express this beauty in my own life as naturally and happily as the wild rose blooms by the roadside.

I believe I can have a part in the courageous spirit of the country. This spirit has entered into the brook in our pasture. . . . It dwells in the tender plants as they burst the seed-cases that imprison them and push through the dark earth to the light. It sounds in the notes of the meadow lark. With this courageous spirit I too can face the hard things of life with gladness.

I believe there is much I can do in my country home. Through studying the best way to do my everyday work I can find joy in common tasks done well.

I believe my love and loyalty for my country home should reach out in service to that larger home that we call our neighborhood. I would join with the people who live there in true friendliness. I would wholeheartedly give my best to further all that is being done for a better community. I would have all that I think and do help to unite country people near and far in that great *Kingdom of Love for Neighbors* which the Master established—He who knew and cared for country ways and country folks.

Bobby—"Daddy. A boy at school told me that I looked just like you!"

The Dad—"That so? And what did you say?"

Bobby—"Nothin.' He was bigger'n me."

A man doesn't do his courting all to himself because he is ashamed of it, but because he wants it all to himself.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JUNE 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Prescott Proves a Poor Prophet

LOWDEN'S DEFEAT AT KANSAS CITY SAD NEWS TO "HOLSTEIN WORLD" EDITOR

IT IS rumored that when the result of the voting at the Republican National Convention came in over the radio on the night of June 14th, at the office of the *Holstein World*, a deep, sad sense of lost prestige settled over the countenance of the *World's* Editorial Staff.

It is said that even the expressionless face of the fellow who conducts the "garbage"—or rather "roughage"—column of the *World* took on an air of sadness that even the latest jokes of the "Two Black Crows" could not dispel.

Thoughts of how they had tried to fool the plain people with editorial piffle and heavy rhetorical platitudes about the great popularity of their chosen ideal came to haunt them even in the hour of sore defeat.

A realizing sense of having lost all chance of ever becoming "Minister to Dahomey" under the administration of Frank O. Lowden brought added sorrow to the little coterie of faithful gathered to hear the glad tidings.

Poor Bill looked for a bundle of shavings with which to "bed down for the night" the plaster paris model of the "Ideal Holstein Cow" which stands on the desk of the little editor.

Frank, poor Frank—looked at a life-size photograph of the *Holstein World's* defeated candidate for the Presidency, which was hanging on the wall of the editorial sanctum, reflected upon "how are the mighty fallen" and sighed in the words of Shakespeare: "Alas, poor Yorick."

Maurice tried to cheer his colleagues with that Platonian philosophy of which he is said to be the proud

possessor, and calmly remarked with a sigh: "Well, boys, it might have been worse."

At this juncture, Bill began quoting Cardinal Wolsey's Farewell Address to the Senate. His associates, unable to further endure the grief which invariably falls to the lot of "false prophets," sternly reminded him of his lowly position on the editorial staff, sent a telegram of condolence to the deceased, and went home to soliloquize upon the uncertainty of politics, the fickleness of fortune and the foolishness of making political predictions.

As Barney Kelly used to say: "Ain't it awful!"

"Lowden Gets Angry, Soaks Reporter on the Jaw"

PERPETUAL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY SAYS: "DAMN," AND DENOUNCES "STEAM ROLLER TACTICS" AT KANSAS CITY CONVENTION

NEWSPAPER reports coming from the Republican National Convention at Kansas City would seem to prove very conclusively that the people have made no mistake in once more "passing up" Frank O. Lowden, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, as an "undesirable candidate" for President of the United States.

Lowden is evidently a very poor loser. As a matter of fact, very few people have ever taken his candidacy seriously. Perpetual office seekers are rarely popular with the electorate.

Dignity is one of the very first qualifications of a man who aspires to spend four years in the White House at Washington, and resorting to a fist fight with a poor reporter trying to do his duty as the paper's representative, adds one more reason to the other 999, disqualifying Lowden for the high office which he has so persistently sought for many years.

And then another report says: "Lowden denounces 'steam roller tactics.'" Well, that's too bad. And these bad reports about Mr. Lowden, coming out of the convention, lead us to wonder.

We wonder what Mr. Lowden would say about the "steam roller tactics" that it is claimed has been in operation in the old Holstein-Friesian Association ever since he became President in 1921, and which has been so effectually used at every annual convention since that time.

We wonder who was in charge of this "steam roller" at the Special Meeting at St. Paul in October, 1921, when thousands of the rank and file in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were disfranchised, bowled over, flattened out, and cast into the discard when "steam roller" methods deprived them of the most valuable right they possessed as members of that Association. Would he blame Jimmy Reynolds?

We wonder if Mr. Lowden ever stops to think that "chickens sometimes come home to roost."

We wonder what Mr. Lowden would say if we should ask: "Did you have any regard for the protest that came from those thousands of plain breeders and dairymen because of the steam roller action taken at that special meeting in October, 1921?"

You know, it was the votes of these plain breeders

and dairymen who elected you, Mr. Lowden. Were you not false to the trust reposed in you? Didn't you turn a deaf ear to their entreaties and treat with contempt their protest against "steam roller" methods? Isn't it true that instead of heeding their cries you listened to the siren song of personal ambition chanted to the accompaniment of political intrigue?

Yes, it's true. "You can't fool (even a small) part of the people all the time," and the Kansas City Convention probably marks the passing of Frank O. Lowden as a perpetual candidate for President of the United States. The popularity of Mr. Lowden with the plain people is shown by the votes he received at the Kansas City Convention in his unsuccessful attempt, for the third time, to secure the Republican nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people. The power of the *Holstein World* to mould public sentiment is also again established as being worthless.

We tender our condolence to the editorial staff of the *Holstein World* and extend our congratulations to the people of America. As future generations list their Presidential possibilities, they can safely place after the name of Frank O. Lowden that simple but expressive word: "Exit."

A. J. C. C. Has Good Year

IN STRIKING contrast to the record of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America during the recently ended year, was the showing made by the American Jersey Cattle Club during the same period. The officer's reports of the Old Association show a falling off in registrations and also of transfers, while the American Jersey Cattle Club report shows that their registrations increased 20.13% and transfers 20% over the previous fiscal year. The management of the American Jersey Cattle Club is evidently more efficient than is the management of the Old Association. Just how much the Old Association ran behind last year it would be difficult to tell without employing certified accountants and taking an inventory of all the Association's property. The Finance Committee admits a loss of \$31,873.48. The auditor puts the figures above \$36,000, but careful checking indicates that the Association is about \$75,000 worse off this year than it was a year ago. On the other hand, the American Jersey Cattle Club shows an increase of net income with expenditures nearly \$20,000 less than the income. Evidently the Jersey breeders have not allowed outsiders to gain control of their organization, nor have they dabbled in National Politics.

During the past two years, representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN have visited many districts, talked with many breeders and have not confined their inquiries to owners of black-and-white cattle, yet we scarcely ever find a place where Holstein breeders intimate that they fear the competition of the Channel Island breeds. Still rarer is it to find a black-and-white breeder intimate in any way that he is losing any of his market to the Jerseyman or the Jersey cow. So it is all the more thought compelling that 1927 for the American Jersey Cattle Club was much more prosperous than it was for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which, handicapped by extravagant, in-

efficient management, is losing ground to its younger and more vigorous rival the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., which is a farmer organization, managed by farmers in the interests of men who milk and care for their own cows, basing the value upon their ability to produce milk and butterfat at a profit.

Holstein Men Discuss Veto

EXPRES SELVES FREELY IN OPPOSITION

EVEN the fact that President Coolidge is to spend his summer vacation in Wisconsin, the seat of the dairy industry, failed to still hostile criticism of his recent McNary-Haugen farm bill veto at the opening session of the Holstein-Friesian Association's convention here Tuesday.

Although no formal resolution of protest has been passed, members of the cattle breeders' organization expressed themselves freely as opposed to the president's inaction regarding farm relief.

Declaring that his views represented those of the majority of dairymen throughout the country, Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Pa., Vice-President of the Association, issued a statement which said in part:

"For seven years the administration has admitted the inequalities between agriculture and industry. It has been in every presidential message, Republican platform and department of agriculture report. Yet for three years the President has turned down the McNary-Haugen bill. This legislation may have all the faults its opponents have charged, but what have the opponents or the administration offered in its place? Nothing. They have not presented a constructive idea to remedy the situation that they admit exists."

Most of the other members of the association present at the opening meeting expressed themselves similarly to Dr. Thompson, although a few were doubtful whether farm relief ever could be obtained through legislation.—*The Freeman, Waukesha, Wis., June 7, 1928.*

The Doctor mentioned above is one of the "Play Breeders" who manages his mother-in-law's estate and who is a member of the Lowden Holstein Cabinet.

Not a Pleasant Look for Frank

THE most complete and concise summing up of Frank O. Lowden that we have seen was by the editor of the *Sioux City Livestock Record*. It consisted only of one paragraph which appeared in the form of an editorial in his paper and was as follows: "There is this to be said of this man, Lowden: No man who favors a safe and sane livestock market system, run by experienced and practical market men, can afford to give Lowden so much as a pleasant look."

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick went to Kansas City as Jack the Giant Killer, Secretary Hoover being picked for the giant, but she decided not to kill him after all. Soon you will hear her telling the world what a wonderful man Hoover is.—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Neat, Complete and Durable



Additional Sheets in Lots of 50, \$1.00

*Every owner of dairy cattle, purebred or grade,
should have one.*

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Accreditation Crazy

FARM papers are full of items about accredited cows, accredited chickens, accredited seed and accredited nursery stock and we do not know how many other accredited things. Now from Missouri comes a suggestion that we have Accredited Coöperatives. The plan is to have the Missouri Agricultural College give special recognition to livestock shipping associations in that state whose operations are so conducted as to gain the approval of the college authorities.

No one exceeds the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in the wish to have all livestock operations conducted on the highest possible business plane. But in our opinion the college would, if the plan is adopted, be usurping the functions of the state. Our agricultural colleges are supposed to be institutions of research and teaching and not administrators of the law. This function belongs to the properly constituted and authorized state departments which are supervised by duly appointed executives who are in turn responsible to the state legislatures.

Choosing a Bull

By W. E. WINTERMEYER

WHEN selecting a dairy bull, every breeder and dairyman should take into consideration the ability of the animal to increase the production of his herd. The surest way of selecting a bull that can do this is to choose one that has already demonstrated his ability to increase production when mated

with cows of equal or higher production than the cows in the herd in which he is to be used. In a few years, when his daughters begin producing, such a bull will greatly increase the income from the herd.

In one district a purebred dairy bull was mated with cows that averaged 489 pounds of butterfat a year. Six of his daughters averaged 675 pounds of butterfat a year. This was an average increase of 186 pounds, or of 1,116 pounds for the six daughters. At 40 cents a pound for butterfat the total value of this increase is \$446.40. This means that with the same number of cows, and with no great cost except slightly more feed, these six daughters return a yearly income of \$446.40 more than their dams.

If the dairyman selects a bull that does not have the ability to increase the production of his herd, succeeding generations of heifers may be such poor producers as to reduce the income so greatly that discouragement and even failure may result. A purebred bull of the same breed and in the same district as the bull mentioned above was mated with cows that averaged 499 pounds of butterfat a year. Ten of his daughters averaged 280 pounds of butterfat a year. This was an average decrease of 219 pounds, or 2,190 pounds for the ten daughters. At 40 cents a pound for butterfat the yearly loss amounts to \$876.

It is a comparatively simple matter to increase the production of dairy herds through the use of purebred bulls when the herd average is 300 pounds of butterfat or less a year per cow. As production increases from 300 to 400 pounds of butterfat it becomes more and more difficult to find bulls that will increase production; and when the herd average is above 400 pounds of butterfat per cow, only about one-half of the bulls studied by the Bureau of Dairy Industry were able to increase the production of their daughters over that of the dams of the daughters.

A study of 200 purebred dairy bulls each having five or more daughters whose yearly milk and butterfat records could be compared with the yearly milk and butterfat records of their dams showed that of nine bulls which were used in the herds where the dams averaged yearly 200 pounds or less of butterfat, every one increased the production of the daughter over that of the dams of the daughters. Out of 49 bulls which were used in herds that averaged 200 and 300 pounds of butterfat, 44 increased and five decreased production. Of the 85 bulls used that averaged from 300 to 400 pounds of butterfat, 57 increased and 28 decreased production. Out of 57 bulls used in herds that averaged 400 pounds of butterfat or over, 28 increased and 29 decreased production.

These figures show that it is only the best class of purebred bulls that are capable of materially increasing production in high-producing dairy herds. There is little hope, then, for herds in which grade and scrub sires are used. Since only one-fourth of the dairy bulls are purebred, the first great forward movement in dairy-herd improvement is the elimination of the scrub and grade sire. The second step is the elimination of all inferior purebred sires. And the third and final step is the general use of good, proved bulls, that is, bulls that have already demonstrated their ability to increase the production of a high-producing dairy herd.

ACCREDITED HEIFERS

\$170 for the Pair

1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY BETTA GLISTA--Born September 30, 1927.

2. MAPLE GROVE PONTIAC BETTI 2d -- Born October 8, 1927.

Backed by the noted, big producing Glista strain, the blood that made Cornell University famous in Holstein history.

This is a very nice pair in every way, more white than black. Priced away down and bound to please.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa., R 4.

Accredited Herd

F. JONES, Manager

April Prices for the New York Milk Shed

THE following net cash prices have been announced for three per cent milk for April, 1928: Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, net, \$1.95; gross, \$2.11. Sheffield Farms Producers' Association, \$2.185; Model Dairy Company, \$2.18; Meridale Dairies, \$2.18; Eagle Dairy Company, \$2.055; Callicoon Coöperative Association, \$2.20; Queensboro Dairy Company, \$1.90.

The pool figures are as follows:

Class 1	1,127,766.86	X \$2.70	= \$3,044,970.52
Class 2A	436,711.24	X 1.86	= 812,282.90
Class 2B	103,941.68	X 2.11	= 219,316.94
Class 3	335,434.36	X 2.00	= 670,868.72
Class 4A	174,836.86	X 1.51	= 264,003.65
Class 4B	89,229.60	X 1.47	= 131,167.51

2,267,920.60 \$5,142,610.24
2,267,920.60 X \$2.11 = 4,785,312.46

Unaccounted for \$357,297.78

—The Rural New Yorker.

Iodized Cow's Milk

GRUMME (*Schweizer Med. Woch.*, December, 1927) has demonstrated that colloidal iodine increases the secretion of milk in cows when given in medicinal doses. Large doses check milk secretion, but, unlike potassium iodide, do not produce iodism. The author also determined that colloidal iodine is excreted with the milk when fed in suitable quantities and thus prevents goiter in infants and children nourished with milk of the iodine-treated cows.

The significance of this research is the feasibility of preventing goiter in the goiter belts by supplementing the feed of cows with suitable amounts of iodine.—*North American Veterinarian.*

The Feeding Problem

FEED prices are again slightly higher although the influence of pasture which in the eastern states has been benefited by the heavy rains, has induced some declines in wheat feeds and oil meal. Although the output of corn feed continue heavy, dairy rations are higher than they were a year ago.

When pasture grass is plentiful a relatively low protein grain mixture is advisable but later when the grass is short and hard to get a higher protein content is needed to furnish a balanced ration.

The *New York News Letter* recommends as mixtures for use with good pasture, 700 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds hominy or corn and 300 pounds cottonseed meal. Or 700 pounds wheat bran, 300 pounds middlings, 800 pounds hominy or corn, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, 100 pounds linseed oil meal.

Hot dry weather may so affect the pasture that unless the cows receive a well formulated mixture of concentrates they will decline both in production and also in weight.

This condition should be prevented by giving a grain mixture containing 17-18% digestible or 20% total

protein. A good one is 100 pounds middlings, 200 pounds hominy or corn, 300 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, 100 pounds gluten feed and 200 pounds linseed oil meal. Another that is highly recommended is composed of 300 pounds hominy, 300 pounds wheat bran, 200 pounds middlings, 100 pounds gluten meal, 100 pounds cottonseed meal.

Minerals are more readily assimilated when the animals have free access to sunshine and are eating succulent food. Therefore, the use of mineral supplements is advisable when the herd is on pasture. Equal parts of salt, steamed bone meal and finely ground limestone have been recommended at the rate of 60 pounds of the mixture to each ton of feed.

Regardless of the summer price of milk, it pays to keep the dairy herd in good condition during the summer months.

Farming will always be as it should be—a mode of life quite as much as an independent commercial business. Here the farmer lives at a fraction of the cost of his city brother. His home is readily maintained and much of his living is raised on the land at a minimum cost. The conveniences of transportation, electrical power, the radio and schools for his children, all give added value to the land.—*Chancellor Burnett, Nebraska University.*

Chemists are working on a process that promises to produce milk direct from the grass. When that is a success the farmer need cow-tow no more.

I Desire to Announce

to my former customers that I am not out of the Holstein Business and still have a few select 4% naturally hornless purebred Holsteins—that I can furnish one of my old customers with a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family that Peter Small thought good enough to cross with his famous Ona family.

If you want a bull calf of 4% naturally hornless breeding to de-horn your dairy cows—Let me hear from you!

George E. Stevenson

Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Grain and Hay Can Be Fed Early

UNDER normal conditions a calf will begin to nibble at hay when about two weeks old. At first the amount consumed will be very small; later a great deal more will be required. It is extremely important to the welfare of the calf that it receive all the hay it will consume at all times. Calves raised on milk and grains alone do not thrive; they become rough haired and appear unthrifty. Some have a characteristic form of convulsions or fits, and may die if roughage is not provided. Therefore, the calf should be encouraged to eat hay. Good clover hay is probably best for calves; alfalfa must be placed second because of its too laxative effect at times. Timothy hay is satisfactory when supplemented by proper grain feeding. It should always be fed to calves suffering from scours or other forms of extreme looseness of the bowels. Ordinarily, no more hay should be fed at one time than will be eaten up clean each day. Calves will consume more hay if it is fed often in small amounts, because they do not like to eat food that has been nosed over.

The calf should be taught to eat grain about the time hay feeding begins. If the calf is in the pen with others it will learn from them. A good way to start is to rub some dry meal on its muzzle after feeding milk. It will taste the grain and soon learn to eat it from the feed box. Grain should never be fed mixed with the milk, as it is sometimes done, because it will be swallowed without being chewed and may cause digestive troubles. The grain should always be ground medium fine and fed dry. At first the calf should be given all the grain

it will consume, but later the amount should be limited. By the time the calf is six weeks old it will eat about half a pound of grain daily; as it grows this amount should be increased but at no time until it is weaned, at about six months of age, is it necessary for the calf to receive more than three pounds a day if the proper amounts of milk and hay are being fed.

The kind of grain first fed is not of great importance. Almost any one or a combination of several of the ordinary farm-grown grains is satisfactory. The rather common belief that linseed oilmeal or other high protein concentrates must form a large part of the grain ration of calves raised on skim milk is not founded upon fact. Skim milk differs from whole milk only in that most of the butterfat has been removed. It contains a proportionately higher percentage of protein than whole milk. Therefore the calf fed skim milk is actually receiving more protein in each pound of milk than if whole milk is fed, and there is no greater need for high protein concentrates in the ration of the skim milk calf than of the one raised on whole milk. What the ration of the skim milk calf needs is something to take the place of the butterfat removed. In most parts of the country, corn is the cheapest source of this fat and should form a considerable part of the ration. The following grain mixtures have been used with good results.

Mixture 1:

300 lbs. cornmeal
100 lbs. ground oats or barley

Mixture 2:

300 lbs. cornmeal
100 lbs. wheat bran

Mixture 3:

300 lbs. cornmeal
100 lbs. barley or oats
100 lbs. wheat bran

A feeding schedule for raising calves on skim milk during the first 180 days, or six months, is given in Table 2.

These grain mixtures are satisfactory only when good clover or alfalfa hay is fed. If timothy or other low-protein hay is used it will be necessary to add 50 to 100 pounds of linseed oilmeal to each of the mixtures given.

TABLE 2.—DAILY FEEDING SCHEDULE FOR FIRST 180 DAYS

Age Days	Whole Milk	Skim milk	Clover or alfalfa hay	Grain Mixtures
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1 to 3	Leave calf with its mother			
3 to 21	8 to 12	.....	All hay and grain it will eat	
21 to 28	12 to 1	1 to 12	All hay and grain it will eat	
28 to 60	.....	12 to 14	All hay and grain it will eat	
60 to 120	.....	14 to 16	All hay it will eat	1.5 to 2
120 to 180	.....	16 to 18	All hay it will eat	2 to 3

—Univ. of Minn.

The girl (to seaside acquaintance)—Please don't take hold of my arm. Whatever should I say to mother if she saw us?

The Fellow—O, you could say I was your brother!

Flappers would like to find a stocking which does not choose to run.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Milk Houses

IN ORDER that milk may be placed on the table in the best possible condition it must be cooled as soon as possible after milking and then kept cool until it reaches the table. Milk is probably more susceptible to contamination than any other food product. It absorbs disagreeable or objectionable odors and then, being an almost ideal food, it is a medium in which bacteria rapidly grow and multiply.

A small milk house separated from the barn is necessary so that milk will not be tainted by stable odors. Many distributing companies require that their producers build such a house. Concrete construction, either monolithic or block, makes an ideal milk house. Such a structure should be conveniently located, which in most cases will be somewhere between the barn and the house, and near a supply of water and the icehouse, if there is one.

Milk houses are purposely made small so they will not provide a storage place for tools and implements of various kinds which would soon clutter up the place and make it unsanitary. The milk house should be used for handling and caring for milk only.

Synthetic Sunlight

AND now science has evolved "synthetic sunlight." And what's more, it has found a way to bottle it and keep it cool!

The new light was discovered and has been perfected in Los Angeles by Willard Tracy, local scientist and graduate of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, and Curt Greiner, German scientist. The light is gold in color, and more closely resembles sunlight than any other artificial light known to science. It is called neogold, which means "new gold." It is remarkable for its brilliancy, and can be seen at great distances. It is capable of penetrating fog, and is said to be very economical in operation.

This new light is produced in luminous tube form, similar to the red and blue neon tubes now used so successfully in advertising signs. Its inventors have succeeded in synthetically producing sunlight in somewhat the same way that the sun itself produces light. At the same time, by a very ingenious method the two scientists have been able to control this light and to keep it cool.

The lamp is in the form of a tube, which is composed of a specially made glass. This tube is first evacuated, and a combination of chemical gases is introduced. When excited by a high voltage electric current those gases become luminous and create a pure gold light.

The tests that have been made have attracted wide attention among scientists on the Pacific Coast.

Milk Pails

DAIRYMEN should be careful in the selection of utensils used in the handling of milk and its products and avoid the use of galvanized containers. The zinc coating on galvanized iron is easily attacked by the acid of the milk and traces of zinc salts are formed which give a metallic taste to the milk.

Tinned pails, cans and other equipment have proven

to be the most desirable for dairy use. Care should be taken to determine that the coating is sufficient to give the utensil long life and that seams are smooth, otherwise they will act as harboring places for dirt and germs.

German silver has been used with little success for milk containers. Certain washing compounds form metallic salts which give a flavor similar to sour milk.

While we are talking about pails may we add that the user of large topped milking pails should discard them for the small necked or hooded type. The saving of milk usually lost when cows kick will offset the objections of one used to the larger opening even if the fact that less dirt and germs are able to enter the milk is not taken into consideration.

By the way, have you heard milkers say that it takes too much time and trouble to wash a cow before milking? And have you observed the same person spend considerable time picking pieces of filth from the udder before proceeding to milk. Whether he does or does not pick off the larger particles, considerable filth will enter the milk and dirty milk is not really clean even if carefully strained. The only way to produce quality milk that will keep sweet is to produce it in a sanitary manner and keep it that way until consumed. L. L.

Stock Wanted

A NEW YORK representative of a Peruvian firm called at the office of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and is desirous of locating ten or twelve bred heifers from 15 to 20 months old. These heifers are to be shipped to Peru. They must be well grown, free from disease and evenly marked.

There is an increasing demand for purebred Holsteins of the desired quality. It is evident that there is no better way to keep in touch with the market than through the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Well Done

VISITORS who enter Craig County, Virginia, by any of its highways are greeted by large signs bearing the announcement "Craig County. Purebred Bulls Used Exclusively." It is believed that these are the first signs of this kind to be erected anywhere in the country and they "tell the world" what has been accomplished by the dairymen and cattle breeders of Craig County.

Speaking of Minnesota, over the radio, Gov. Christianson said: "Eighty per cent of Minnesota farmers are engaged in dairying and the remaining twenty per cent are adjusting themselves to the dairy industry. Minnesota leads the world in the mining of iron ore, but the dairy cows, in a recent year, produced as much wealth in twelve weeks as the iron mines did in twelve months. In fact, the dairy cows of Minnesota produced as much wealth in sixteen months as all the iron mines in the United States did in 1923, which was a prosperous year in the iron and steel industry."

The calf is the dearest little cowslip of them all.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

June 26—Jersey Shore, Pa., Lochabar Farms Dispersal Sale, R. Austin Backus, sales manager.
July 16—Waterloo, Iowa, Forum Holstein Farms Dispersal.
July 18-19—Hamlin, Minn., National Ormsby Sale.
September 17—New Paris, Ohio, Roy E. Smelker Consignment Sale.
October 2-3—Earlville, N. Y., Thirteenth Earlville Sale.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.

DISPERSAL OF THE LOCHABAR HERD

In order to settle the estate of the late owner W. L. Barclay, the Lochabar herd of fifty-five Holstein purebreds will be sold, Tuesday, June 26, on the farm four miles east of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. The Lochabar herd is fully accredited, in fact this herd has never had a reactor.

The Lochabar herd has an enviable record for producing ability. In association work cows in this herd have exceeded 17,000 lb. of milk in a year and have produced 105 lb. milk in a day.

Perhaps the best description that can be given of the herd was made by the sale manager, R. Austin Backus, and is as follows: "This is a herd of more than ordinary note; practically every animal being by a 1,000 lb. sire; and the sale is held to settle the estate of the late W. L. Barclay, a wealthy lumber merchant. Two sons of 1,000 lb. cows will be sold; two daughters of Dutchland Colantha Hark; nine daughters of Forest City Pontiac Caddy DeKol, whose dam, Caddy Mutual DeKol, is a 1,100 lb. cow; and a daughter of King Ona Kismet Fayne, a son of a 37 lb. four-year-old that twice made over 1,000 lb. and was sired by the great King Ona; also six daughters of King Gemima Segis whose dam made 1,175 lb. of butter and gave 26,000 lb. of milk. His three direct dams averaged over 1,200 lb. of butter in a year."

Lochabar Farm is situated in the Susquehanna valley. This valley is the home of many good Holstein herds, in fact, we do not know of another river valley in which so many good Holsteins can be found. It takes in many of the best herds of New York State and a large proportion of the best Pennsylvania herds. Lochabar Farm is on a good state road and is located, four miles east of Jersey Shore and less than twenty miles from Williamsport which makes it readily accessible to a large circle of dairymen who, our investigations show, are thinking of increasing their present herds.

KRALL HAS PRODUCING HERD

The Kralltown Holstein Bull Company has for its president Frank L. Krall, who is one of the oldest breeders of purebred Holsteins in the community although he has only occupied his present farm for the past five years. On this farm Mr. Krall is at present building a modern dairy barn 50x75 feet with hollow block basement. It will contain 24 stanchions, two cow pens, two calf pens and one bull pen. The Krall herd is enrolled in the Northern York County cow testing association and in March produced 18,996 lb. milk, 659.6 lb. fat from fourteen cows. The high cow was Jewel Colantha Watervale, eight and one-half years old. She was fresh December 19th, and produced 2068 lb. milk and 70.3 lb. fat.

The third cow was Gorter Korndyke Dolly, ten and one-half year old, fresh December 13. She produced 1879 lb. milk and 60.1 lb. fat in a month. In 121 days she has to her credit 7337 lb. milk, 232.9 lb. fat. These cows received only dry feed, no ensilage.

In April, fifteen cows produced 18,954 lb. milk, 645 lb. fat. Returns from the creamery company for the month was for over 16,000 lb. milk. Six of the

fifteen were heifers. The high cow was Princess Beauty Colantha, with 2136 lb. milk, 74.8 lb. fat. She was fresh March 8th.

The other members of the Bull Company which is really a partnership, are D. D. Hoover and H. W. Harbold, of Wellsville, George W. Nell and L. V. Strayher of East Berlin, Pa. The bull they own is a son of Count Veeman Segis Piebe 19th, and the two-year-old Lakefield Piebe May Girl.—L. L.

Editor—"Before I engage you, you will have to pass an intelligence test."

Girl Candidate—"Intelligence test? Why, the advertisement said you wanted a stenographer."

First Steno—"Is the editor a hard-boiled guy?"

Second Steno—"Is he? Say, he's so grouchy that he gets sore if you put a period upside down."

THE MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs, and Spider Lice. Comfortable Hens lay more Eggs. Try it for 30 days Free. American Mite Eliminator Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.

WELCOME

Recent visitors to the Dairyman offices included P. M. Lantz and Son of Christiana, Pa. The Lantz have a good producing herd and before W. W. Withers of Elizabethtown dispersed his herd they purchased several good ones from him. Mr. Withers accompanied them upon their trip and they told us that they were very much pleased with their purchases from Sunshine herd which are making good and are helping to boom the Holstein industry in Lancaster, the banner farming county of Pennsylvania, although not so much noted for dairying as are some of the less fertile counties in the northern part of the state.

DAIRYMAN WANTS POSITION

Maryland, Virginia or near-by states preferred. Can take full charge of farm or herd. Understands feeding for heavy production, strict sanitation and the production of certified milk. Has splendid record and references. Address

BOX 30, DEPT. F,
Harrisburg Penna.

IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

Close to Hummelstown, Penna., is a 196-acre farm owned by Jacob McCorkel. Mr. McCorkel has a good producing dairy which includes six purebred Holsteins and a yearling bull recently purchased from A. B. Shenk and Sons. The McCorkel farm which is a little back from the state road, is well adapted for a dairy establishment and as the owner is a good judge and a hard worker, we expect to have to tell our readers more about this establishment in the near future.

DAIRY FLOAT WINS AT AMES

About the middle of May there was a celebration at Iowa State College. One of the features was a parade in which floats manned by students of the various departments competed for a prize. The dairy department won with a float depicting the popularity and health value of milk. On the float was a natural size, model of the Spirit of St. Louis, bearing the words, "The First Thing 'Lindy' asked for was a Glass of Milk." On the back of the float appeared a small sign "Because." The rear of the float consisted of an elaborate display representing the purity and food value of milk, thereby pointing out why the famous airman's first request after his epoch making flight to Paris was for a drink of milk.

DOCTOR AND HOLSTEIN FAN

It is not everyone who cares to buy a ten-year-old cow at public auction, but Dr. Benjamin F. Myers of Chambersburg, Penna., is not afraid to if he thinks he is getting full value for his money. At the recent breeders sale held at Frederick, Maryland, Dr. Myers bid off Pearl Netherland Almont a cow that will be eleven years old next October. When she

was offered it was announced that she had produced 15,208 lb. milk, and 506 lb. fat in a year and that she had been bred to Royce Farm Jewel Burton, a well-bred sire whose daughters are making good. Through both sire and dam Pearl Netherland Almont traces to animals noted in Holstein history. Her sire is a grandson of Sir Korndyke Manor DeKol and Pleasant Valley Kate 2d, daughter of that great old show cow and producer, Pleasant Valley Kate. Pearl also traces through her sire to Pietje 22d's Woodcrest Lad and through her dam to Homestead Girl DeKol Sarcastic Lad, one of the greatest of the old time sires.

Dr. Myers is a brother-in-law to the well-known Pennsylvania breeder, S. R. Miller of Chambersburg and has been interested in Holsteins for a number of years.

LONGHORN CATTLE AND BUFFALO AGAIN NEIGHBORS

Longhorn cattle and buffalo are neighbors in the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve in southwestern Oklahoma. Last year a few longhorn survivors were placed in the forest as a nucleus for a herd of 200 to 300 of these animals designed as a memorial to the part the longhorns played in the life of the early West.

Also at the preserve is one of the representative herds of the American bison or buffalo, which for years competed with the longhorns for the grasses of the prairies. Since 1906 a herd of 12 buffalo, contributed by the New York Zoological Society, has multiplied in the 8,000-acre fenced buffalo range under natural conditions favorable to the buffalo, and the herd limit of 200 has been reached, necessitating disposal of surplus animals. Elk, Virginia or whitetailed deer, antelope, and wild turkeys have also been established.

A description of this national forest and game preserve, just off the press, gives details as to the recreational and economic possibilities of this 61,480-acre park which is administered by the Forest Service. The area is rich in historic interest. It was the scene of many campaigns by Generals Sheridan, McClellan and Scott against the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indians in the 50's. It was later part of the old Indian Territory until that was thrown open to settlement in 1901.

This tract was proclaimed a national Game Preserve by President Roosevelt in 1905. It is readily accessible either from the Ozark Trail or the Meridian Highway.

Miscellaneous Circular 36-M, The Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, may be obtained free by writing to the District Forester, Forest Service, Denver, Colo., or the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It is said in an advertisement that "the man or woman who can smile is a sure winner in business or in love." Much depends on whether he or she smiles at the right time.

Mr. Dairyman

When everything else fails, for your breeding troubles and abortion of cattle, also garget or caked bag

USE ARSINOL

A hypodermic treatment any one can use, only 3 to 6 doses required. Sold in 5 complete treatments \$5.00. Hypodermic Syringes \$4.00 extra. Ask the man who has used Arsinol. We can furnish list.

W. E. THOMPSON, P.H.C.
321 W. Second St.
P. O. Box 175 Downey, Calif.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY ROLLERS AND PULVERIZERS
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

Bill Bohunkus says that the dirty crooks who stole his thermometer can't use it where they're goin', as it only registers 120 degrees.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Big Returns

from a
Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm
S. T. WITMER
Dauphin County Union Deposit, Pa.

BEST BULL MEDICINE

John E. Wrage of Valley Gem Farm, Arlington, Washington, thinks he has solved one of the problems of herdsire management and says, "We try to get our bulls out every day and give them some kind of work on a yoke. They do most of the odd hauling jobs about the farm and when there is nothing else we hitch them to a drag and keep the farm roads in good shape. Exercise is the best medicine for the herd bull."

IN THE BUFFALO VALLEY

C. G. Smith of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, has only ten head of purebred Holsteins but is planning on increasing this number, for his 86-acre farm in the Buffalo valley is both level and rich. In order to house the herd, Mr. Smith is remodeling his dairy barn and is building a big straw shed adjacent to his barnyard. Mr. Smith's cattle are good individuals and his well-bred bull is siring some very nice calves.

MOYER DIVERSIFIES

Homer B. Moyer of Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, is a dairyman who believes that purebred Holsteins are profit makers although dairying is only one of his farm activities. At present he only has three purebreds but this number will be increased in the near future. Mr. Moyer is a grower of market potatoes and in addition has a well-kept orchard. Besides Mr. Moyer the family consists of three boys and two girls, six good reasons why Mr. Moyer believes in intensive and diversified agriculture.

FAIRCHILD HERD GROWING

Roy P. Fairchild owns three farms around Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, and there are registered Holsteins on each farm as well as Duroc hogs. Mr. Fairchild at the present has 32 head of purebred Holsteins and his herd is gradually being increased both by purchases and in the natural way. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild do most of the work on the home farm and recently purchased several good Holsteins from their townsman, L. C. Wilson.

FLIES CAUSE MILK LOSSES

Simple sanitary practices and spraying with fly repellants will reduce to a minimum the losses caused when flies become bad in the summer. Flies breed in manure piles, rotting straw and other unsanitary places. To reduce the number of flies around the barn, the manure should be removed frequently and spread on the field.

Experimental work by Purdue University shows that sprays are effective and have proven profitable, as the increase in milk flow and better condition of the animals more than offsets cost of the treatment. Most of the better known commercial fly sprays give good results. A good fly spray, which can be easily and

cheaply made on the farm is a mixture composed of 1 gallon of used crank-case oil and 1 pint of oil of tar. It is advisable to allow the oil to stand for about 24 hours before using, so that carbon and other solid materials may settle. Tests indicate that it is necessary to use care in spraying the legs and underline of the body as well as the neck, sides and back. Spraying every morning after milking gives best results. The compressed air-tight sprayer is preferable.—*Indiana Farmer's Guide.*

TENNY QUITS FEDERAL EMPLOY

Lloyd S. Tenny, who in December, 1926, was appointed Chief of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has resigned to accept a position with a California fruit growers' organization. Mr. Tenny, who was born at Hilton, New York, has held a number of positions in the federal employ and has had some experience with a Florida concern working along the same lines as his present employment.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF; promising, untested Dam: Granddam and Greatgranddam, 100 lb. milk. Improved Chesterwhites: pigs, boars, broodsows, feeders. Dam farrowed 182, six years. Sumner, Wyalusing, Pa.

WOODPECKER STEALS MILK

Renton, Washington, has a woodpecker with cultivated tastes. Mrs. H. E. Wilson of that town believes in feeding the birds and last winter furnished meat scraps, suet and other food for her feathered friends. For sometime, this spring, however, on going to take in the milk, she found holes in the milk caps and part of the milk gone. She got up early one morning and stationed herself at a window in order to see who had been tampering with her dairy supply. Shortly after the milkman left the bottles, a brown flicker arrived on the porch, carefully drilled a hole through the milk cap and then drank as much of the rich top milk as his bill could reach. Mrs. Wilson recognized the woodpecker as one she had been feeding during the winter months.

LEAF AFTER LEAF

Leaf after leaf drops off, flower after flower,
Some in the chill, some in the warmer hour;
Alive they flourish, and alive they fall,
And Earth, who nourished them, receives them all.
Should we her wiser sons, be less content
To sink into her lap when life is spent?
Walter Savage Landor.

Smith—"Your face is a sight, Gray. Did you cut yourself while shaving?"
"Not exactly. Perhaps I'd better say I shaved myself while cutting."

THE CORN BORER FIGHT

Congress failed to make the necessary appropriations required to carry out the Purnell Corn Borer Control Act but the Federal Department of Agriculture announces that this will not affect the department's regular program of control work or its research program.

FAST HERD INCREASE

Hugh A. Davis, Mansfield, Penna., who owns one of Tioga County's leading herds has four cows that between them produced nine calves for him this year.

One day a cow presented Mr. Davies with twins and another delivered triplets. Their sire is a grandson of O. K. L. and many of the cows in the herd are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs.—*L. L.*

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

COWS AND BANK BOOKS

Dairy cows are the source of 70 per cent of the income of Southeastern Wisconsin farms. The reasons for this intensification of dairying are the climate, which is ideal for the production of high-grade dairy products; good markets, which are close at hand; large acreage of pasture land that yield considerable amounts of cheap feed that can be used to the best advantage by dairy cows; and because of all this, the farmers themselves are fitted, by natural inclination and experience, to excel in dairy herd management.—*University of Wisconsin Press Bulletin.*

EIGHT GOOD COWS

George L. True of Adams Basin, Monroe County, New York, owns a dairy of eight registered Holsteins. That they are producers is shown by the fact that his dairy exceeded all others enrolled in testing association work in New York for four consecutive months, January, February, March and April. In January they averaged 64 lb. fat, in February 58.8 lb., in March 62.5 and in April 63.5 lb. fat from 1,835 lb. milk.

Thomas Addeis Emmett says, "Parliaments and charters are too often the trappings of the slave." Are those who are sent to parliaments and make political charters very anxious to supply the needs of the masses? Do they know these needs, since they do not move among the masses? Politics is a game played by ambitious men who are anxious to get the upper hand of their opponents. Why is there so much distress in the world? Because parliaments are, as a rule, only concerned about national glory, but the idea of promoting peace and cooperation among the nations hardly ever enters their little heads.

OVERSEAS

Estimates of the damage caused by the warble fly in Great Britain is put as upward of a quarter of a million dollars. A Government leaflet recommends a wash prepared by mixing tobacco powder with lime. To prepare this one pound of fresh lime is dissolved in five quarts of water. To this four pounds of tobacco powder is added and the mixture left to stand for 24 hours. It is then strained through muslin or sacking and is applied with a cloth or brush. The quantity is enough for a dozen animals.

Another remedy is one pound of fresh quick lime or hydrated lime of good quality mixed with five quarts of water and two fluid ounces of nicotine sulphate solution poured in. This will not keep and should be made only as required.

The animals should be treated at intervals of two or three weeks.

The well-known hog breeder Sanders Spencer was scheduled to judge at a Bacon Pig competition about the first of June. Many articles written by this well-known hog breeder have appeared from time to time in American farm journals. Mr. Spencer has reached the mature age of 88. He first appeared as a hog breeder in 1863 and established a Shorthorn herd in 1867. He retired just before the breaking out of the world war and it was reported hogs exhibited by him had won more than 2,000 prizes. Hogs from the Spencer herd have gone to all parts of the world.

A representative of the British Government recently announced that 15,000 gallons of milk more were produced in Britain during the government year 1926-27 than was produced during the previous year 1925-26. The period reported is from June to May inclusive and is exclusive of milk fed to calves and pigs but includes milk manufactured into various products both on and off the farm as well as milk consumed in liquid form. As the English gallon weighs ten pounds this would represent 150,000 lb. of the lactic fluid.

At a recent sale held in Warwickshire, England, it was announced that the Neale family had farmed the land for more than 450 years. The last direct male descendant was killed in a motor accident a few years ago and his widowed mother carried on the farm until the sale.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

New crop ready about July 15th. Write for delivered prices. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

OLD FARM AND OLD METHOD

The old farm with old methods was once good enough, but today the same farm must combine with new methods to meet competition. This means up-to-date farm machinery.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.

My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown. R. D. 1.

SMITH-HUGHES SCHOOL UNSATISFACTORY

Abandonment of the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Department at the Goshen High School, Mahoning County, Ohio, was indicated by a vote of a majority of the Board at a recent meeting. The agricultural department of the Goshen school was established six years ago. The first teacher resigned after four years' service to work for the County Farm Bureau. The classes have averaged about 25 but the majority of the students come from Columbiana County.

Under the Smith-Hughes law the state and federal governments pay half of the teacher's salary and the township pays half and takes care of the other necessary expenses.

There has been complaint in some sections because of the fact that under this law the Board has little to say about the size of the salary and cannot control the teaching of other subjects as fully as sometimes desired.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
MADE OF FLUID FROM T.B. TESTED HERDS
For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK IS THE
ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
RANDEL & SMITH 90 WALL ST. N.Y.C.
ROUTE NO. 1 - SEYMOUR, CONN.

BLACK AND WHITES ARE BEST

R. G. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., tester of the Washington and Quincy association says that the eight leading cows under his charge during May were black and white, five being registered Holsteins. Milked three times daily, registered cows of J. A. Gsell were first and second with 2,864 lb. milk, 94.5 lb. fat for the leader and 2,413 lb. milk, 77.2 lb. fat for her stablemate. C. Barnhart had three among the leaders, Elaine being third with 2,052 lb. milk, 69.8 lb. fat, Alice sixth with 1,959 lb. milk, 64.6 lb. fat and Bebe seventh with 1,770 lb. milk and 62 lb. fat.

During the month 324 cows in 23 herds were tested, 35 producing over 40 lb. fat, 20 over 50 lb. while 35 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

HOLSTEINS LEAD VERMONT

Vermont testing work for April was featured by the performance of fourteen Holsteins owned by William Noonan and enrolled in the Second Addison association. These fourteen cows averaged 1,462 lb. milk, 50.5 lb. butterfat.

HOME FARM

Offers for sale yearling bull—two nearest dams average butter, 36 lb., 7 days.

TIMOTHY H. GEHMAN, Mgr.,
Center Valley, Pa.

ROLLING KNOLL HAS HIGH AVERAGE

At the Frederick County Holstein Breeders sale, May 22, 1928, four animals from our herd sold for \$1,070, an average of \$267.50, this being the highest average of any consignment.

Plus Pontiac Abbecker Ormsby Lad, a yearling show son of Plus Abbecker Raymondale, was the highest priced bull and second highest priced animal in the sale. He went to A. S. Bowman of Sunset Hills, Virginia. His sire is the only bull whose two nearest dams average over 1,507 lb. butter in yearly work.

Burke DeKol Abbecker, a show daughter of Plus Abbecker Raymondale, whose two nearest dams average 1,507.5



PLUS PONTIAC ABBECKER ORMSBY LAD

Top priced male in Frederick County Breeders Sale, Consigned by McKendree Walker & Sons, Purchased by A. S. Bowman, Sunset Hills, Virginia.

lb. butter and 29,563 lb. milk in one year, was the highest priced female under eighteen months and is a paternal sister to the high priced bull. She was purchased by W. W. Baker of Union Bridge, Maryland.

Rolling Knoll Sir Inka Ormsby is a four-months-old son of our junior herd sire, who is a son of the famous Sir Inka May. All-American show son of the former U. S. Butter Champion and America's Premier Breeding Cow. This young show bull went to R. W. Tucker, Forest Hill, Maryland. We feel that he will improve both type and production in Mr. Tucker's herd.

Dairy Beaver Dam Ormsby—a granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad (the only bull with twenty-one 1,000 lb. daughters) was perhaps the best show cow in the sale. She was bred to Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May, a show bull whose two nearest dams have year records that average, butter 1,234.9 lb., milk 26,882 lb. She was sold to Bellevue Farms, Virginia.—McKendree Walker and Sons.

SOYBEANS FOR HAY

Soybeans make an excellent hay crop if cut early enough. Soybean hay is about equal to alfalfa in feeding value. The crop has many advantages, the seed is low priced and is easy to plant. Soy beans furnish nitrogen to the soil and will grow on poor land as well as soil of medium fertility. Soy bean hay contains approximately three times the amount of digestible nutrients realized from timothy. Soy beans may be broadcasted but are usually sown in rows especially on light soils.

Your county agent should know the

varieties that are adapted to your vicinity and also if inoculation is needed. The usual amounts sown are a bushel and three-quarter to the acre when the seed is broadcasted. When drilled in rows only 40 lb. per acre is recommended. The total hay crop is usually heavier when broadcasting is the method used.

ADVERTISING GOT RESULTS

A western Michigan editor and a merchant in his town got into an argument regarding the value of advertising. The editor finally offered to run an advertisement in his paper for which the merchant would not have to pay if he was not convinced that it was not only read but also induced action. In his weekly edition the editor inserted a two line notice, reading as follows: "I will pay \$1.00 for every black cat delivered at my store," signing the merchant's name thereto. Within five days more than 100 cats were brought to the store. The story is that the merchant would not speak to the editor for three weeks and then finally came in and contracted for a year's advertising.

BLOAT REMEDY

Bloating in cattle can often be relieved by drenching the animals with a solution of half an ounce of formalin in a quart of water if administered in time, says the Kentucky Experiment Station. When the animal is relieved a second drench composed of a pound of epsom salts and half an ounce of ginger in a pint of tepid water should be administered.

When cattle are first turned on clover or heavy grass feed the change should be gradual. Some dairymen let the cattle graze for twenty or thirty minutes the first day and increase this period for a few days until the digestive organs become accustomed to the change of feed.

A good practice is to feed cattle a little hay or other dry feed before turning them into pasture or meadows. This precaution may save much trouble and even the life of valuable animals.

SERVED HIM RIGHT

"What," he asked, "is three-sevenths of chicken, two-thirds of cat, one-half of goat?"

It was, of course, given up. "We'll," said the gimlet-eyed man, triumphantly, "the answer's Chicago." "Chi" is three-sevenths of chicken; 'ca' is two-thirds of cat, and 'go' is one-half of goat.

Whereupon they threw him out of the place.

The boss was tired of being constantly importuned by one of the workers for the next week's salary, and finally said:

"Mose, you're the limit. Say, what would you do if you had all the money in the world?"

"Well, suh," replied Mose, studiously, "de fust thing Ah'd do would be to pay all mah debts—as fah as it'd go."

JAKE LEAR'S NEW HERDSIRE

J. H. Lear of Carlisle, Penna., has added to his herd the young bull Richard Segis Sadie Vale, bred by Dr. Arthur Bell of Frederick and Baltimore, Maryland. This young bull is a rugged, handsome fellow with a large barrel, well sprung ribs and a square rump. His dam has twice produced over 30 lb. butter in seven days and has a seven-day production record of 32.38 lb. butter, 609.2 lb. milk. In 259 days she is credited with producing 470.12 lb. butter, 9,644 lb. fat. She is from a cow credited with making 29.92 lb. butter in a week as a four-year-old and was sired by a well-bred son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

Mr. Lear's young herdsire was by Glenham King Segis Houwtje whose dam was enrolled in cow testing association work for five years. Although this cow milked from only three quarters, she averaged 458 lb. butter, 11,600 lb. milk, evidence that Houwtje Burke was a real producer.

Mr. Lear has been breeding purebred Holsteins for the past fourteen years. His herd is accredited and has been accredited for a long time. His present herd contains only young animals as the Lears have no children and it was necessary to reduce the stock so that it could be cared for without the employment of much additional help. We expect more to say about Richard Segis Sadie Vale.

A COMING HOLSTEIN BREEDER

Reber L. Groover of Lewisburg, Penna., is comparatively new to the ranks of Holstein breeders although he has been interested in purebred Holsteins for some time. Mr. Groover operates a farm of 101 acres which was, for fourteen years, the home of L. C. Wilson, one of the leading Holstein breeders of Union County. The Groover herd consists of nineteen females of which four are registered in addition to the herd bull Major Hengerveld Nig DeKol. We would have liked to have shown a picture of this handsome bull but at the time of our visit the weather was unfavorable for taking pictures of any kind. He is a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne 3d and the cow Hengerveld Nig DeKol.

Two cows that impressed us in the Groover herd was Mivallon Lottie Creamelle Ormsby and Johanna Butter Girl Pauline. Both of these animals show evidences of being real producers.

Mr. Groover has certainly done his duty for his country. He has been in the service twice, first in the National Guard on the Mexican border and then was eleven months over seas during the late unpleasantness where he served in the artillery. Some of his stories about operating a trench mortar makes one feel that it is a good deal pleasanter operating a farm in the Buffalo valley than it was trying to swat the Kaiser.

"Snortin' bulls kin scare human bein's," sez mellow old Grandma Green, "but they don't fool their own species, especially the females, which delights in cavin' 'em."

POTATOES AND HOLSTEINS

Although dairying is a side issue with J. L. Reitz of Lewisburg, Penna., yet there is a well-bred herd of registered Holsteins on the Reitz farm. It is under the care of Mr. Reno who is well-known to Holstein breeders along the Susquehanna valley. Mr. Reno has been connected with a number of good Holstein herds and although he has a good farm of his own, prefers to be herdsman for someone else. A number of breeders have told us that he is a capital feeder and has considerable skill with cattle especially young stock. What Mr. Reno lacks in height he makes up in ability and although small in stature is not afraid of handling



RENO—HERDSMAN FOR J. L. REITZ, AND A FORMER PET, KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA FAYNE

the largest herd bull as our illustration shows. This was taken some time ago and depicts him with King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne who at that time was owned by Murray Miller of Milton, Pa., proprietor of the Sunny Lawn Stock Farm. This cut was made from an actual photograph and is not exaggerated in any manner.

Mr. Reitz is known as the potato king of Lewisburg and his extensive potato warehouses are known to everyone interested in agriculture in that vicinity. Not far from his house is an extensive under ground storage which is large enough for a team to drive through even when attached to a full sized hay wagon. It will pay any of our readers who are at all interested to visit the Reitz farm and meet the genial proprietor.

A MATTER OF JUDGMENT

A Minnesota farmer, backing his flivver out of the barn recently, knocked down his windmill and nearly killed himself and two of his children in the procedure.

When the Missouri mule found himself encumbered with an erratic driver he wasted no time in knocking down windmills or other innocent landmarks but generally located the cause of his trouble and proceeded to eradicate it with his sturdy heels.

Ultimately, if not immediately, he either changed his driver's methods or his physical arrangement.

The automobile, unfortunately, accepts the dictates of any type of driver and generally vents its spite on innocent bystanders or the offending scenery.

The automobile has many advantages over the mule but it will be a great boon to society if it had some of that quadruped's judgment of disposing of inexperienced and unreliable drivers.

NEW SIRE IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Brown Bros., and Charles B. Dayton of South Montrose, Penna., have recently purchased a son of Sensation from Lindale Ida Pontiac, 26,000 lb. milk and 1014 lb. butter in a year, a daughter of King Ona Pontiac. He is thirteen months old, is a double grandson of Lindale Bonnie Pauline, Ohio's first 30,000 lb. cow and his eight nearest dams average over 29,000 lb. milk and over 1,000 lb. butter. The Dayton herd contains a number of granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs. Brown Bros., lately sold their son of Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, 2d prize three-year-old at the 1923 New York State Fair, to head the Harrisburg State Hospital herd. The dam of this bull was a daughter of King Segis Hengerveld DeKol Burke, one of the most prepotent sires ever in Susquehanna County. The Brown and Dayton herd have about 80 head which will be bred to this sire. The Dayton herd is producing an average of 40 lb. milk daily from 36 cows.—L. L.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Tom C. Davis, Laceyville, Pa., of the Western Susquehanna cow testing association reports that during May he tested 25 herds containing 446 milking cows. Of this number 90 exceeded 40 lb. fat, 37 produced over 50 lb. milk while 45 are credited with a production of 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

Of the ten leading cows six were Holsteins, one Ayrshire, one a Jersey and two Guernseys and all ten were registered animals. Lathrop Farm cows were first and seventh, Brown Bros. animals fourth and tenth, while F. C. Smales and R. B. Williams each had one representative in the ten leading animals. The leader is credited with 2,213 lb. milk, 79.7 lb. fat while Brown Bros.' high cow has to her credit 1,863 lb. milk, 61.5 lb. fat and Mr. Smales' cow produced 1,581 lb. milk, 60.1 lb. fat.

COPPER IN LIVER

Scientists at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station have found that calf's liver contains copper. The beneficial effects of liver when eaten are attributed to the presence of copper. Rats fed ordinary liver, after a period of four weeks on the ration, had one-fifth more red blood corpuscles than those fed liver with the copper removed.

He—I want to marry your daughter.
Father—Have you seen my wife yet?
He—Yes, but nevertheless I prefer your daughter.

FUNK HAS GOOD HERD

Credited with 1,882 lb. milk, 73.4 lb. fat, a registered Holstein owned by F. Funk and Son led the Merton-Lisbon association for the month of May. There were 488 cows tested of which 96 exceeded 40 lb. butterfat.

A grade Guernsey was second and another Funk cow third with 1,984 lb. milk, 69.4 lb. fat.

The Funk herd consisted of thirteen cows, grade and registered Holsteins and their average for the month was 1,189 lb. milk, 41.6 lb. fat with 3.5% test. The registered herd of L. W. Weaver was second with nineteen cows averaging 1,616 lb. milk, 38.7 lb. fat on twice-a-day milking, the average test being 3.11%.

FARMS INCREASING IN VALUE

That agricultural property is now increasing in value is the gist of a report made by Eugene Meyer, chief of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Mr. Meyer said that purchasers are beginning to realize the attractive prices at which farms can be obtained in many parts of the country.

On December 31st the Board, which was reorganized during the past year, had \$2,500,000,000 outstanding in loans. There were three receiverships of joint stock land banks during the past year, one in Kansas City, one in Milwaukee and one in Cincinnati.

HAROLD K. BENNER

Cows milked twice a day produce as much or more than do cows milked three times daily. That is the experience of Harold K. Benner who operates an 85 acre farm close to the village of Vicksburg, Pa. Mr. Benner does not offer this as a general rule but just as his experience. Last year he had his dairy enrolled in cow testing association work and for a three-months period he milked two cows three times daily. This year

his dairy is again in the association but all of his cows are and have been milked twice daily, yet the two in question will produce more fat and more milk than they did during the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Benner's experience is similar to that of many cow handlers who have changed the milking of a cow from four times daily to twice daily and then, despite the lessened feed, have had her give more milk for a short period than she did when in test.

Cows react in various ways to varied handling. That is one of the fascinations of the business and one of the reasons why men like to "race" cows even when knowing from experience that such a procedure does not pay in the long run. Such men mix sport and business.

Mr. Benner has ten purebred Holsteins besides a grade that is really an unregistered purebred. This grade is kept because of her producing ability as last year the tester credited her with 15,262 lb. milk, 507 lb. butterfat in the 365 days from July, 1926, to July, 1927. This was the highest priced female under eight—she actually produced 19,100 lb. milk, 640 lb. fat. The association is in its eleventh month of the present association year and this cow has already to her credit better than 535 lb. fat. Under these circumstances no one will blame Mr. Benner for retaining such a cow among a herd of registered animals.

Sadie, a purebred member of the herd, produced in the association year 14,000 lb. milk, and 458 lb. fat. Although she was fresh last November she was milking better than 50 lb. milk a day this June.

Mr. Benner is a breeder of purebred Berkshire hogs. At the time of our visit he was trimming poles which will be used to bring electricity to the house and barn for light and power. This will lighten the work in house and barn as both Mr. and Mrs. Benner intend to use labor saving appliances operated by electricity.

MARTIN HAS SUNNY LAWN BULL

A short time ago Ralph L. Martin of Carlisle, Pa., purchased Sunny Lawn Colantha Burke from Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pennsylvania. This young bull is a son of Loyalsock King Gemima Mechthilde whose daughters include a very fine bunch of heifers in the Sunny Lawn herd. King Gemima Mechthilde comes of blood lines that have made many large production records. His sire, King Gemima Segis, was from Gemima Johanna Segis, 26,370 lb. milk, 1,175 lb. butter in a year, her dam was Gemima Johanna of Riverside 2d, 1,192 lb. butter in a year, a daughter of Gemima Johanna of Riverside 30,373 lb. milk, 1,280 lb. butter in a year when ten years old. Loyalsock King Gemima Mechthilde was from Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, credited with producing 760.44 lb. butter and more than 18,000 lb. milk in a year as a junior two-year-old. She was a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count and her dam, a member of the old Careme family, produced in a year as a ten-year-old 830.96 lb. butter and nearly 18,000 lb. milk.

Mr. Martin's young herdsire was from a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, some of whose sons have sired some real good individuals and big producers. As the Sunny Lawn herd is accredited and recently passed another clean test, Mr. Martin obtained a young bull that has the right to become one of the leading sires in the Cumberland Valley.

First Darkey—What fo' yo' name yo' baby "Electricity," Mose?

Second Darkey—Well, mah name am Mose, and mah wife's name am Dinah, and if Dinahmose don't make electricity, what does dey make?

"Do you see much of your husband?"

"About an hour each day."

"Oh! What a shame, dear."

"It's all right, darling. An hour soon goes."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. BRENNIMAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMELLE'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Ten pails (329 pounds net weight), No. 1, Vermont Maple Sugar, for \$65. F. O. B. Cash with Order. U. F. WEBSTER, East Highgate, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY CO., Scotland, So. Dakota.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.

LIVE STOCK

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

PERCHERONS, 2-year gray and 2-year black stallion at \$225.00 each. Five-year gray mare and foal, \$325.00; and others. W. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard Puppies. Beautifully marked. E. C. BURK, 111 Woodward Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island.

FOR SALE—Joe, a real Coonhound, at ½ price on 30 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE: SAM, a real COONHOUND at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—Trailer, a real coonhound, at one-half price on 30 days' trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED POINTER PUPPIES, descendants of Comanche Frank and Manitoba Rob, national champions. THOS. FLOURNOY, Charlie Hope, Va.

FOR SALE, RAMBLER, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES eligible to register Field Dog Stud Book. Send for breeding Sire and Dam. Real Bird Dogs. Beautiful conformation and markings. Males \$25.00; Females \$25.00. WILLARD CAY, Arlington Street, Meriden, Conn.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS. all varieties, \$1.00—1,000. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

EARLY JERSEY, JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE PLANTS—85 cents per 1,000, prepaid. W. E. FARMER, Lumberton, Miss.

MANCHU SOYBEANS—New crop, re-cleaned. 95% germination. \$1.75 bu., sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MYERS, Greentown, Ind.

PLANTS—Strawberry 1,000, \$3; 100 Mastodons, \$2; Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Price list free. CLOVERLEAF NURSERY, Three Oaks, Mich.

DAHLIA SPECIAL—15, each different, labeled, \$1.25; not labeled, \$1. 300 varieties. Send for price list. Order early. MRS. JENNIE S. KENDALL, Belfast, Maine.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
 677 N. Howard Street
 Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist
 buyers in locating some very
 desirable Purebred Holstein
 Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
 South Montrose Pennsylvania

**SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE
 DIRECTOR**

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-
 bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save
 you money but also enable you to obtain
 more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
 Chambersburg.

"This space reserved for
EUGENE B. BENNETT,
 Breeder of Purebred Hol-
 stein-Friesian Cattle,
 Allamuchy, New Jersey."

"Isn't that a new coat, Mandy?" asked
 the clerk in a small town store of a
 seemingly happy customer, a large, good-
 natured colored woman who recently had
 been married for the third time.

"Yes, sir, this is a new coat. This is
 a present to me from my new man,"
 admitted Mandy.

"And what did you give him?" asked
 the curious one.

"Me? What did I give him? I give
 him nothin' 'cept just me. I just give him
 me."

Molly Cassidy—Shure, Pat, I had a
 certificate ov karakter, but I lost it comin'
 over. Phwat shall I do?

Pat Murphy—Niver moind, Molly; I'll
 write you wan. (Writes like this:)

"This is to certify that Molly Cassidy
 had a good karakter before she left the
 ould country, but losht it on shipboard
 comin' over!"

LANDIS HERD PRODUCES

The registered Holstein herd of Wm.
 H. Landis, East Greenville, Pennsylvania,
 averaged 11,979 lb. milk, 419.6 lb. butter-
 fat in the fourth year of the Montgomery
 cow testing association. There was a
 monthly herd average of 18.67 cows
 tested. A herd of thirteen Holsteins,
 registered and grade, owned by the Levi
 Schmitz estate, Palm, Pa., averaged
 10,073 lb. milk, 356.2 lb. fat. The Ursinus
 College herd averaged 9,714 lb. milk,
 355.1 lb. fat and the herd of Owen S.
 Garhard of Palm, Pa., averaged 9,611
 lb. milk, 334.6 lb. fat. Both of these herds
 consist of registered Holsteins. The two
 highest cows were in the Landis herd.
 Greenhill Bellwood Hengerveld is credited
 with 16,552 lb. milk, 658 lb. fat and Una
 Hilldale with 14,393 lb. milk, 519.4 lb.
 fat. Of the seventeen highest cows, ten
 are registered Holsteins.

The average for the 391 cows tested
 was 8,138 lb. milk, 309.2 lb. fat. The
 association has steadily progressed each
 of its four years it has been in existence.

NEW DIBBLE HERDSIRE

G. M. Dibble and Son are dairymen
 located near Starrucca, Pennsylvania.
 Last fall they purchased fourteen head of
 Holstein heifers from L. N. Mack and
 Son of Montrose, Penna., and anyone who
 has seen the Mack cattle know that they
 obtained some good individuals. These
 heifers were daughters of the Mack herd
 sires, Colonel Joh Lyons, a former grand
 champion at the Susquehanna County
 fair, King Rag Apple Plum Copia a bull
 who has won a number of prizes in the
 show ring and King Hengerveld Hartje
 4th, brother to some of the best known
 producers in Susquehanna County. When
 the Dibbles purchased these heifers they
 had been bred to a son of Colonel Joh
 Lyons whose pedigrees include many cows
 locally noted for tremendous production.

The present head of the Dibble herd
 is the recently purchased bull, King Sweet
 Victor from the well-known Overbrook
 dairy located at Cedar Grove, New Jersey.
 Last year this dairy averaged better than
 13,000 lb. milk and this included every
 animal of producing age in the herd.
 Members of this herd and near relatives
 of King Sweet Victor have won high
 honors at a number of leading fairs in-
 cluding the Trenton Interstate, the Mary-
 land State, the Eastern States, and the
 National Dairy Show.

In telling of his purchase, Mr. C. C.
 Dibble says of the new herdsire "King
 Sweet Victor is a son of the great proven
 sire King Sweet, from a daughter of
 Overbrook's famous 1,031 lb. show cow,
 Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby. The dam
 is now on yearly test and will again make
 around 1,000 lb. butter. The maternal
 granddam was first prize aged cow at
 Maryland, second at Trenton and third
 at the Eastern States Exposition in 1927.

The daughters of King Sweet include a
 world's record for both milk and butter
 in the junior four-year-old class. The
 average mature equivalent of the records
 of all of his daughters that have been
 tested is over 1,000 lb. butter.

The Dibbles are breeders and dairymen
 who believe that purebred Holsteins are
 the best profit makers of any dairy
 animals. They are members of the Dairy-
 man League and are keenly interested in
 anything that tends to benefit the Holstein
 business or the dairy industry.

**WHITE DEER VALLEY ASSOCIA-
 TION**

For the month of March we reported
 more cows producing 1,000 lb. milk and
 40 lb. fat than ever before. The same
 statement was repeated for the month of
 April and now in May all records are
 again broken. In May 185 of the 371
 cows in milk produced over 1,000 lb. milk
 and 111 over 1,200 lb., 134 cows produced
 more than 40 lb. butterfat while 59 were
 above 50 lb. Eighteen herds averaged
 above 30 lb. fat.

The owner of the herd having the
 highest average butterfat production for
 the month is H. A. Snyder of Montours-
 ville, Pa. His 14 registered and one
 grade Holstein averaged 47.9 lb. butterfat
 from 1,227 lb. milk.

C. L. Buss of Elmsport, Pa., was
 second with 39.4 lb. fat from 1,140 lb.
 milk and W. H. Price of Williamsport
 was third with 38.6 lb. fat and 1,100 lb.
 milk.

The highest individual cow in both fat
 and milk production was "Violet" a five-
 year-old registered Holstein of the Buss
 herd. She gave 2,365 lb. milk and 90.0
 lb. butterfat. This is the third consecu-
 tive month that Violet has produced
 over 90 lb. butterfat and led the associa-
 tion, a feat never before duplicated since
 its organization.

The five high producers in butterfat
 are as follows:

Owner	Breed	Cow	Butterfat
C. L. Buss	R. H.	Violet	*90.0
H. A. Snyder	"	Rose	81.9
H. A. Snyder	"	Jane	77.4
Camp Devitt	"	Countess	76.4
Jos. McCormick	G. H.	Bobby	71.8

The five high producers of milk are as
 follows:

Owner	Breed	Cow	Milk
C. L. Buss	R. H.	Violet	*2365
Camp Devitt	"	Countess	2315
P. C. Antes	"	Lyons	2148
H. A. Snyder	"	Rose	1997
Lochabar Farm	"	Bell No. 2	1897

*Milked 3 times daily.

CARL CHAMBERLAIN, Tester.

Little Bobbie would not sing at school.
 His teacher insisted that he do so or
 give a reasonable excuse.

Bobbie replied, sobbingly, "I don't
 want to sing 'cause mother says I sing
 like dad, and you ought to hear him."

"Where is the electrical department?"
 asked the girl.

"Just walk this way, Miss," said the
 bowlegged clerk.

"You fresh young thing," said the girl,
 "I'd die first."



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type.
 We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator"
 from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire.
 We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty
 of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for
 your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested
 cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan



For several years I have been telling
 you about a good herd Accredited and
 Abortion Free. Today it is better than
 ever.

I can always supply you with excellent
 young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

FROM A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

I received quite a number of replies to my ad. Find the
 HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN interesting and helpful.
 A. S. WEISS

Boyertown, Pa.

Mr. Weiss tried a small advertisement and got results. So will YOU
 for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches the men who feed and
 milk cows for their living.

Give this paper a trial. You will be pleased and profit thereby.

For Full Information Write

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
 HARRISBURG, PA.

Box 30

LONGEVITY and PRODUCTION



HIGHLAND PLEIADES HARTOG

As an Eleven-Year-Old she produced 80 lb. milk in a day on two milkings. She has a seven-day record of 560.6 lb. milk, 29.43 lb. butter. We offer Grandsons and Granddaughters of this great cow by her best son, KING HARTOG PLEIADES.

Prices Reasonable

Quality the Best

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown R. D.

Pennsylvania

ROLLING KNOLL FARM



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE

The only bull whose two nearest dams average over 1507 lb. butter in ONE Year.

*A Splendid Combination of
Type and Production*

Let us sell you stock of this Quality

Prices Reasonable

Herd Accredited

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS
GAITHERSBURG, MD.

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE
The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

**HEALTH
CONFORMATION
PRODUCTION**

Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

FREDERICK

MARYLAND

READY FOR SERVICE



An Unbeaten Show Bull

DAM: PEARL WASHINGTON NUDINE,
a Big Producer and a Show Cow.

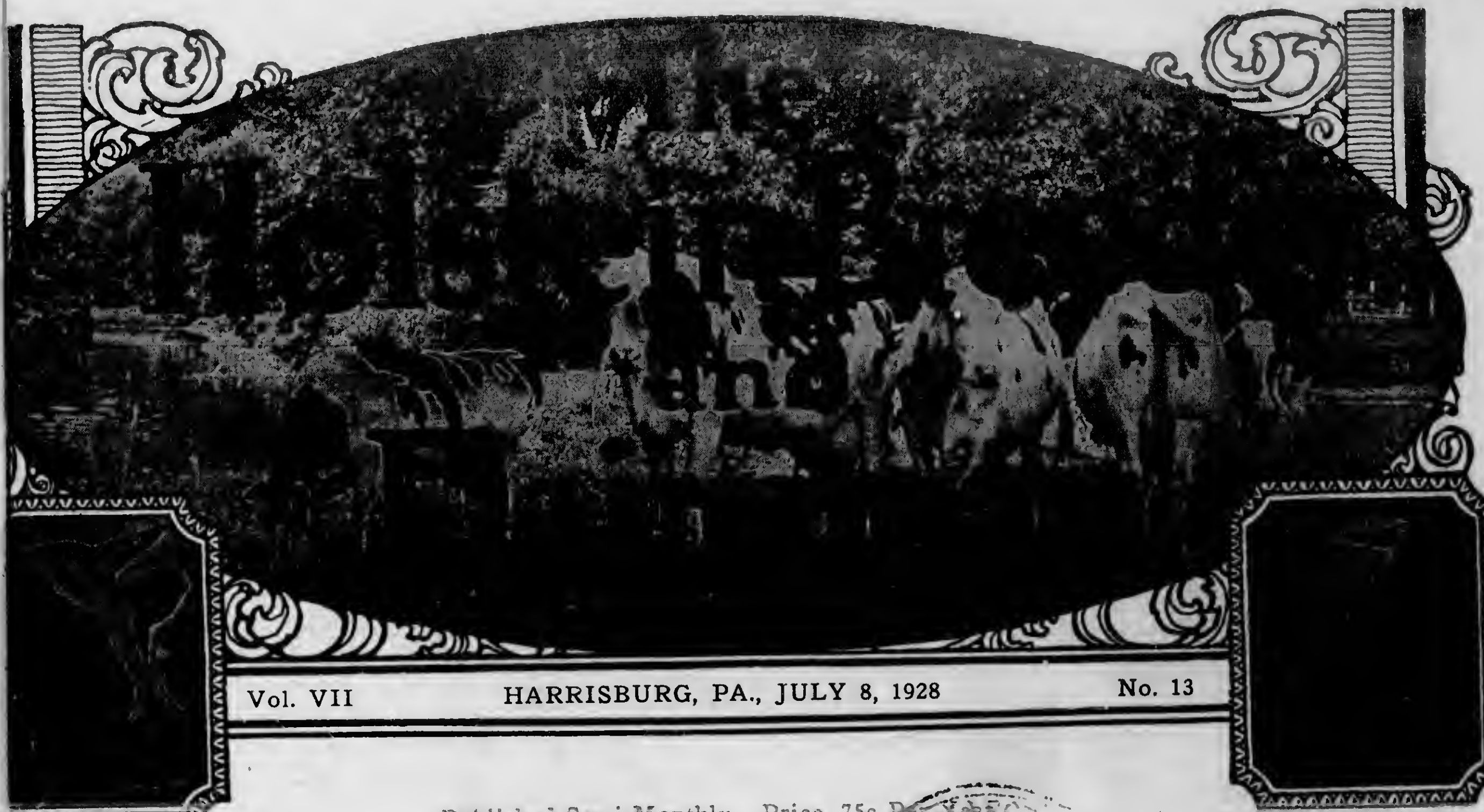
SIRE: KOOKEE MAYFLOWER, a Show Bull
backed by tremendous production. He is from
a twice 35-lb. heifer, whose dam and dam's
dam were former World Champions. His sire
is from a cow that Five different years made
over 700 lb. milk and 30 lb. butter in a week.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

*Oldest Established and First Ac-
credited Herd in Washington County.*

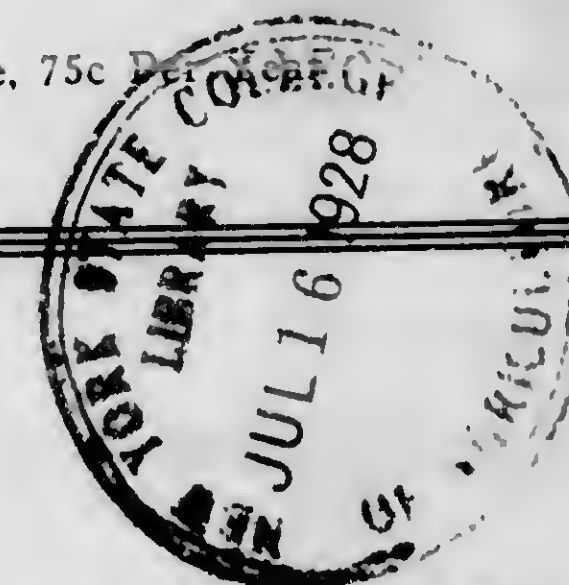


Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1928

No. 13

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c D.



New Association Wins Second and Final Victory in Wisconsin

SUPREME COURT IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN HANDS DOWN DECISION CONFIRMING JUDGE A. G. ZIMMERMAN'S DECISION IN THE CIRCUIT COURT TO THE EFFECT THAT MR. J. E. KRAUSE OF GENOA CITY, WISCONSIN, IS TO BE PAID INDEMNITY ON A PUREBRED BASIS, FOR REACTING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE THAT WERE REGISTERED IN THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC., WITH OFFICES AT HARRISBURG, PENNA.

This FINAL and SWEEPING victory in Wisconsin will enable the many thousand Breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesians in that State to take advantage of the great financial saving and the improved methods of registry which the New Association provides, and which have been available for Breeders in other States.

Wisconsin Breeders have been looking forward with anticipation to this favorable Court Decision, which will be printed in full in our next issue.

WORD FROM OLDENBURG FARM



CHARLES WEIDLER

"Please change our advertisement. We are sold down to 80 head of cattle and can spare no more. All of our transfers have been in the New Association and we will bring into our 'Farmers Registry' more than twenty-five new members.

"We are now booking orders for Young Bulls as some of our best cows will freshen soon."

Charles Weidler

Every Animal Sold Is Guaranteed to Be as Represented

ALL ANIMALS WILL BE TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.

If You Do Not Want Them That Way, Do Not Answer This Advertisement.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1928

No. 13

Carroll Farm, the Home of Ralph G. Roop

CARROLL FARM is the name of a Holstein breeding establishment located about two miles south of New Windsor, Maryland. It consists of less than 100 acres of which 70 are tillable, but it is far more important than its size would indicate, and its importance comes from the best of all reasons—Quality.

The purebred Holstein herd at Carroll Farm numbers a few over a score. There are twelve in milk, eleven cows of various ages and a two-year-old heifer. The herd has the proud reputation of never having a reactor and the second test, which was conducted January 4, 1928, placed it on the accredited list.

The owner of Carroll Farm is Ralph G. Roop who, with his wife, son and daughter, resides thereon. Ralph is the son of Joel I. Roop, of Westminster, Maryland, the first man in his neighborhood to have a purebred Holstein herd. As Mrs. Roop was raised on a farm and her father also was a dairyman, it can be seen that there are good reasons for Carroll Farm to become important as a Maryland Holstein-Friesian business dairy.

The head of the Carroll herd is Echo Josie Belle Model King. His dam, Union Valley FINDERNE Josie, was, we understand, the best cow in the purebred herd owned by Joel I. Roop, and it was for this reason that Mr. Roop gave her son to his son to become the herd-sire of the Ralph Roop dairy. Union Valley FINDERNE Josie is a daughter of FINDERNE Canary Hartog Valdessa and Josie Rag Apple Korndyke. Thus she is a granddaughter of King Valdessa and great-granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and so is related to many cows noted for tremendous production.

"King" was sired by Echo Belle Model King, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Belle Model Pietje 2d, another cow noted for tremendous production over a number of years. Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac is a noted Holstein sire, in fact, he and his full brother are, by many, regarded as the best transmitting sons of the famous May Echo Sylvia, claimed to be the only cow that ever produced a thousand pounds of milk in seven days. Over a number of years she made a series of tremendous production records and her descendants are found in many of the best known herds of the present day.

While much more can be said about Echo Josie Belle Model King, we believe that the very best that can be said of him is that his offspring possess splendid individuality, and his daughters show remarkable promise.

Mr. Ralph Roop secured some of his foundation stock from his father's herd, and some from the herd

of J. R. Brown and Sons, of Gapland, Maryland. Other foundation animals were secured from the Cumberland Valley. Cumberland Valley Holsteins are renowned throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania for their individuality, production and ability to earn a profit over the cost of feed and labor necessary to produce their profit.

White Oak Concordia and White Oak Quality Fayne are regarded by Mr. Roop as being two of his outstanding foundation animals. These two half-sisters were sired by King Quality DeKol Gelsche and their dams were bred in the Dutch Corner herd, then owned



RALPH G. ROOP

by the late John J. Walrath who was, in his day, one of the leading Holstein breeders of Otsego County, New York State. Dutch Corner cattle are noted for production and persistency and this family possess conformation of a high order.

Another favorite foundation cow on Carroll Farm is Boiling Springs Flossie Concordia. Her dam is Windsor Hill Champion Concordia and her sire was Lothian DeKol Korndyke, a great bull who was placed at the head of the Pennsylvania State College herd because of the producing ability shown by his daughters while enrolled in the Cumberland County Testing Association.

Boiling Springs Flossie Concordia is a big producer and she has an association record of 601.25 lb. butter, 14,980 lb. milk in 400 days or approximately thirteen months, and during this time she showed a profit above feed cost of \$183.84.

The Carroll Farm herd has never been exhibited at any fairs. Asked why, Mr. Roop said "I never thought showing was a paying proposition." There are hundreds of breeders who have exhibited at fairs and will confirm the conclusions Mr. Roop has drawn, for show ring exhibiting is seldom financially profitable. Nor have any so-called official tests been made in the Carroll herd. Mr. Roop believes in everyday production and not exaggerated records made regardless of profit, and sometimes regardless of the health of the animals tested, which in turn affects the future welfare and development of the herd.

Mr. Roop aims to breed for the essentials of Type, Production and Profit. When asked how he would rank these points he said that all three were very important but profit was the most important. Evidently he is right, for no true breeder and dairyman would continue to stay in the business regardless of profit, any more than would any other business man.

All of the calves born at Carroll Farm are raised, the females to increase the herd. The males are sold to near-by dairymen and the quality of the herd is so well known that such surplus animals command a quick and ready sale at fair prices. The milk is sold for consumption as raw milk.

New Windsor is located in Carroll County, Maryland, and because of historic associations, Mr. Roop selected the name Carroll for his farm and uses the prefix Carroll when naming his purebred Holstein-Friesians. He has had this prefix reserved for him by the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The Roop's have two children, a boy, Rauland, age two years, and a daughter Winifred, age seven months. At the time the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited Carroll Farm, Mr. Roop was harrowing corn land with a four-horse team, but he stopped work long enough to point out some of the cows in the dairy which, as our cover illustration shows, were grazing in the well watered pasture.

Readers of this short story will by this time have gained the impression that Ralph Roop is a man of sound business judgment, a conservative hard-working breeder and dairyman. He is regarded very highly in his own neighborhood, and is esteemed by a large circle of Holstein breeders. Because of these things his fellow members elected him a director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and on the directorate of the New Association he uses the same sane business judgment which he had already used in building up his Holstein business and the Carroll herd.

Mother: Do you always ask the Lord to take care of grandpa?

Willie: Naw, I cut that out. I figured he was old enough to shift for himself by now.

If there is anything the matter with you or your business, investigate yourself and your methods.—Brisbane.

Argentine Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL conditions in Argentina present interesting points of contrast to and similarity with those of the United States. Argentina is one of our chief competitors in the World's agricultural markets and this competition is growing greater year by year. In 1927 Argentina's agricultural exports were 50% greater in value than the exports of 1923. Livestock raising is the chief agricultural enterprise but the country is forging ahead in wheat and corn production.

How largely agriculture dominates among Argentina's industries is shown by the fact that, in the last five years, 96% of the total exports of that country consisted of agricultural products. Yet how large are the possibilities is only grasped when we learn that only 8% of the total area of the country is under cultivation and in a cereal region as large as the corn belt of the United States, only 16.2% of the land is being cropped.

Argentina is a country of large estates. In 1914 about 85% of the farm land was held by about 13%



MILKING "A LA ARGENTINA"

The hind legs of the cow are tied and the calf is tied to her right front leg.

of the farm operators and was in holdings of 1,200 acres or more. In 1920 about 59% of the farmers operated only 3½% of the farm lands. The government favors a reduction in the size of the land holdings and a trend toward such reductions is reported to have been brought about in recent years but there are no statistics available to show what has been accomplished.

There is quite a contrast in the matter of farm holdings between Argentina and this country for in 1920, approximately 59% of our farmers operated 17% of our farm lands.

There is very little cheap land in Argentina and there will be little expansion of the present farm area because, where favorable climatic conditions prevail, cereals have been grown.

In 1927 the grain area was 42,748,000 acres. About half of this was in wheat, one-fourth in corn, and one-sixth to one-ninth in flaxseed. Cotton production is developing. In the northern part of the country there is a large area suitable for cotton growing but as yet Argentina cuts very little figure in the cotton business, although in ten years the acreage has increased about ten times.

Wheat was the most important cash crop until 1927 when corn took first place. Among wheat producing

countries Argentina ranks seventh, and in wheat exports is exceeded only by Canada and the United States. In flaxseed production Argentina ranks first producing about 50% of the world's crop, exclusive of Russia's contribution. It is first among flax exporting countries with India second but is comparatively unimportant as a producer of oats or barley.

As yet most of Argentina's large land holdings are devoted primarily to ranching and fattening livestock. Argentina's beef industry continues to dominate European markets. It is significant that the number of cattle in the important province of Buenos Aires has shown some decrease in the last four years, although the rise in beef prices in recent years may stimulate the industry. On the other hand, the country's dairy industry has expanded. Argentine dairy products are already established in the world's markets, and Argentine butter sent to Great Britain exercises an important influence on the relation of American and foreign butter prices. Whether the country will develop a large hog industry, on the basis of corn growing, is not yet indicated. So far, very little corn has been fed to hogs.

Milking methods on Argentina farms are very much different from those in this country. In many places cows are milked but once a day. The calf is turned loose and allowed to suck a little. At milking time the cow's hind legs are tied together and then the calf is tied to the right front leg of the cow. This is supposed to stimulate milk giving. Up to two weeks old the calves remain with the cows nineteen hours daily. Then the calves are supposed to have received a good start and the time the calves remain with the cows is gradually reduced until at four months of age they are with the cows only one hour a day. This method is not conducive to large production per cow. Twenty quarts a day is considered to be a very creditable flow. Heifers are raised entirely on pasture and are bred to freshen when they are about three years old.

There are a few places with cows of Holstein blood where the animals are milked twice a day and more up-to-date methods of growing and developing cattle are practiced.

The majority of the cows show Shorthorn blood and red is the predominating color. A few Holsteins have been introduced. Cows with a percentage of Holstein blood are said to produce about 40% more than the ordinary red cow and their calves are more robust and less difficult to get started than are those of the Shorthorn blood, particularly in the winter months. There are many herds headed by purebred sires but only one bull is kept for about 100 cows.

Farm labor in Argentina consists principally of native peons and Italian and Russian peasants. Wages are low. In the principal cereal zone the peons in 1922-23 and 1924-25 are reported to have received daily wages ranging from 59 cents to \$1.87 a day with board. Harvester operators received from \$2.25 to \$4.18, and day laborers from \$1.62 to \$3.04. Ox drivers were paid only from 67 cents to \$1.06. It was reckoned that the per diem cost of feeding laborers in the harvest was from 36 to 60 cents. Despite the abundance of comparatively cheap labor, Argentina has made considerable progress in the use of labor-saving machinery.

A California Prize Winner

AT LYTTON, California, there is a home for boys and girls. It is managed by representatives of the Salvation Army and is called the Salvation Army Industrial Home and Farm. The farm consists of 710 acres and on it is kept a large herd of Holsteins that furnishes dairy products for the use of 225 children in the Home.

About 90 gallons of milk are used each day and the herd provides this together with butter which is also used at the institution.



FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT THE SONOMA COUNTY FAIR
Owned by the Salvation Army Industrial Home and Farm,
Lytton, California.

One of the cows in the herd produced 86 lb. of milk in a day last February and the Association tester credited her with 119.8 lb. butterfat for the month.

Each year the Home makes a number of exhibits at the Sonoma County Fair. Some of these exhibits consist of canned foods prepared by the girls, dresses and other things made by them while the boys are represented by their work in the mechanical and technical departments, but there are also a number of exhibits in the strictly agricultural department.

Last year the herdsire was shown together with a number of other animals, and posed by one of the boys, won first prize in his class. The award was very popular and was given favorable mention by a number of agricultural papers as well as the county papers while several articles regarding the home and its inmates appeared in the big newspapers published in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles.

May Milk Prices

The net cash returns reported for milk on the 3 per cent basis in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of May, 1928, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	\$2.145
Meridale Farms	2.145
Dairymen's League	1.81
Model Dairy	2.12
Eagle Dairy Co.	2.015

The League reductions were 21c, making the gross \$2.02.—The Rural New Yorker.

It costs \$3,493,581,519 a year to run the United States, but on the whole we believe it's worth it.

Type and Production



A Real Bull

Born November 29, 1927

Sire: Korndyke Ormsby Star

A brother to Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, the greatest show bull of recent years, twice Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show.

Dam: Skyview Arlo Homestead Ormsby

C. T. A. record 585 2 lb. FAT in a year. Average test 4 03%.

This herd has been in C. T. A. work for nine years. Last year it averaged 469.7 lb. fat with an average test of 4.1%.

This bull has both Size and Type and is going to make a wonderful animal.

\$175 Takes Him

B. L. Zurcher

Farmersburg, Iowa

Care of the Dairy Calf

By J. B. SHEPHERD

Associate Dairy Husbandman, Bureau of Dairy Industry

THE dairy calf must have good feed and care in order to grow and to develop properly. A calf that gets a good start during the first six months has a better chance of developing into a large-sized animal capable of giving a good account of itself when mature than one getting a poor start during this time.

CARE OF THE NEWBORN CALF

The calf should be born in a clean, disinfected, well-bedded box stall. Immediately after arrival it must be given attention. Some times a slimy membrane covers its nose. Remove this so that it can breathe more easily. Usually the cow will start to dry the calf at once by licking it vigorously. If she does not do this, dry it with burlap, straw, or some other suitable material. Shortly after birth the calf is able to stand and within a half hour it will be nursing. Sometimes the calf is so weak that it is necessary to hold it to the cow's udder in order that it may nurse. Give the calf the first milk, known as colostrum, which is very beneficial in cleaning out its system and in aiding the organs to start functioning properly. To guard against infection apply tincture of iodine to the calf's navel soon after birth.

Leave the calf with its mother 24 to 48 hours if she is progressing normally. This will enable it to get small quantities of its mother's milk at the proper temperature as often as it is needed. When this period has elapsed remove the calf, because a calf which has been left with its mother too long is harder to teach to drink than one removed soon after birth.

QUARTERS FOR THE CALF

When the calf is taken from its mother place it in an individual pen to prevent sucking and navel injury. This pen should be clean, light, well bedded with dry material, and free from drafts. When the calf is 3 or 4 weeks of age, place it in a larger pen with other calves of the same age. Provide a lot or small pasture; and when the weather is not too cold or stormy, turn the calf out so that it will get plenty of exercise and direct sunlight.

TEACHING THE CALF TO DRINK

A calf that has been kept without feed for at least 12 hours can usually be taught to drink quite readily. Give it fresh, warm milk from its mother and feed this from a clean pail. Back the calf into a corner, straddle it, and place the pail of milk in front of it. Dip two fingers into the milk and place them in the calf's mouth. When it starts to suck the fingers, draw its nose down into the bucket of milk. Spread the two fingers apart a little way so that the milk will be drawn up into its mouth between the fingers as the calf sucks. After it gets several swallows of milk remove the fingers slowly. Repeat this operation as often as necessary. Many calves taught by this method will drink at the first feeding.

CLEANLINESS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

Cleanliness is absolutely essential in the successful raising of calves. This is equally true of the feed, pen,

bedding, and pails or utensils. All milk and other feeds should be fresh and clean. Keep the calf pens clean and well bedded with dry material. Thoroughly wash and scald or sterilize milk pails after each feeding. Remove discarded feed from the feed boxes each day. Attention to these details is the best preventive of disease. Many small disturbances of the calf's stomach and digestive system which hinder growth and development are caused by bacteria due to unclean conditions.

When separated milk from a creamery is fed it should always be Pasteurized, because it is practically impossible to know that such milk is free from organisms that cause disease.

FEEDING DURING FIRST TWO WEEKS

During the first two weeks give the calf whole milk, preferably from its mother. Feed this milk three times daily, and at an even temperature of about 98° F. If the milk tests over 4 per cent butterfat dilute it with skim milk or water, because milk that is too rich is apt to give the calf indigestion and scours. Use a pair of milk scales to weight the milk at each feeding. Feed too little rather than too much. Six to nine lb. milk daily for the first week, divided equally into three feedings, is sufficient for the average size calf. During the second week, increase this amount by 3 lb. a day if the calf is doing well.

A few calves are raised on whole milk, but it is usually too valuable to feed. Calves do nearly as well on skim milk, and most calves are raised on this feed. If fresh skim milk is not available, dried or powdered skim milk may be fed instead, or the calf may be raised on calf-meal gruels. Feed hay and grain at an early age to supplement these feeds.

RAISING THE CALF ON SKIM MILK

If the calf is doing well, gradually substitute skim milk for whole milk when the animal is two to three weeks old. Take at least ten days to make the change, substituting skim milk for whole milk at the rate of one lb. a day. Do not increase the total amount of milk fed while this change is being made. If the manure becomes liquid or pasty, a condition commonly known as diarrhea or scours, the milk is not being properly digested. Delay any further substitution of skim milk for whole milk until this condition disappears. Take care to remove all foam from the skim milk, as this sometimes causes digestive trouble and bloating.

Calves weighing from 50 to 75 lb. require about ten lb. skim milk daily at four to five weeks of age, and calves weighing from 75 to 100 lb. require about fourteen lb. daily. Increase this amount two lb. every two weeks until the calf is receiving 16 to 20 lb. daily or even more. If available, feed skim milk until it is six months old. Skim milk may be given to advantage up to eight to ten months of age.

FEEDING HAY, GRAIN, AND SILAGE

At the beginning of the third week the calf should be provided with small amounts of both hay and grain. Feed the most palatable hay on hand. Clean, bright clover, alfalfa, or mixed hay is best. Do not feed a very young calf alfalfa hay that is too leafy as this is apt to cause scours. Feed hay sparingly at first and

READY FOR SERVICE



NAME: Prince Echo Crestfield.

BORN: February 16, 1927.

COLOR: Nearly all white.

TYPE AND CONFORMATION: Very well grown, straight and typy.

BREEDING: Son of King Echo Glista Pontiac and Princess Clothilde Crestfield.

BACKING: His four nearest dams are all 4% cows that gave from 55 lb. to 75 lb. of milk a day with twice a day milking.

HEALTH: Herd has been Accredited since 1919.

PRICE: Only - - **\$175**



J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

increase the amount gradually as the calf gets accustomed to it. Place a rack where the calf can reach the hay but can not soil it. Put only as much hay in this rack as the calf will clean up in one day.

The grain mixture should be palatable, have a good effect on the digestive system, and supply the food materials which the calf requires. Home-grown grains, such as corn and oats, and purchased feeds, such as wheat bran and linseed meal, are good calf feeds. The following mixtures are recommended:

- (1) Three parts, by weight, of cracked corn and one part wheat bran.
- (2) Three parts, by weight, of cracked corn, one part wheat bran, and one part ground oats.
- (3) Three parts, by weight, of cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats, and one part linseed meal.
- (4) Five parts, by weight, of cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats, and one part blood meal.
- (5) Oats, ground.

A calf 3 weeks old will eat only a handful or two of grain daily. Increase this amount gradually until the calf gets about one-half lb. daily at 4 weeks of age, 1 lb. at 6 weeks, 1½ lb. at 8 weeks, and 2 lb. at 10 weeks to 3 months of age. Three or more lb. per day may be fed a little later if the calf is not gaining satisfactorily on a small amount.

Silage is not a satisfactory feed for the young calf but may be included in the ration after it reaches 3 months of age. Limit the amount fed, because it is too laxative when fed in liberal amounts. Two lb. daily is enough for the 3-month-old calf. Gradually increase this amount at the rate of 1 lb. daily for each month's increase in the calf's age. Never feed moldy silage because it is apt to cause indigestion and poisoning.

RAISING THE CALF ON DRY SKIM MILK

Dry skim milk, when fresh and wholesome and when properly mixed with water to the approximate composition of skim milk, makes a good substitute for fresh skim milk.

Mix 1 part of dried milk with 9 parts of warm water and feed the same as skim milk. In preparing it for feeding, mix the dried milk with an equal quantity of warm water, stir thoroughly until of a smooth consistency, and then add the rest of the water. Take care to mix this feed in the same proportion from day to day and feed at a temperature of about 100° F. Gradually change the calf to this feed from whole milk in the same way as it is changed from whole milk to skim milk.

RAISING THE CALF ON CALF-MEAL GRUELS

If skim milk is scarce, whole milk may be gradually replaced by calf-meal gruels. Although this method of feeding is not quite so satisfactory as the feeding of skim milk, fairly good results will be obtained if a good calf meal is selected and properly fed.

There are several ready-mixed calf meals on the market. Satisfactory calf meals may also be mixed at home, provided the necessary ingredients can be obtained.

BELTSVILLE CALF MEAL

The following mixture has been devised as the result of experience at the experimental farm of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, at Beltsville, Md.:

Fifty parts, by weight, of finely ground corn, 15 parts linseed meal, 15 parts finely ground rolled oats, 10 parts dried blood flour, 10 parts, dry skim milk, and one part salt.

To prepare it for feeding, mix to a smooth consistency with an equal weight of cold water. Then add eight lb. warm or boiling water for each lb. of dry calf meal used. Stir thoroughly until well mixed and allow it to stand for several hours. Warm to 100 degrees F. before feeding. Mix only enough at one time for one or two feedings. Keep all utensils used in a clean and sanitary condition.

The best results from feeding calf-meal gruel are obtained by substituting it very gradually for whole milk after the calf is four weeks old. Take at least four weeks to complete the change from milk to gruel.

The week before gruel feeding is commenced, a tablespoonful of the dry calf meal placed in the milk at each feeding will accustom the calf to the flavor of the meal. Feed the calf one-fifth gruel and four-fifths milk at five weeks of age; at six weeks, two-fifths gruel and three-fifths milk; at seven weeks, three-fifths gruel and two-fifths milk; at eight weeks, four-fifths gruel and one-fifth milk; and at nine weeks all gruel. As the calf advances in age increase the total amount of milk and gruel fed in the same way as when milk alone is fed. Continue gruel feeding until the calf is four to six months of age. If it gets indigestion and scours at any time during the change from milk to gruel cut down the amount of gruel temporarily until this condition disappears. In persistent cases, place the calf on a milk diet for a temporary period.

Hay and grain feeding with calf-meal gruels is the same as with skim milk. In order that the calf may get the minerals which are necessary for growth and which are usually furnished by milk feeding, feed a moderate amount of good quality, fine stemmed alfalfa, clover, or other legume hay.

WATER AND SALT

Even though a calf drinks milk, it needs water when two or three weeks of age. Provide plenty of fresh, clean water so that the calf may drink whenever it desires. When the calf is old enough to eat roughage allow it to have access to salt also.

STANCHIONS FOR CALVES

When several calves are kept together in a large pen, it is difficult to feed them by hand unless they are tied. Special steel stanchions may be purchased, or simple wooden stanchions may be made at home.

WHITE SCOURS

White scours, or infectious dysentery, generally affects a number of calves in a lot and first appears shortly after birth with light colored, offensive droppings. A calf affected with this disease wants to sleep all the time, can not be induced to suck or drink, becomes very much weakened, and usually dies within three or four days. There is no specific method of curing the disease.

To lessen the danger of this disease, sanitary precautions should be taken. Clean and disinfect the pen and apply tincture of iodine to the naval cord of the calf immediately after birth. If the disease occurs consult a competent veterinarian; otherwise a season's crop of calves may be lost.

LICE

Lice are very irritating, gives the calves a rough, unthrifty appearance, and prevent them from gaining as they should. Calves are not apt to become infested with lice if they are kept away from older animals that are infested and if they are placed in quarters that are kept clean and disinfected at regular intervals.

PREVENTION OF HORNS

The development of horns can be prevented by the use of caustic soda or caustic potash when the calf is from 4 to 10 days old. At this age the undeveloped horn or button is only loosely attached to the skull and appears more as a part of the skin.

Clip the hair off over and around the horns. Apply vaseline liberally across the head, above the eyes, and over the temples and ears to prevent severe burns. Wrap the stick of caustic in paper with one end exposed. Slightly moisten the exposed end with water and rub on each horn alternately, making a raw spot about the size of a nickel or 25-cent piece. Do not continue the rubbing until these spots bleed. In applying the caustic take care that it does not run down the calf's head, and keep the calf under shelter if there is any likelihood of rain.

MARKING CALVES FOR IDENTIFICATION

It is important, especially in purebred herds, that each calf be marked plainly to permit easy identification. This is best accomplished by means of metal or composition ear tags or by tattooing the ears. Breeding and calving records, photographs, and diagrams of color markings are also helpful.

SCOURS FROM INDIGESTION

Diarrhea, or scours, probably the most common disease of calves, is a result of digestive disturbances. It may be caused by irregular feeding, overfeeding, sudden change of feed, fermented feeds, feeding dirty milk or milk from diseased cows, use of dirty milk pails or feed boxes, and damp, dirty stables. As soon as a case of scours is discovered, separate the affected calf from the others and clean and disinfect the pen. Reduce its feed immediately by at least one-half, and give a dose of 1 to 2 ounces of castor oil, depending upon the size of the calf. If one dose is not sufficient, give another dose in a day of two.

Hoover Farms 1280 Acres

MOST of us think of Herbert Hoover as a man who, while food administrator during the war, made us "Hooverize" in order that the boys in Flanders field might be insured adequate food supplies with which to carry on to victory. More recently we have recognized him as secretary of commerce in the cabinet of the president. But how many of us realize that he is one of America's really large farm operators? Mr. Hoover's farm consists of two sections, 1,280

acres, near Bakersfield, California. Less than a decade ago it was barren sage brush land. Today it is a marvelously productive example of intensive farming. It is under irrigation from nine 500-foot wells drilled under his supervision for irrigation purposes. It includes 300 acres of vegetables, 250 acres of cotton, 420 acres of grapes and 220 acres of fruits, mostly peaches and plums.

Some 150 persons are employed the year round and during the various harvest seasons this number is about trebled. Regular employees are provided with permanent cottages, where they maintain their homes as independently as though employed in city industries and owning their own.

Of course, the secretary of commerce does not attend to the details of his farming operations, though he exercises his engineering skill and training and his keen business judgment in developing it and is a constant adviser of his farm manager—himself a graduate farm engineer. He applies to his farming operations the same business principles by which he has abided in his notable achievements in other lines of both private and public activity, his success in which has placed him in the forefront of American life and caused his party to select him as a candidate for the highest office in the land. Efficiency is the watchword in both production and marketing. Modern machinery as well as good livestock are used in producing at minimum cost.—*Idaho Farmer.*

An airplane not only comes high but goes high.

I Desire to Announce

to my former customers that I am not out of the Holstein Business and still have a few select 4% naturally hornless purebred Holsteins—that I can furnish one of my old customers with a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family that Peter Small thought good enough to cross with his famous Ona family.

If you want a bull calf of 4% naturally hornless breeding to de-horn your dairy cows—Let me hear from you!

George E. Stevenson
Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

A Symptom of Disease, or An Indication of Superior Dairy Qualities

IS THE high butterfat percentage credited to cows of the Holstein breed on official test an indication of superior dairy qualities or a symptom of a diseased condition?

Not long ago a prominent breeder in an adjoining State reported that he had a cow on official test that was going better than a thirty pound "clip" and that her milk was testing between six and seven per cent butterfat. Later he told us that the cow was testing so high that the Agricultural College had sent special watchers. After these special representatives appeared on the farm and were ready to go on and supervise the test, the cow developed a very severe case of indigestion accompanied by profuse diarrhoea. She refused food, fell off greatly in milk flow and it was deemed advisable to discontinue the test.

The first week that this cow was on test when we may assume that the disease was working upon her system thus causing the increase in the butterfat percentage, her record was accepted officially.

After the animal recovered from the attack of indigestion the butterfat test of her milk dropped back to normal.

Unquestionably the increased percentage of butterfat shown in this particular cow's milk at the time she was being tested, was the effect of diseased conditions working in her system that later resulted in the pronounced case of indigestion accompanied by profuse diarrhoea. (This being true, is the high record in this case an indication of superior dairy qualities, or is it a symptom of disease?)

Official tests where cows of the Holstein Breed show an abnormally high percentage of butterfat are usually accompanied or followed by certain physical disorders or diseased conditions which would indicate that the records are often the result of a diseased condition and not an indication that the particular animal in question possessed any particular outstanding milk and butterfat producing qualities not possessed by her sister who was retained in the working dairy, calved regularly and economically produced milk that carried a butterfat percentage in keeping with the cows of the Holstein Breed.

It is not necessary to argue the question as to whether the making of forced official records of milk and butterfat production results in diseased conditions. The bovine cripples, found in large numbers at all the so-called record-making establishments, is an indication that such establishments have two products, one product the official record, and the byproduct, bovine cripples or bologna cows. Diseased and defective cows have been turned out in such large numbers at some of the breeding establishments that it has been necessary to provide additional quarters, usually away from the other cattle, to maintain the bovine cripples that have succumbed as a result of making forced records of milk and butter production.

There are two diseases common to test cows, udder

trouble (garget in its various forms), and breeding trouble, (sterility in its various forms).

Without discussing further the subject of disease and its relation to the method of feeding, fitting and handling cows on official test, let us quote a few paragraphs from an article written by Dr. W. W. Williams of Springfield, Mass., published in the *Cornell Veterinarian* under date of April, 1928, under the heading "Physiological and Pathological Changes In the Ovary of the Cow and their Clinical Recognition."

The doctor naturally, in dealing with the subject of diseased ovaries, uses some technical terms which might be somewhat confusing to our readers, however, our purpose in reprinting this article is purely to give our readers the Doctor's views as to what causes the diseased condition which results frequently in the cow's inability to conceive regularly, sometimes not at all.

"HERD B"

"Another herd of interest is one which was less than 30 per cent positive to the agglutination test and which had had a high rate of abortion and sterility. As shown in the following table, there was no predominance of Br. abortus infection and the infection present was rather evenly divided between the healthy and diseased.

Breeding Animals	Total Tested	Negative	Positive	
Good Breeding History ..	26	21	5	19.25%
Sterile	23	19	4	16.8%
Aborted	13	5	8	61.5%
	62	45	17	

Like the herd previously mentioned, the animals had not been given adequate exercise for a period of about six or seven years and inbreeding had pertained to a greater or less extent. The ration used consisted of a poor quality of mixed grass hay, ensilage and a grain mixture composed of

4 parts	Bran
3 "	Shoemaker, sugared
2 "	Cottouseed
2 "	Gluten
2 "	Oil Meal
1 "	Beet Pulp
2 "	Hominy
and to 1,200 lbs.	16 lbs. Charcoal and
	3 " Bone Meal

The first indication of breeding difficulties in this herd commenced about four years ago when many of the cows failed to show heats. Others had too long heat intervals. When these animals were bred, many failed to conceive, but not showing heat, it was supposed that they were pregnant over variable periods of time. Later when many of the cows conceived, abortions followed. In many such cases it was not possible to distinguish between an early abortion and sterility. The absence of heat furnished no reliable index to pregnancy, and examinations for pregnancy

could not be made frequently enough or early enough to decide the question of pregnancy definitely, although it may be stated that heat intervals were too long whether bred or not.

The group of aborting cows was recruited almost entirely from those sterile in previous years. Animals with a normal breeding history that calved during the fall and winter months would usually fail to conceive the following season. Sterile animals that were turned to pasture would return pregnant in the fall and carry their calves through to full term, while the more normal animals of the herd when not put to pasture, generally developed breeding difficulties.

When it is considered that the group of aborting cows is recruited from the sterile group, it becomes evident that the increased percentage of positives among the aborting cows may be the effect rather than the cause.

The general condition of the animals of this herd has always been unsatisfactory. There has been a great unevenness in the condition of different individuals, some being too fleshy and others the reverse, indicating deficient or abnormal nutrition. An analysis of the grain ration shows that it is remarkably void of unprocessed or crude grains. It contains no crude oats, but little crude corn products, and a considerable excess of cottonseed and gluten. The hay was derived from poorly nourished lands undoubtedly deficient in minerals and they received but little green feed. With deficient exercise, added to this, proper nourishment or assimilation was rendered improbable. With but few exceptions, the cows of this herd, like the herd previously mentioned, had too long heat intervals and it was usually found that the anatomical condition of the ovaries was normal. In a great many instances, heats actually occurred, but were so mild that they could be distinguished only by a physical examination or trial mating with the bull.

This condition is more or less commonly distributed in various herds and, according to my figures, accounts for somewhat less than 10 per cent of the total sterility encountered. When it occurs in an individual animal in a given herd, the cause often appears obscure, but a consideration of the disease on a larger scale brings out the fact that it is primarily a disease of high producing cows that have been fed well for that production. In a number of herds that I have encountered, the incidence of nymphomania has reached as high as 50 per cent of total, and it will be noted in these cases that the feeding conditions are usually quite typical. The animals generally are kept too fleshy, indicating that too great an amount of food is being used, and the protein content of the food is either too high or of a type which is not readily assimilated in the amounts fed. In these cases, the development of ovarian cysts is a reflection of the constitutional condition of the cow and I see no indication that the trouble is induced by any specific agent. Cows developing nymphomaniac cysts usually assimilate their food improperly and exhibit an abnormal tendency towards accumulation of body fat.

To illustrate this, I would mention my observations in one herd of high class Holstein cattle, a large part of which were being tested for advanced registry. They

were always kept in a very fleshy condition, fed a good quantity of clover or alfalfa hay and a grain ration composed as follows:

2 parts	Oats
5 "	Bran
2 "	Hominy
5 "	Distiller's grains
3 "	Gluten feed
1 "	Brewer's grains

The animals would be dried off perhaps two months before freshening and fed heavily on a ration composed of:

½ part	Oats
1 "	Bran
1 "	Hominy
1 "	Oil Meal

Thus an excessive amount of newly formed fat was placed on the body—fat which was readily broken down as soon as the animal freshened and resulted in a large milk flow with high butterfat content. This condition went on for about two to three years when about 50 per cent of the animals so treated began developing cystic ovaries. Then, as the cows calved, many of them developed digestive disturbances.

This rather extreme illustration of faulty nutrition was associated more or less directly with the same condition that brought about the extreme incidence of cystic ovaries. A glance at the milk ration shows that it contains an excessive abundance of corn products, as does the fitting ration. This may not have brought about the results that it did, had it not been for the method by which it was used,—that is, the excessive feeding, the employment of a method by which the food products are stored in the body and suddenly broken down to produce what may be termed an autointoxication and finally, insufficient exercise."

In another section of Dr. Williams' article he makes reference to forced methods of feeding and close confinement of young animals, a system which is practiced at the so-called breeding establishments, where all heifers placed on forced test were given official records during their first lactation. It is the Doctor's contention that this method of handling the young heifers is contributory to sterility.

"Turning to the conditions under which these animals were cared for, we find them in a rather excessively nourished condition from early calfhood, pushed with good feeding for the purpose of obtaining high milk production during first lactation period, and then kept more or less confined to the barn without access to pasturage nor facilities for proper exercise. During their growing period, they were fed a good class of alfalfa hay and a grain mixture composed of

200 lbs.	Bran
200 "	Oats
100 "	Oil Meal
100 "	Hominy
3%	Bone Meal
1%	Salt

The young stock maintained normal heat periods until after they had freshened for the first time and were placed in with the older animals where they obtained less exercise and received a more concentrated ration composed of

300 lbs. Bran
300 " Oats
200 " Gluten Feed
100 " Cottonseed
100 " Oil Meal
3% Bone Meal
1% Salt

It was after their first freshening in which abnormalities in heat first appeared. Along with this grain ration, they were fed high class alfalfa hay, bringing the protein content very high. The ration may be criticized in several respects. First, it is excessively high in protein; second, the nutritive ratio is about 1 to 2.5; and third, the source of protein content in the feed is perhaps not the most readily assimilable. The amount of bone meal being fed undoubtedly has exceeded requirements. These objections to the ration might have been of no great significance were it not for the fact that the animals had obtained insufficient exercise and were unable to take care of so heavy a ration. There were only two mature individuals out of the 35 that were normal genitally as judged by normal heat cycles, normal gestation periods and normal parturitions."

Dr. Williams in his article conclusively proves that the system of feeding, fitting and handling cows on official test that has been advocated by certain Registry Associations and Agricultural Institutions, and indulged in so extensively in the so-called breeding plants, results in creating a diseased condition that impairs or destroys the cow's future usefulness as a breeder.

It is very evident that the high butterfat percentage credited to cows of the Holstein breed reported on official test, is the result of a diseased condition working to the animal's destruction, more often than it is an indication of the animal's superior dairy qualities. The diseased condition that results in destroying the cow's breeding qualities often temporarily increases the butterfat percentage.

Poor Pasture Causes Losses

By A. L. HAECKER

THE dairy farmers of this country lose millions of dollars each year during the months of July and August. This loss is occasioned by the lack of sufficient feed. Plainly stated, our cows are starved out of millions of dollars of production during the hot weather period when the pastures are short and dry, the heat great, and the flies fierce. To bridge over this unfavorable period is a most important item. Pastures should be supplemented by hay or silage, or both, for that matter.

Some years ago I had an opportunity to test out the value of silage and hay with pasture and was surprised to find that the cattle would eat good rations of both, even during the month of June when the pasture was at its best. I was also surprised to find that the cost of producing milk was greatly lowered by this system of feeding; and having charge of the Experiment Station herd, I was able to get accurate data. The season was unusually warm, but with generous spring rains we had good grass in May and June, though the latter part of June the grass began to fade.

During July and August the cow's average ration

was ten pounds of silage and five pounds of hay with what pasture they could obtain during the day and night. A small grain ration was also fed. This was given in two feedings, at the time of milking. Comparing this year with another year when the cows received only pasture and a grain ration, we found that the production was considerably larger where silage and hay were fed, and it was also produced at much lower cost, and with a saving of grain.

The experiments that have been conducted at our various experiment stations, plainly point out the fact that to produce milk with economy, so far as the feeding is concerned, it is necessary to make the widest and best use of forage. It also has been clearly shown that the large producers are the most economical producers, and that liberal rations give the greatest profit. It is not economical to half-starve a cow or to deprive her of her necessary food for both maintenance and production.

Our Dairy Herd Improvement Associations are doing much to correct poor feeding methods and they are also obtaining valuable data showing that only by good feeding can profits be made. To allow dairy cows to shrink during the summer and early fall season means that they will be unprofitable winter producers. On most farms the cheapest forage can be produced in the form of silage made from corn or cane, and cowkeepers have found that it is profitable to have a supply of this succulent food for both winter and summer feeding.

Farm Price Index Higher Than Year Ago

AT 145 the general index of farm prices on June 15 was 15 points above June a year ago, but a decline of three points since May 15th this year. The 1909-14 five-year period is used as a base of 100.

Prices of practically all commodities included in the index declined from May 15th to June 15th, grains going down eight points, fruits and vegetables thirteen points, meat animals one point, dairy products two points, poultry products one point, and cotton and cottonseed four points. The corn-hog ratio declined 0.1 points for the month.

Total stocks of old corn are considerably below those of last year and there is a strong feeding demand, but these prices strengthening factors have been offset by the good condition and progress of the 1928 corn crop, and the farm price of corn failed to make the usual seasonal advance from May 15th to June 15th.

The farm price of lambs made a slight advance, but sheep prices dropped about three per cent. Wheat prices declined, due largely to the improvement in condition of the 1928 winter wheat crop since May 1. Private reports also indicate increased acreage in Canada and Australia, and favorable conditions for a good Canadian spring wheat crop.

Potatoes declined 19% owing to exceptionally heavy shipments of both old and new potatoes. The average farm price on June 15 was 56 per cent lower than the farm price a year ago.

A damp, clean sponge takes lint off broadcloth better than a brush.

Dairy Research Outline

THE dairy industry is perhaps the most stable of all agricultural enterprises yet, as in other agricultural activities, periods of relative prosperity in this industry frequently contain the germs for their own ultimate undoing. Relatively high prices have prevailed in this country during recent years and naturally tend to bring various competitive forces into play, which may, if not counteracted, act unfavorably upon present conditions.

High prices stimulate the excessive expansion of the industry. They tend to reduce per capita consumption and, if prices in Europe should become relatively low, may lead to the importation of more dairy products from other countries.

A program of dairy research was recently outlined before the American Dairy Science Association. This would include comprehensive studies of the economic history and geography of the dairy industry; farm organization and methods in dairy regions; the physical movement of specific dairy products from areas of production to centers of consumption; wholesale price-making mechanism for butter and cheese; quantitative analyses for determining and measuring the factors which influence the price and supply of, and the demand for butter, cheese, fluid milk and concentrated milk; and qualitative studies by the survey method of consumer habits and preferences with respect to dairy products.

High Or Low Protein Grain Rations

FEEDING grain to cows on pasture is a practice that has been growing for a number of years even though the present high price of grain militates against using much purchased supplementary feed this summer.

There has always been two divisions among the men who feed grain in the summer, one claiming that the ration should differ materially from that fed during the winter and the other that the ordinary winter ration with its generous allowance of protein would give the best returns.

It is known in a general way that growing pasture grass carries a considerably larger proportion of protein than the same plants have when full grown and made into hay. Therefore, some dairymen assume that less protein is needed in the summer than in the winter grain ration. Many, however, insist on the use of high-protein grain mixtures to supplement pasture.

A number of experiments on grain feeding have been conducted at various experimental stations but practically all of these have been carried on during the winter. At the Ohio Station an experiment has been conducted that will be of great interest to dairymen. It indicates that a ration consisting of nearly all home grown feeds may give practically as good returns in production and be considerably more profitable than a purchased ration.

In 1926 a number of cows in the Ohio Station herd were fed a low protein mixture as a supplementary feed ration. This mixture consisted of two parts corn, one part ground oats and one part wheat bran and carried

about 12 per cent total protein or about 9.3 per cent digestible protein. Other cows were fed a mixture which consisted of two parts corn and one part each of bran, oats, linseed meal and corn gluten meal. This contained about 20 per cent total or about 16.8 per cent digestible protein. The cows were divided into three groups. One was fed the low protein mixture all summer while the other two were alternated, receiving the high protein grain mixture one month and the low protein mixture the next month.

The eighteen cows ran on a pasture which consisted of 40 acres of hilly land, including several wooded ravines. The soil is a silt loam. The pasture was mostly blue grass and white clover with a great variety of grasses and weeds. The cows were turned on this pasture about May 15th but the experiment was not started until June 1st so that the cows would be accustomed to pasture conditions. Late in July when the quantity of the pasture grew poorer, some silage was fed to all the cows.

The experimenters reached the conclusion that the corn-oats-bran mixture was considerably more economical than the mixture of higher protein content which cost more and did not give returns in proportion.

The teacher asked little Ruth what her father's name was.

"Daddy," she answered.

"Yes, dear," said the teacher, "but what does your mother call him?"

"She don't call him nothin'!" Ruth answered earnestly, "She likes him."

Milk Report Sheets

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The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JULY 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

All Maryland Claims for Indemnities for Animals Registered in the New Association Settled on a Purebred Basis

WE ARE advised that all claims for indemnities for animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., that have been pending in the State of Maryland have been settled on a Purebred Basis. Another Victory for the New Association!

Watch the Activities of the Enemy of the Real Breeder

AT THE late annual meeting of the Old Registry Association it was the expression of some of the leaders that they are going to hold their next annual meeting at Philadelphia for the purpose of overshadowing and outdoing the New Registry Association, using such expressions as are found in the following paragraphs:

Vice-President Thompson: "The fourth point is that Pennsylvania needs the National Convention and it needs it immediately for reasons that are well known to all of you, but best appreciated by the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association living in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and some close adjacent parts of New York State."

Mr. Irwin, former director of the Old Association and the man who at Kansas City moved the resolution tripling the then transfer fee: "I believe there are other reasons besides those enumerated by Mr. Thompson why it would be to the advantage of this Association to go to Philadelphia next year. I believe we

can express in that way our appreciation of the loyal support of our members in Philadelphia and I therefore on the part of the Minnesota delegation wish to second the motion of Mr. Thompson."

The following appeared in the "Garbage"—we mean Roughage Department of that notorious publication printed near Syracuse, whose chief purpose seems to be promoting questionable cattle sales and questionable records.

"A few polite references were made to some other registry association which is said to exist at Harrisburg, Pa., and that had something to do with taking the next convention to Pennsylvania and displaying the might and power of the largest cattle organization in the world before the breeders of Pennsylvania to hearten the loyal and to make the disloyal feel so low that they could put on a plug hat and walk under a duck."

Holstein breeders and members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Association, have nothing to fear as a result of the Challenge or Threat of the cattle dealers and speculators who have taken over the management of the Old Registry Association. There is very little in common between what a purebred registry association should be and the policies that have been pursued by the dealing speculative political element that has taken over the management of the Old Association.

Breeders who are members of the New Registry Association and who patronize it are strong in the belief that a registry association should not tax its members to advertise milk, promote auction sales or promote the making of forced and exaggerated records. The members of the New Association realize that such projects are speculative in character and have no place in legitimate breed promotion work.

The New Association was organized three years ago on August first and since its organization it has made the most rapid and extensive growth of any purebred dairy registry association ever organized. The legitimate dairy and Holstein-Friesian industry is bound to prosper in proportion as the New Association expands and its influences become more widely felt throughout the United States and the World.

It would appear that the wonderful growth and prosperity of the New Association has excited the dealing, speculative element to the extent that they are becoming worried about the future of their existence and the time when they can no longer milch the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the form of increased fees to pay high salaries to speculators and promoters, finance the organization and managing of auction sales and carry on a system of recording forced records that are used as a basis in fixing prices to deceive the public.

There seems to be something about the activities of the management of the Old Association that is leading to its own destruction and if they become active in the East as has been contemplated by the above paragraphs, quoted from statements made at their last annual meeting, they will do much to strengthen the position of the New Association in the east.

We do not want to be in a position of warning Holstein breeders against the boastful statements of the management of the Old Registry Association. If you have been regular readers of our paper you have been

kept fully advised of the truth. If there is any doubt in your minds about the facts, as we have quoted them, a little actual experience on your part by running up against the real article might be the only thing necessary to convince you and make you a friend of the New Association and its principles for ever.

An Appreciative Letter

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in sending you one dollar to pay two years subscription to your valued HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. I always enjoy reading it.

I sincerely wish you continued success.

The above letter came to our office June 25, 1925. It was written by a man who has been in the Holstein business for many years, a man who has exhibited Holstein cattle at some of the greatest fairs in the country and whose cattle have made great records in official test work.

Its receipt shows, what we have many times stated, that there ARE men whose minds are broad enough to appreciate reading the truth even when it may sometimes run counter to some of the beliefs they formerly held.

We have had a number of such letters from time to time, which only goes to show that men of vast experience and knowledge of the Holstein business are not in accord with the narrow attitude shown by the self styled leaders of the industry and of the Old Association, men who would prohibit any criticism of their practices and of the way they conduct or misconduct the matters given into their charge.

Is this Price Fixing or By-Bidding

AT THE last auction sale, which has become a part of the annual meeting program of the Old Registry Association, it is reported that Bell Farms purchased from Director Bell a young bull. It will be interesting to know the name of the other party who participated in the bidding when this little piece of price boosting was put over. And again, why did they stop at \$2,100?

It will be remembered that back in 1920 when the annual auction sale was held at St. Paul, the Pabst brothers, one of whom is a director of the Association, pulled over a little deal in which one brother was reported as having purchased the other brother's cow at \$30,000.

High honors in the matter of price boosting at the Milwaukee sale went to former Director F. F. Fields of Brockton, Massachusetts. The reported price was \$4,500 for a young bull. Laying all jokes aside, Holstein-Friesian cattle must be depreciating in value or else the price fixing squad is not operating so extensively as it was when Directors Bell and Fields got their first lessons. In those days, \$106,000 for a bull calf was a mere bagatelle.

Does this \$4,500 sale which Field is now reported as pulling off in Milwaukee indicate that Holsteins are

getting cheap, or that money is getting tight, or that these by-bidders at sales have lost their nerve? Just what is wrong?

Some of these cattle transactions reminds us of a story we once heard about a man who had sold a very valuable dog for \$1,000, agreeing to accept in payment, two pups at \$500 each.

Cheating Again

IT SEEMS impossible for some people to be honest. Two or three years ago a number of cattle dealers in Cortland County, New York, were tried, convicted and some of them jailed because of crooked practices in the tuberculin testing of cattle. Now from the same county comes a report of a different scheme. Dealers are said to have bought up low priced cattle and distributed them in the districts where area testing is being conducted. The animals are signed up for the test, then the tail is pinched in such a way that it presents an appearance very similar to when the animal shows a reaction to the interdermal or tail test.

Naturally the animal is condemned and slaughtered. The Federal and State indemnities amount to more than the original cost of the animals and, together with the receipts from the carcass, have made the practice profitable.

Of course only a few Cortland County cattle owners have been playing this crooked game but the result is that the whole county is given a bad name, which in turn affects the great majority of honest stock owners.

Active in Maryland

A FEW Holstein Breeders representing the dealing speculative element in the State of Maryland are attempting to organize the Holstein Breeders of that State, and are holding organization meetings in various counties of the State. When possible, the preliminary work in each locality is done through the county agent's offices, similar to the way in which the famous \$12,000 President conducted his questionable campaign.

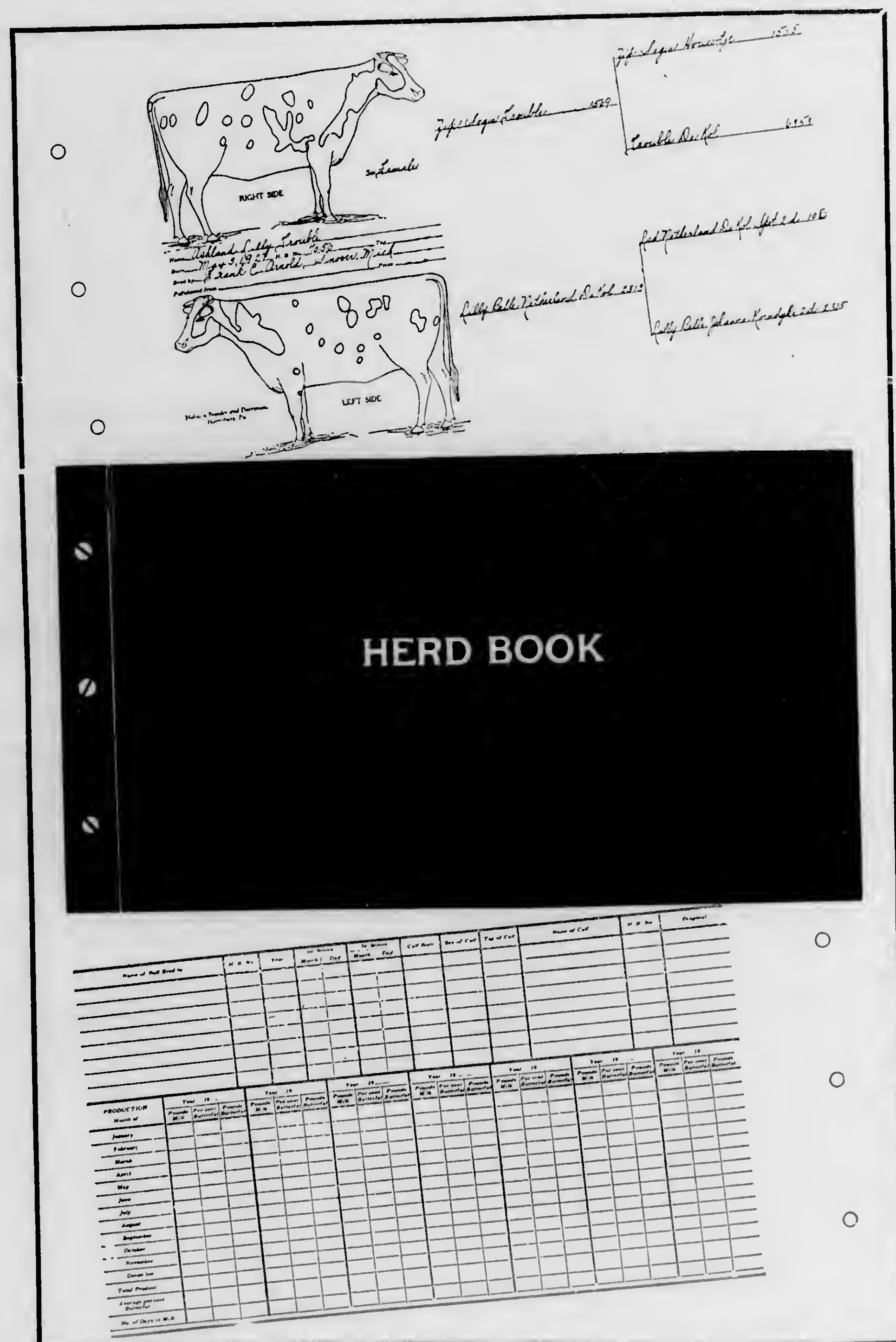
Identified with this movement to organize the Holstein Breeders in the State of Maryland, is the John M. Dennis-Forest G. Farr following.

We do not believe the Maryland Breeders have forgotten the attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital, have the fraudulent records certified to by the College and given wide publicity, and have the truth as to how they were made kept from the public.

Again, we doubt if the Maryland Breeders have forgotten about the alleged substitution and registration of a grade calf as a purebred at Springfield State Hospital, a calf that was later exhibited in the private show herd of one of the Directors of the Hospital, a prominent Maryland politician, at the Maryland State Fair, at the New York State Fair, and the Eastern States Exhibition, and that the exhibitor received premium money donated by the Old Association and the respective State Governments, for exhibiting an alleged grade calf that

(Continued on page 402.)

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ACTIVE IN MARYLAND

(Continued from page 399.)

was raised the property of the State of Maryland.

We do not believe that the Breeders in the State of Maryland will forget about the fraud that was uncovered at Springfield State Hospital about two years ago. Again, we do not believe that the Holstein Breeders of Maryland will feel justified in placing confidence in the officers and management of the Old Registry Association until they first make a thorough and searching investigation and disclose the names of all the guilty parties that were associated in the attempt to make fraudulent records and the substitution of a grade for a purebred.

Up to the present time eleven records have been cancelled by the Association, but the testers that made the disclosures that resulted in uncovering the fraud have never been interviewed or conferred with by the officers of the Old Association.

It has been inferred that one of the reasons why the Old Association has failed to make a thorough and searching investigation and expose all the guilty parties in connection with the Springfield State Hospital Affair, was that the guilty parties have pledged their political and other support to help organize the State of Maryland against the New Registry Association that promotes the Holstein-Friesian Breed from a dairy standpoint, and that is opposed to the making of Fraudulent Records including Staged Fake Sales and Fake Shows.

There has been two professional agitators and organizers imported into the State of Maryland. One, a Mr. Howard Barker, former field secretary and sales promoter in the State of Ohio and later identified with a so-called breeding establishment, and who at the present time has drifted into the State of Maryland under the guise of an educator, is drawing a salary from the College, but seems to be very active through the State in promoting the same old game that he was identified with in the State of Ohio. Assisting Mr. Barker is another organizer by the name of Clark. Mr. Clark has had a wide experience as a farm organizer and, like others of his kind, has shifted about from place to place hunting new pastures, where their former activities were not known. He followed Mr. Barker as Secretary of the Ohio Association and when conditions got unpleasant in that State he shifted to Illinois, and when Illinois Breeders became dissatisfied and refused to contribute toward the support of the paid secretary movement, Mr. Clark was taken over by the management of the Old Registry Association and turned loose on the Holstein Breeding Public. We now find Mr. Clark in the State of Maryland working with the same group of promoters and speculators that were furious against the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when we exposed the fraud that was being perpetrated at the Springfield State Hospital.

The organizing scheme which Barker, Clark and friends of the Dennis-Farr combination are trying to put over in Maryland is, in general, the same plan of organizing that has been tried out in other States and which has proved to be unsatisfactory to the breeders.

The old scheme of organizing the State Club, aside from fighting the interests of the Breeders who are identified with the New Association is to help a few

Breeders on the inside to sell their cattle through the State Association.

To show you how this works out we will quote a little news item that appeared in the *Holstein-Friesian World*, with reference to selling calves from Springfield State Hospital, and if you are familiar with the dates, you will appreciate that this advertising and selling scheme was being vigorously carried on by the Dennis-Farr organization, in full knowledge of what was being practiced at that institution during the making of forced records.

Our readers will recall that the Maryland authorities knew fraud was being perpetrated at the Springfield State Hospital in the making of forced records as early as February and March, 1926, yet they permitted the public to be deceived for months after fraud was discovered or until the matter was exposed by this paper.

"In the July 3d, 1926, issue of the *Holstein-Friesian World* appears the following:

"F. G. Farr, superintendent of the splendid herd at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, writes that O. W. Anderson, the Harford County Agent, spent Friday, June 18, at the farm selecting calves for boys and girls in Harford County. He selected ten beautiful heifers, all from year tested dams. The boys and girls whose parents could not accompany them were advised by Mr. Anderson as to the individuality and blood lines of their selections.

"Mr. Farr writes, 'This is without question the best lot of animals which have ever left Springfield, and will be a credit to the boys and girls as well as to the Holstein breed.'

"R. M. Edwards, Belair, Md., took four heifers for his boys and a yearling bull, sired by the senior sire, who is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. The young bull's dam is Beauty Korndyke Inka De Kol, who has 17,083 lb. milk and 604 lb. butterfat in 290 days at four years. Freshening within the year, she made 13,088 lb. milk and 469 lb. fat in 287 days at five years.

"William T. James, Darlington, Md., purchased three for his boys and one for a girl, these going to Roscoe S. Todd, Belair; Walter Worrell, and Dorothea Enfield, Forest Hill, and Herman Spicer of Belair.

"These purchases should help make the competition keen at the coming County Fairs and State Fair of Maryland."

We do not believe it is necessary to go into the justice or injustice of such conduct. We believe the good judgment of the Holstein Breeders in Maryland can be depended upon to decide for themselves whether such practices are honest or dishonest, honorable or dishonorable.

It is reported that Mr. Clark, in his attempt to uphold the merits and integrity of the Old Association and condemn the New Association, asked the Breeders in the State of Maryland what they are going to do when the New Association goes out of business. It might be well for some of the Breeders in the State of Maryland to ask Mr. Clark what he is going to do for a living when the Old Association goes out of business?

The facts of the matter are that the New Association was organized three years ago on August 1, and since

its organization it has made the most wonderful growth of any Registry Association ever organized. In fact, the New Registry Association has the most prosperous future that could be anticipated. On the other hand, the organization with which Mr. Clark is identified is reported to have run behind last year something in the neighborhood of \$70,000, or in other words, the difference between the Association's cash receipts and cash expenditures was an item of \$36,000 and the decrease of the Association's net worth was given as nearly \$32,000.

At \$70,000 a lick, how long will the assets of his Association last?

It is estimated that the Old Association has been operated at a loss during the past seven years of from \$200,000 to a quarter of a million dollars, and of course, this going out of business might be impressed upon Mr. Clark's mind more vividly than some of the Members of the New Association would appreciate.

We do not believe that the dairymen who breed Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State of Maryland are particularly interested in exhibiting cattle at the Maryland State Fair, which is controlled largely by the Dennis political machine.

The show business, like the consignment sale business and the frenzied record business, is a part of the speculative side of the Purebred Cattle Industry and is not in any way important from the standpoint of breeding desirable and profitable dairy animals.

There was a time when the exhibiting of animals at Fairs exerted some influence, but in late years under modern conditions, with our many good roads, people who are interested in Purebred Stock of any kind, do not depend on the exhibits at the Fair to judge good stock, but visit farms where such animals are bred, and make their selection of animals or breeding stock much more intelligently.

No doubt, the carnival effect of the Fair will continue, and that fat cattle, both of the beef and of the dairy breeds, will be exhibited for carnival purposes.

The many breeders in the State of Maryland who are identified with the New Registry Association, are proud of the fact that they are Members and feel that they have been, and know that they will be, fully advised as to the activities of the speculative breeding element in their State.

A Lesson for Co-operatives

THE raisin industry is at present in a deplorable condition. Recently the managing director of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers of California told the members that their trouble came out of the surplus stock produced by overplanting. When the Association was first started, by advertising and by manipulating the market, high prices were obtained for a few years. The result was that growers increased the size of their vineyards and new vineyards were set out. Now that they have come into bearing the Association is unable to find buyers for the fruit at prices satisfactory to the growers.

For a number of years the success of the Raisin Growers Association was held up as an example of what could be done with other agricultural products

if they were sold by organized growers' associations. Once again the lesson is pointed out that it is impossible to defeat, for any lengthy period, the law of supply and demand.

"Important Maryland Court Decision"

UNDER the above heading the little editor of the "world" has unwittingly or deliberately misinformed his readers with reference to some recent litigation in the State of Maryland.

The little editor goes on to state that a Mr. John H. Clendaniel brought action against the Maryland State Board of Agriculture to compel the appointment of arbitrators to set values on a number of animals that had reacted to the tuberculin test and that the Commissioner of Agriculture had refused to recognize as purebred Holsteins certain animals in the Clendaniel herd that were registered in the Harrisburg association, and so forth.

The truth of the matter is that Mr. Clendaniel is not a member of the New Registry Association and has no animals registered in it. This particular Maryland case grew out of the effort of Mr. Clendaniel to have 39 reacting animals legally and honestly appraised in accordance with the Maryland Statutes. Mr. Clendaniel's cattle had been condemned and the representatives of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture had filled out what has been considered by the Board in that state as an appraisement slip. All grade animals were listed at \$75 a head and all purebreds at \$150, and a slip, which was left with Mr. Clendaniel, was stamped indicating that the cattle were being consigned to a slaughterhouse in Baltimore. Mr. Clendaniel felt that, in view of Judge F. N. Parke's interpretation of the law (published in full in our issue of January 22, 1928),—that the cattle should be appraised by appraisers, one appointed by the Board and one by the owner, both acting under oath; the appraisement to be limited to 90% of the market value of the animal and not exceeding the sum of \$500 for any one animal—that the Board was trying to put over an illegal and improper appraisement; in other words, that the State officials were depriving him of his cattle without giving him the benefit of a legal appraisement.

Officials of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture on the witness stand denied that Mr. Clendaniel's cattle had been consigned to slaughter or that they had been appraised but inferred that his cattle were merely placed in quarantine. Some of the State officials went so far in their testimony as to infer that quarantine was all that was necessary in the case of Mr. Clendaniel's cattle to protect the public health and the livestock interests in the Commonwealth of Maryland, inferring that the letter and purpose of the law was being fully carried out by placing Mr. Clendaniel's cattle in quarantine and requiring that the milk be pasteurized and so forth. Any one who is familiar with tuberculosis eradication work knows that the Federal authorities and the State authorities generally advise against keeping reacting or tubercular cattle, and encourage cattle owners to dispose of their reacting animals promptly, but here in the case of Mr. Clendaniel's cattle it would appear that the

Board is trying to evade carrying on tuberculosis eradication work in accordance with the Maryland Statutes.

It is quite evident that Judge Frank believed the testimony that was offered by State officials under oath in the Clendaniel case, and in his ruling denied to Mr. Clendaniel the request to have his cattle which were in quarantine, properly appraised. However the Judge made it quite clear that, should the Board direct that Mr. Clendaniel's cattle be slaughtered he would then become entitled to appraisement and other rights in accordance with Section 19 of Article 58 which we understand is in accordance with the rulings of Judge Parke.

The above is a brief synopsis of the facts evolved in the Clendaniel case and you can readily see from the above that the little editor with his big imagination is again misrepresenting facts to his readers which, of course, is not his first offense, in other words he needs no introduction in this respect.

We have the testimony of the Clendaniel's case before us and are giving it a careful study. We plan to review the whole matter in an early issue of our publication. In our judgment the public positions of the men who gave the testimony, the character of the testimony offered, and the purpose for offering it creates a condition which deserves a most rigid investigation. It might be brought out in this connection that the personnel of the State Board of Agriculture is largely, if not entirely, a duplication of the Maryland State Board of Regents and it was the State Board of Regents, you will remember, that was accused of attempting to hush up the making of false records at the Springfield State Hospital, and of concealing the facts from the public and permitting testing to go on after fraud was uncovered. In our judgment, the chief executive official of the State of Maryland would be justified in making a thorough investigation and not make the conduct of his State officials a subject of investigation by the Federal authorities.

A Change of Opinion

THREE months ago a tremendous milk surplus was reported from practically every large consumption center and was stressed by the representatives of the big cooperative milk marketing associations. Prices to producers were cut and in some cases, recut. But now the market advisor of the National Dairy Council predicts the biggest milk shortage in years and reports of the American Dry Milk Institute point in the same direction.

Cleveland is said to be the only large market with a supply in sight equal to that of last year.

It begins to look as though the so-called marketing experts are no better judges of supply and demand than was the unorganized farmer when he sold direct to the distributor. With their complex organizations and their representatives among the dairymen it would seem that there is little occasion for the officials heading these big organizations to rush from one extreme to another in their estimates regarding the milk supply.

Personally we discount both sides. We doubt whether there was such an enormous supply in April as was reported and we believe that the rainy weather

experienced through June will keep the pastures growing and so enable the cows to hold out during the hot weather better than they usually do. So if you have to buy cows, buy only good ones. The more poor ones you own the poorer you will become.

Dairy Exports Growing: Imports Decrease

LESS dairy products have been imported and more exported during the first five months of the current year than were in the corresponding period of 1927. In the first five months of 1928, 2,884,184 lb. butter, 28,917,035 lb. cheese, 996,162 lb. condensed or evaporated milk and 1,608,037 lb. dry milk were brought into this country. In the first five months of 1927 the imports were 6,453,884 lb. butter, 32,214,565 lb. cheese, 1,241,194 lb. condensed and evaporated milk. Dry milk is the only one in which the imports last year were smaller than for this year. The 1927 figures were 907,660 lb.

The exports of manufactured milk for the first five months of 1928 were 17,149,648 lb. condensed, 37,858,917 lb. evaporated and 1,405,884 lb. dry. The figures for the first five months of last year were 15,019,331 lb. condensed, 30,475,457 lb. evaporated and 1,416,166 lb. dry, this being the only item which does not show a substantial increase.

It would be well to keep these figures on hand for the sake of comparison with some of the information that will be handed out during the next few months by political speakers.

"Heinie, why do you hold the umbrella over the horse's hindquarters?"

"I don't know. Der boss, he said he would run away if he got der rein under his tail."

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Water

WHEN the purchase of a farm is about to be made, one of the first considerations is, or should be, the water supply, its location, volume and drinking value. And this is as it should be, for plenty of good pure water in the house and in the barns means the welfare of both man and beast. The continual wonder is that the past generations paid so little attention to such things, at least so far as the convenience of the thing is concerned, and many families have suffered from a lack of water when a couple of days' work and a little piping would have brought an untold supply right into the home. People are getting wiser, and today, when one of these old fashioned farm houses passes into new ownership, one of the first things done is the piping of water into the house, for cooking and washing. There are few good farmhouses to-day without an adequate and convenient water supply.

DRINK PLENTY

That drinking large quantities of water is decidedly beneficial to the health is a fact readily endorsed by the medical fraternity, and the consumption of six to eight glasses a day during the summer months is advised, beginning with at least one glass first thing in the morning. Water serves three functions in the body. It acts as a food solvent, it helps in flushing out waste material and aids in keeping body heat at an even temperature. To refrain from drinking the proper amount of water every day puts greater labor on certain intestines which often leads to trouble later in life, a fact which is realized by very few people. Incidentally, drinking plenty of water will not cause an increase in weight, as is sometimes thought. But it should be drunk between meals and not at the table. Having no food value, it passes through the system leaving no extra calories.

WHEN MOTORING

But what about the drinking water when on the vacation motor trip? Many vacationists, who take all sorts of precautions with their milk and their water supply at home, seem to overlook entirely the dangers which lie in wait for the unwary during the summer motor trips. All tourists are by no means people from the cities, many are from the rural sections, and take this method of seeing something of the country. Indeed, there are few farm families who have not at some time or other, taken an extended motor trip, not in response to the "back to nature" urge which prompts the city dweller, but as a means of seeing the scenic wonders of the country or visiting some of the large cities. And when on these motoring trips many people drink water at roadside wells without a thought as to its purity, often with disastrous results later on, for the continual recurrence of outbreaks of typhoid fever in the late summer and early fall have caused it to be

known as vacation typhoid. Positive figures show that twenty-five per cent of the typhoid cases of late summer are due to causes contracted on vacation trips in this country and abroad, and, if the truth were known, a much larger proportion could be ascribed to the same cause. Cities and towns spend thousands of dollars to insure safe drinking water, so that one is reasonably sure of safety in drinking the water furnished at the large hotels. And now the State Department of Health in many states have taken up the work and are trying to provide pure water for the tourists, along the main highways of many states, one sees signs "Safe Drinking Water," put up by the health authorities of the State, and this means that the drinking water at the near-by camp or lunch stand, has been inspected and found free from germs.

CAMPS AND ROAD STANDS

The mushroom growth of wayside stand and camping sites, free and otherwise, has presented a definite sanitary problem to health officials throughout the country, and an effort is being made to have all such under state inspection. But there are many such places on the more remote roads, where the sanitary engineer may not yet have reached, or which have been put up since the state survey has been made, and it is at such places, often the most attractive because of privacy and natural beauty, that the greatest care is necessary. The fact that water is clear and cold does not always guarantee its freedom from typhoid germs, and the only way to be sure of avoiding an unpleasant postscript to the summer vacation is to drink water only from approved sources, or to take a few simple

PRECAUTIONS

A good sized thermos bottle may be filled with water that is known to be safe. This will keep cold and fit for drinking for twenty-four hours, which should carry the traveller to another safe source.

When stopping to camp or to picnic with the intention of using the water on the grounds, its source should be investigated to see that contaminating factors are absent. Unfortunately, some wells and springs are so situated that underground drainage may permit contamination from buildings which stand above. If water from a stream must be used, it should be boiled. Or one drop of tincture of iodine may be added to every pint of water instead of boiling. Also it should not be forgotten that

EVERY MOTORIST HAS A DUTY

Garbage or refuse of any kind should be burned or buried, not thrown into streams or springs. Swampy or mosquito infested places should be avoided, no matter what their other attractions, not only for comfort but for health's sake.

Camp sites or picnic spots should be left in as good, or better, condition as when found, not only for health's

but for beauty's sake. There are other travellers to enjoy the place or one may wish to go back oneself. There is a golden rule for picnickers as well as for motorists. Even for those whose daily work takes them outdoors, the lure of the road and of the camp is strong, and every precaution should be taken that such holidays result in improved health instead of serious illness from contaminated water.

Rest

THE use of many improved labor saving devices in the home has led to a greater freedom from menial tasks than our forefathers knew. But the scarcity of domestic help and the increasing avenues of activity tend to keep the average woman still busily occupied. However, if she is wise she will not overlook her need of rest. This may be found in a change of occupation. Work in the garden will counteract the fatigue resulting from writing at a desk, or any other sedentary occupation. A little job of mending seems heavenly rest after strenuous days of house cleaning, when every muscle aches from the unusual calls made upon them. When as it does to all women, there comes a rush season, when so many extra things have to be done—more can be accomplished with greater ease by planning one's activities so that they balance each other.

Rest varies in both kind and degree with the individual. There are some women who will stick to a task until they drop—determined to finish that particular piece of work. There are others who drop their work at the first signs of fatigue and either rest entirely or change their occupation. The hard worker will need a longer period of rest when she does stop. Some women have better recuperative powers than others, when a good night's rest will make them just as good as new again, this being largely dependent upon the general state of health. Of course, the best cure for fatigue is sleep and plenty of it, for, when obtained under normal conditions, it is an ideal way to counteract the effects of work either mental or physical.

Blades of Grass

GRASSES and knives are the only things that have blades—except shoulders, which are sometimes not as sharp as knives and can be concealed, unless the entertainment is aristocratic. We are not concerned, however, with knives and shoulders, but would like to consider this grass business. Nothing could look more uninteresting, from a practical standpoint, than a blade of grass. Yet grass is a most important vegetable. There is a little tuft of grass; nothing but a scraggly green cluttermen on the earth's surface. Suddenly a cow comes along, and, through the magic working of natural chemistry, that tuft of green fodder becomes beefsteak, boots and shoes, milk and glue. What a funny world it would have looked, if nature had not made the cow the chemist extraordinary, and had permitted the products the cow now manufactures, to grow in their finished state instead! A painter can have quite a good time with a few cows and a field of grass. He would have been out of business long ago, if, instead of this raw material being invaded

by these bovine chemists, the fields were littered with a harvest of the finished product—condensed milk, cow-hide boots, roast beef, ox-tail soup, rich yellow butter and pots of glue. Things are not what they seem. Grass looks like grass; but the cow proves that it is a variety of other things.—*Western Producer.*

In the days when bread was made in the home, cream was skimmed off the milk for the family table and the skim milk used in place of water to mix the bread dough. This made a deliciously flavored, satisfying, substantial loaf of bread which was the foundation of at least one or two meals a day.

It was the skim milk solids, the milk protein, the milk sugar, and the milk minerals which made the loaf so appetizing, so fresh and moist, so tasty.

When skim milk was the only liquid used, it supplied approximately 6 lb. dry skim milk solids to 100 lb. flour. Bakers who use this proportion—and there are many of them today—get a distinctly better looking, better tasting, and better keeping loaf of bread, and one that toasts better, as well.

More uses for and more users of dry skim milk are indicated in the estimated figures of 110,000,000 pounds of consumption in 1927 compared with less than 90,000,000 pounds in 1926. More bakers use it; many bakers use larger percentages of it; biscuit and cracker makers, candy manufacturers, ice cream makers, sausage makers, and many others are using more and more dry skim milk to improve the quality and selling value of their products.

Growing Competition

SINCE January 1, 1928, there has been shipped into New York City more than 175,000 gallons of sweet cream from the states of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio—to say nothing of the cream and milk shipped to that market from Canada, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and other more distant points. Consider that Iowa is more than 1,300 miles from New York; Minnesota 1,500 and the other states range from 500 miles upwards—and that the bulk of this cream had to pass through Pittsburgh to reach New York markets. Transportation and refrigeration have done wonders in bringing the markets of the East closer to the producers of the West—but they in turn have brought to the eastern producer a new competition which cannot be denied.—*Dairymen's Price Reporter.*

We wonder whether the club women who concluded that many girls spend too much time on Greek and calculus and too little in learning how to become homemakers, have checked up to learn just how many girls really do study Greek and calculus.

With Champion Gene Tunney addressing the students of a prominent university on Shakespeare's works why would it not be perfectly in order for Babe Ruth to address the same body on Homer?

Who ever expected to see the day when a man would scold his wife for dropping ashes on his office floor?

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

FORCED INTO DAIRYING

The boll weevil has disorganized the existing farming system in the Black Prairie belt of Alabama and Mississippi. The heavy clay soils of this area do not permit early planting of cotton nor rapid and frequent cultivation while the continued spread of Bermuda and Johnson grass renders cultivation expensive, therefore, the farmers are turning to livestock and the dairy industry.

Dairying is developing rapidly in this area. Creameries, condenseries, and ice-cream manufacturers are expanding their operations and provide a steady, year-round market for milk and cream, and the natural resources in the way of cheap pastures and feed crops make it possible to produce milk at a low cost.

IN ADAMS COUNTY

For the third successive month a grade Holstein owned by R. M. Spangler led the Adams County cow testing association for May for both milk and butterfat, being credited with 2,192 lb. milk, 72.3 lb. fat. Another grade owned by Edgar H. Leer was second with 1,934 lb. milk, 71.6 lb. fat. M. Basehore had a registered cow in third place with 1,900 lb. milk, 64.6 lb. fat. H. E. Brown had one in seventh place with 1,556 lb. milk, 59.1 lb. fat, while a registered cow owned by R. A. Weaner of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was tenth with 1,922 lb. milk, 55.7 lb. fat. The average for the leading ten was 1,696 lb. milk and 62.8 lb. fat, the highest record for both milk and fat since the Association started last July.

Tester Robert Coble reports that in the 26 herds under his jurisdiction there were 241 cows in milk and 28 dry. Of this number 47 exceeded 40 lb. fat, seventeen produced over 50 lb. while 45 were credited with 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

CHASES COWS WITH MILK TRUCK

A milk truck may be a handy thing to use to chase cows but it has some disadvantages. It may be able to travel faster in a straight line but cannot turn as quickly, at least, that was the experience of one of the boys on the J. P. Peterson farm near New Richmond, Minnesota. Mr. Peterson recently bought a new milk truck. The boy operating the truck endeavored to drive the cows but when some of them turned quickly he tried to follow them and the truck turned over. Fortunately it was going slow and very little damage was done.

The rain though raining every day
Upon the just and unjust fella,
Falls chiefly on the just because
The unjust has the just's umbrella.

Hostess: "You can't imagine how bad my husband's eyesight is getting. Only today he mistook me for the nursemaid."
Friend: "And she's such a pretty girl, too."

"In the shadow of every great man walks his mother."

Mr. Dairyman

When everything else fails, for your breeding troubles and abortion of cattle, also garget or caked bag

USE ARSINOL

A hypodermic treatment any one can use, only 3 to 6 doses required. Sold in 5 complete treatments \$5.00. Hypodermic Syringes \$4.00 extra. Ask the man who has used Arsinol. We can furnish list.

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Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

SIGN IN RESTAURANT

We have an agreement with the bank. It serves no meals; we cash no checks.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Big Returns

from a

Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



For Real Cows

with Straight Backs,
Square Rumps and
Perfect Udders

— VISIT OR WRITE —

Spring Brook Farm

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin
County

Union Deposit, Pa.

MICHAEL GETS GOOD BULL

C. R. Michael of Muncy, Pa., recently purchased the well bred young bull Sunny Lawn Posch Blanche from Murray A. Miller of Milton, Pa. This young fellow was born September 30, 1926. He is nearly all white and is a very nice young bull.

His dam is Llenroc Posch Blanche a cow of Canadian breeding and his sire is Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

Llenroc Posch Blanche is a daughter of Annie Wayne Princess Posch credited with producing 1,272.5 lb. butter, 23,567 lb. milk in a year when nearly thirteen years old. Her sire was Llenroc Rag Apple Posch whose dam was a daughter of the noted Jemima Johanna of River-side.

Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde was by King Jemima Segis from Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, credited with producing 760.44 lb. butter and over 18,000 lb. of milk in a year in her first lactation period as a two-year-old. She was sired by King Segis Pontiac Count and her dam was by Careme 5th's Henry Mechthilde, a famous old time sire and show bull.

DEAN WEAVER

Dean Weaver is a farmer and Holstein breeder living near Milton, Pa. The Weaver farm consists of 183 acres of very fertile level soil, some of the best crop growing land we have seen in the Susquehanna Valley. The Weaver herd is part purebred and part grade and evidently consists of producers. It is headed by "Judge" a young bull obtained from the herd of J. Harry Rakestraw of Montoursville, Pa.

Mr. Weaver and his son Foster do most of the work on this large farm. Realizing that machinery beats man power they use labor saving machinery and so get far more accomplished than one would think possible. The amount of hay left over in the barn and the amount of ear corn of high quality in the cribs show that the Weaver farm is not only fertile but also that the Weavers are high-class farmers.

In addition to all the outside work they are gradually replacing old buildings with new ones and improving things generally.

Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Weaver suffers severely from neuritis and, as farm help is high priced and hard to get, he is considering selling the farm and living on a smaller place. We trust, however, that his health will so improve that this action will not be necessary.

A "METHODIST" HOLSTEIN

The Methodist Home for Children is the name of a large institution situated between Shiremanstown and Mechanicsburg, Pa. The Cumberland Valley is noted for the excellence of its Holstein herds but the dairy at the Children's Home consists of Ayrshires. However, there is at least one black and white animal there and she is Carford Cherry Clark Johanna. Cherry is a five-year-old and she comes from strains of breed-

ing noted for both individuality and large production. Through her sire she traces to the noted show bull Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad and through her dam to King Segis, Colantha Johanna Lad, Pontiac Korudyke and King of the Pontiacs.

There is an interesting story as to how Cherry came to be in her present home. She formerly was owned by J. Harry Rakestraw, well-known dairyman of Williamsport and Montoursville, Pa. Mr. Rakestraw sold all the animals on one of his farms last June and Cherry was purchased by representatives of the Montoursville Methodist Sunday school and they donated her to the Children's Home.

This Methodist institution for children is visited by many members of this denomination motoring near Harrisburg. The three principal buildings are the administration building, the girls' house and the boys' house. Here boys and girls who have lost their parents are fed, clothed, schooled and given an education aimed to enable them to earn a good living when they go out into the world to fend for themselves.

OLSEN NOW CHIEF

Effective July 16, Nils A. Olsen will be chief of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics from which Lloyd S. Tenny recently resigned.

Mr. Olsen was born at Herscher, Illinois, August 31, 1886. He graduated from Luther College, Iowa, in 1907 and was a graduate student in history and economics at John Hopkins University in 1907-08; received a master's degree in history and economics at the University of Wisconsin in 1909; was an instructor in history and economics at Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania, 1909-10; and instructor and graduate student in history and economics at Harvard University 1910-12, and a farm manager from 1912-19.

He joined the Department of Agriculture in 1919 as assistant agricultural economist and has been promoted several times so that he should be well equipped for his new position.

POOR PAY

Maybe things are in bad shape on some Western farms but we rather doubt a story which appeared lately in an Indiana paper. A traveler talking with a farmer was impressed with the number of things on which the farmer said he lost money and finally asked, "How in the world do you make a go of things at all?"

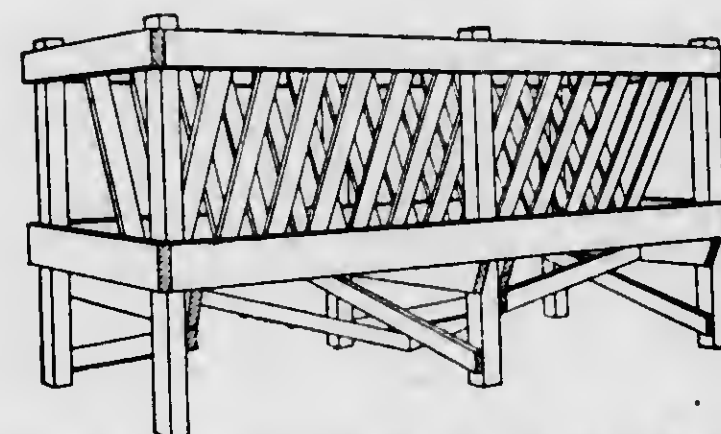
The host pointed to the hired man and said, "Well, he works for me. I can't pay him so in two years he gets the farm. Then I work for him till I get it back."

There was a fellow named Hall, Who fell in the spring in the fall. 'Twould have been a sad thing, Had he died in the spring, But he didn't, he died in the fall.

There is a promising field open for a man to invent a soothing sirup that will take the howl out of a radio set.

A HANDY FEED RACK

Many times it would be convenient if cattle could be fed a little extra hay and grain when out in the field. There are many farms with fields on one side of the road and the barns on the other and in these days of automobiles, bringing cattle across the road is oftentimes dangerous even when there is plenty of help, which of course is costly. Practically every dairyman has fed green corn or a similar soiling crop over the fence, but the cattle



COMBINATION HAY RACK & FEED BUNK

soon foul the ground which in turn causes waste.

The combination hay rack and feed bunk illustrated will be found handy in many dairy farms. It can be moved from one field to another as desired.

The total height may be five to seven feet, depending on the capacity desired; the width four to five feet to insure stability. The bunk floor should be 20 to 30 inches from the ground to accommodate the stock being fed.

The material should be strong and durable. Use treated lumber, if obtainable, for posts, floor supports, and braces. The bunk floor should be matched lumber preferably two inches thick.

Similar racks are in use in Iowa and other states where outdoor feeding is practiced both for dairy cows and fattening cattle. Plans may be obtained from the Agricultural Extension Service, Ames, Iowa.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

BARNHART WILL SELL OUT

Owing to advancing age and shortage of farm help the Holstein herd of C. L. Barnhart will be dispersed September 15. The Barnhart farm is on rural route nine, Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penna.

The herd of C. L. Barnhart is one of the best producing Holstein herds in Franklin County and every month Barnhart cows make a good showing in the Washington and Quincy cow testing association. His friends know that Mr. Barnhart has contemplated selling his herd for some time.

There are 35 females and a real good bull and we predict that there will be a good crowd when sales manager Miller makes the opening talk September 15.

The law is the cement which holds together the bricks that form organized civilization.—Pat Neff.

REPORTS MANY CHANGES

E. Alexander Powell, famous war correspondent, writer and traveler, recently returned to New York after a motor tour through forty countries. He reports many changes have taken place since he first traveled. For one thing, he says that motor busses now cross as much of the Sahara desert in a day as camels once did in a fortnight and that Bedouin bandits in automobiles have been known to attack such a bus although accompanied by an armored motor car carrying armed guards.

E. Alexander Powell is the son of the late Edward A. Powell of Syracuse, New York, who for more than fifty years was a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians.

MARYLAND DAIRY KINGS

The unusual spectacle of three separate herds owned by a father and two sons leading a cow testing association was seen for May in the Montgomery County, Maryland, cow testing association. E. D. King has a Holstein herd of 33 head and he also has two sons both of whom are dairymen. For the month of May, Mr. King's herd averaged 1,090 lb. milk, 38.4 lb. fat. Forest King has 23 Holsteins and their average for the month was 1,067 lb. milk, and exactly 38 lb. fat. J. D. King, the other son, has 36 cows and they averaged 961 lb. milk, 35.6 lb. fat.

The tester of the Association reported that J. D. King had a wonderful milking herd of Holsteins of which two-thirds had been milking since last fall but are still going strong.

The grain ration Mr. King uses consists of 100 lb. of corn and cob meal, 100 lb. brewers grains and 200 lb. of a commercial grain ration with a 24% protein guarantee.

UNUSUAL ACCIDENT

Charles Phillis, a six-year-old lad went to the pasture in order to drive in the cows on the farm of his parents near Salem, Ohio. The animals not moving fast enough to suit him, he ran behind a cow and caught hold of her tail. The cow was surprised and gave a sudden jump and the coarse hair in her switch entwined around the middle finger on the boy's right hand and literally pulled off the first joint. A physician was called immediately and the injury dressed. The boy is getting along all right except that part of his finger is gone.

A BIG LOSS

An English scientist figured out that the world suffers a loss of thirty billion dollars by the action of rust,—oxidation of metals. Farmers are said to be more careless in exposing iron to the weather than any other class of people.

Sometimes a girl who is the picture of health is that way because she painted the picture herself.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

"This space reserved for
EUGENE B. BENNETT,
Breeder of Purebred Hol-
stein-Friesian Cattle,
Allamuchy, New Jersey."

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEREE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown. R. D. 1.

STUDY YOUR DAIRY RATION

An Illinois dairyman with a ten-cow dairy, last year obtained a profit 62% greater in August than during July. This profit means returns above cost of feed. Ten per cent of the increase was due to an advance in the price of milk but the remainder was due to a change in the grain mixture,—the use of better feeding methods, that is, feeding according to the production of the animals, and also to supplementing the pasture with a small amount of clover hay for additional roughage. The original grain mixture was corn and oats. The one subsequently adopted was 350 lb. corn and cob meal, 350 lb. oats, 200 lb. bran, and 100 lb. cottonseed meal.

In July the average production was 669 lb. milk, 21.5 lb. fat or a total for the dairy of 6,687 lb. milk, 215 lb. fat. In August the production per cow was 781 lb. milk, 29.8 lb. fat and the total production was 7,813 lb. milk, 298 lb. fat. For July the returns per dollar allowed for feed was \$2.06 and the value of the production over the cost of feed was \$70.27. For the month of August the net profit was \$113.88 and for each dollar allowed for feed the return was \$2.64.

He produced milk at a saving of ten cents per hundredweight in August the exact figures being \$.89 for that month and the feed cost per pound of fat was \$.23 while for the month of July it was \$.31 or \$.08 difference. It certainly pays to experiment when feeding a dairy.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
MADE OF FLUID FROM TESTED HERDS
For the Calves
COWS SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE
ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
RANDEL & SMITH 90 WALL ST. N.Y.C.
ROUTE 1 - SEYMOUR, CONN.

HIS VALUE DEMONSTRATED

Brookings Chief is said to be the only living sire in South Dakota whose value was demonstrated through testing association work. Five of his daughters enrolled in the Day County Association averaged 355 lb. butterfat in a year while their dams averaged 295 lb. The average daughter exceeded the showing made by the average dam by 61 lb. fat or 21%. Brookings Chief is owned by Sidney Ahlers of Webster, S. D.

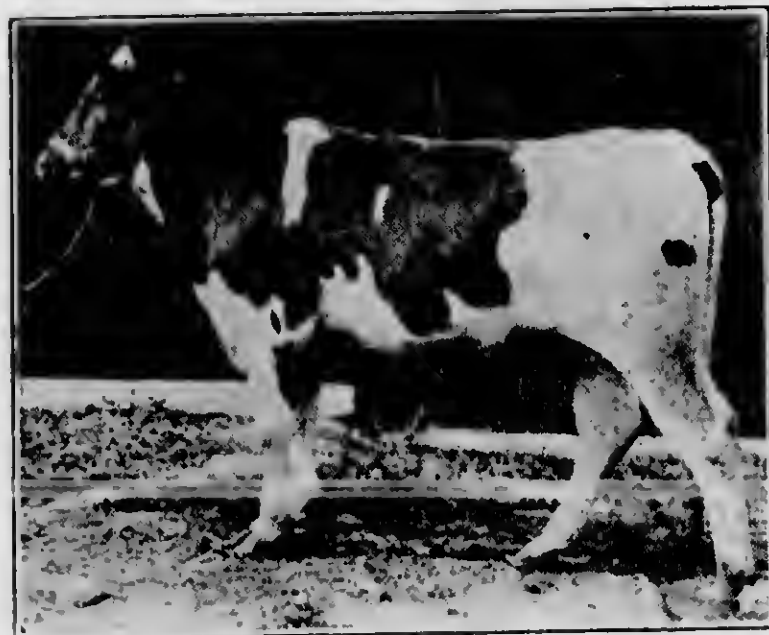
FOR SALE:—236 acre dairy and grain farm, seven miles from Frederick, shipping milk to Washington, large barn, two good dwellings, large chicken houses, all other necessary outbuildings, together with all stock and equipment, also growing crops. Income from dairy alone last year over \$5,000. Possession at once.

G. C. BALL,
Ijamsville, Maryland.

GOES TO NORTH CAROLINA

J. Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland, reports that the bull he advertised in the June 8th issue has been sold to the Asheville Farm School located at Swannanoa, North Carolina. The dam of this young bull was Antietam Ormsby Korndyke a daughter of Dulcevista Abbecker Mayo Ormsby and Dulcevista Keyes Korndyke.

The young bull in question was sired by Kookee Mayflower whose dam has a seven-day record of 38.14 lb. butter, 714.1 lb. milk made as a four-year-old. Her dam was K. P. Mayflower, a daughter of



ROULETTE'S YOUNG SHOW BULL
Will head the Asheville Farm School Herd.
Swannanoa, N. C.

King of the Pontiacs with 31.26 lb. butter, 656.1 lb. milk in seven days and her dam was Mayflower Lilith Pauline 2d, 31.61 lb. butter in seven days, 128 lb. butter in thirty days.

Kookee Mayflower was by a son of Kookee DeKol 3d. Five different years this cow made over 30 lb. butter in seven days each time averaging better than 100 lb. milk per day. One of her daughters has twice made over 30 lb. butter and 700 lb. milk in a week.

The young bull in question was exhibited last fall at a number of fairs and was unbeaten. His picture shows him to be of splendid conformation and we have every confidence he will do well in his North Carolina home.

There seems to be a real demand coming from the southern states for good quality Holsteins and we also notice that the buyers prefer them from accredited herds. The Roulette herd was accredited in 1919 and has been ever since.

THE CANNED MILK MARKET

The influence of the backward season is plainly evident upon condensed and evaporated milk markets. First of all, production is running considerably lighter than might normally be expected. Reports for May are the latest available, and indicate a drop of over 10 per cent in the pack as compared with May of last year. This change applies to all classes of condensed and evaporated, although evaporated case goods which represents over 75 per cent of the total production, decreased fully nine per cent. Condensed case production showed approximately a 30 per cent reduction.

A lighter output is reflected in manufacturers' stocks which on June 1st are reported as having been 158,000,000

pounds. This is about 9,000,000 pounds heavier than June 1st a year ago, but is some 15,000,000 pounds below the June 1st five-year average. Furthermore, the increase in stocks during the month of May was but 34,000,000 pounds, whereas the increase during the past few years has averaged 49,000,000 pounds. Last year during May, stocks increased 66,000,000 pounds.

Under these conditions, a steady to firm market was to be expected. The type of weather which caused production to slow up was also responsible for some slackening in demand for bulk goods, but on the other hand distributors of case goods are reported to be more willing buyers recently, with the tendency to replenish depleted stocks. Certain retail distributors have also been featuring canned milk, so that on the whole, demand is of fairly good volume for the season.

May exports of 11,000,000 pounds represented an increase of a million pounds over May 1927, and brought total exports for the first five months of 1928 up to 55,000,000 pounds, compared with 45,500,000 pounds during the same period last year. Export reports indicate that shipments were well scattered.

There is still another month or more during which heavy production may be expected, but already 1928 has dropped behind 1927. This applies to all major dairy products, so that on the whole dairy markets are in a fairly strong position.

EMORY HERD GROWING

Martin Emory lives near Laurelton, Pa., and has a herd of 20 Holsteins, six of which are purebred. He intends to have a herd of all purebreds as soon as possible. Mr. Emory has a good bull of his own and is also interested in a son of Forum Patriarch, well-known show bull credited with winning ten first prizes at big fairs in 1926. It will be worthwhile to keep the Emory herd in mind if you are looking for a Holstein bull in Union County for Emory cows are real producers.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH BULLETIN

Technical Bulletin 76-T of the Federal Department of Agriculture gives the results of the investigation by a commission sent to Europe in May 1925 to observe European methods of handling foot and mouth disease in order to determine the policy of the United States should further outbreak of the disease occur in this country.

The report consists of 172 printed pages, summarizes European control methods and endorses the slaughter and quarantine method as regularly practiced in the United States.

THE MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs, and Spider Lice. Comfortable Hens lay more Eggs. Try it for 30 days Free. American Mite Eliminator Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.

CONTRACTS ARE BEING MODIFIED

The "iron-clad" contract between coöperative marketing associations and their members is not now as much in favor as it was some years ago, reports Chris. L. Christensen, chief of the Federal Division of Coöperative Marketing. Mr. Christensen was talking to members of the New England Institute of Coöperation at Amherst, Mass., June 27. He says there are now approximately 150 coöperative associations each of which does an annual business of upwards of \$1,000,000. At one time there were more than 650,000 farmers who contracted to market some of their products through coöperative associations but some of these associations have ceased to function and others have modified their practice in keeping with accumulated experience. Some of the problems which affect such organizations are management, contracts, competition amount coöperatives themselves, and market outlets.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to take charge of milk house. Must be neat, careful, capable and understand the production of a first-class product. Good wages for the right party. Write Maryland, care of Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

GOOD BLACK AND WHITES

The Holstein herd of G. Edgar Roderick led the Frederick County, Maryland, association for May with fourteen cows averaging 1,161 lb. milk, 40.6 lb. fat. Thirteen grade Holsteins owned by C. W. Kent averaged 831 lb. milk, 34.1 lb. fat. The Roderick herd had three representatives in the leading ten, Blackie being credited with a production of 1,700 lb. milk, 64.6 lb. fat. Roney of the Kent herd had 59.5 lb. fat to her credit.

Chester Zentz, tester in charge, says that there were 349 cows in the Association, 73 cows exceeded 40 lb. fat and the average for the entire number was 899 lb. milk, 34.1 lb. fat.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

New crop ready about July 15th. Write for delivered prices. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

COWS AS HUNTERS

A number of cows were being driven along Main Street, Penrhynedeth, Wales. The calves had recently been taken from them and the bovine mothers evidently started to look for their offspring.

One of the cows entered a photographer's shop, was driven out, then invaded a hotel and walked straight to the bar. She was ejected.

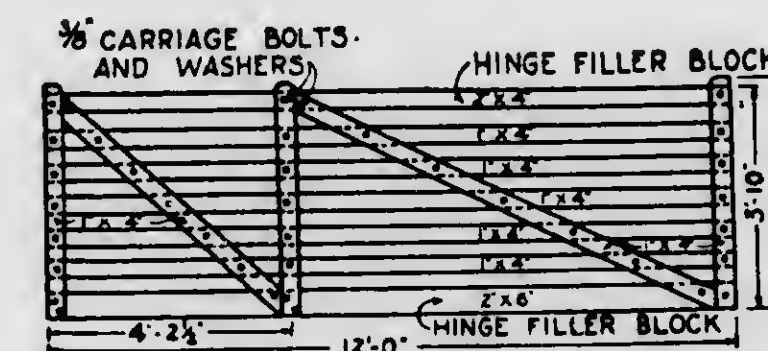
Meanwhile another cow left the small herd and climbed a flight of stairs into a tenement.—Associated Press.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world. If you're not hardboiled, someone is likely to call you half-baked.

A CONVENIENT STOCK GATE

Good gates are essential on every stock farm. By good we mean gates that are serviceable, light, strong and not easily broken but, in case something unforeseen happens and they are accidentally broken, can be easily repaired.

The gate is often the weak part of a fence or barnyard. Stock form the habit of going through the fence at certain places and they will, at times, crowd through the opening. This puts a strain on the gate and its supports. Then if the gate is weak or insecurely fastened,



FARM GATE

the animals may break through, perhaps into a corn field or into fields of other growing crops where they may do a great deal of damage not only to the crops but also to themselves. Once the habit of fence breaking is started it is hard to keep the animals out. There is hardly a farmer who has not had experience with a breechy cow or horse. It pays in money, time and temper to have good gates.

The illustration is of a very substantial farm gate, the length and height of which may be varied to suit requirements. It is very highly recommended, is inexpensive, easy to make and easy to repair in case it is broken. This gate was devised by the Agricultural Engineering Division, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., and a plan may be had upon request. Ask for plan No. 1471.

HOW THE CROPS ARE DOING

Crops made considerable progress the past month, but there was so much cool weather and rain that they appear to be still short of normal growth, according to the United States Department of Agriculture report on the agricultural situation issued June 29th.

Violent storms in the South caused no little damage to cotton and to ripe grain in certain sections. Cotton still presents a backward and spotted aspect, with widespread reports of irregular stands, grassy fields, and damage from bad weather.

Corn made good growth, on the whole, and is so far a promising crop, although the rains hindered cultivation and many fields are full of weeds. The general picture of a cold, rainy June does not apply to the Pacific Northwest, however, where wheat has been suffering from drought.

Grass profited by last month's weather. New seeding, in particular, shows excellent growth and old meadows have greatly improved. Haying is now well under way, though with many delays reported on account of rain.

Wheat has been hindered by storms in the Southwest and bad weather else-

where. New wheat is moving to market from Oklahoma and Texas. The grain is reported as well headed and filled throughout most of the winter-wheat territory, but there are many fields where the stand is exceedingly thin, especially in the Central and Eastern States.

The movement of wheat and of other new crops such as early fruits, vegetables, and potatoes to market has been accompanied by some decline in prices. In the case of potatoes, prices have fallen to levels very disturbing to growers.

The pig survey compiled last week showed a spring pig crop this year about 7 per cent less than last spring, which is equivalent to a decrease of about 4,000,000 pigs. The number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowings, after making the usual statistical allowance, indicates about 9 per cent fewer sows to farrow next fall than last fall in the Corn Belt, and 15 per cent fewer in the United States.

This pig survey gives the most definite evidence available on the potential hog supply. It would appear to confirm the belief of observers that the general hog cycle is now in the phase of declining production and rising prices.

The department's index of purchasing power is placed at 97 for May, the five-year period 1909-14 being used as a base of 100. This May figure, says the department, is the highest in eight years, although this is not the time of year when farmers have a heavy volume of products to sell. Crops which have gone to market so far this season have met declining prices, and there may be some recession in purchasing power.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.
AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Announcer (at concert)—"Miss Jones will now sing: 'Oh, that I were a dove, I'd flee'."
Johnny—"Dad, what's a dove-eyed flea?"

"Well, I hear you stayed in the haunted house last night. What happened?"
"About 12 o'clock a ghost came through the wall like there was no wall there."
"What did you do?"
"Boy, I went through the other wall the same way."

If your nose is close to the grindstone, rough.
And you hold it down there long enough, In time you'll say there's no such thing As brooks that babble and birds that sing;
These three things will your world compose
Just you, the stone and your darned old nose.

THE DEPENDABLE SILO

By A. L. HAECKER

The spring of 1928 will long be remembered for its storms and cold. Several blizzards in the big dairy sections have delayed spring pastures and caused a shortage of feed that was keenly felt by the stock farmer. The biggest snowstorms of the year occurred during the middle of April, coming at a time when the dairyman was looking for pasture to relieve his shortage of forage. Those having silage were indeed fortunate, for they were able to keep their cows well supplied with succulent feed, and thus prevent a severe shrink and accompanying loss.

PROFITS IN THE DAIRY BUSINESS

Success and profits in the dairy business are largely determined by proper and economic feeding, and it is the unusual weather which generally causes the shrink and greatest loss. A producing herd must always be liberally supplied with good, succulent feed, especially is this true during the early spring season when hay becomes old and unpalatable, and when the first tinge of new grass causes the animals to look to the pasture for their supply. Many dairymen are short of forage this season caused by the long winter and lateness of the pasture, and much of this difficulty and loss might be prevented by a proper use of the silo. On practically every farm it is possible to grow 10 or more tons of corn or cane per acre which makes the very best kind of silage and which can be used not only in winter, but also in late summer when pastures fail and become dry.

Good land will produce six times more feed put in corn and ensiled than it will in pasture, unless the season be very favorable for grass and the pasture be of sweet clover. Of course, more work is involved, but this work is well paid for. Those who depend on sweet clover must understand that it is not a balanced ration, and to get best results even on

sweet clover, corn or cane silage should be fed with the pasture.

Field-cured forage, especially put up in the form of shocks or small stacks, becomes greatly weathered during the winter and where spring storms come as they have this year, much of this forage is wasted and lost. Then too, it is a very disagreeable task to get such forage out, especially when it is covered with snow. The silo is the dependable way of putting up such forage, and its use should be greatly extended.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S POSSIBILITIES

Louis N. Crill, the South Dakota Secretary of Agriculture, is engaged in a campaign to attract attention to possibilities of his state not only agricultural but also industrial. Mr. Crill is compiling a series of articles upon the natural resources of South Dakota. A number of these articles are upon subjects rather foreign to the pages of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

From the one on dairying we have gleaned the following:

On July 1, 1927, there were 455,000 cows on the South Dakota farms and the indications are that before this year ends there will be 567,000 in the state.

South Dakota has 101 creameries reporting to Pierre, yet only 60% of the cream produced is made into butter in South Dakota, 40% being shipped into other states. Mr. Crill says that owing to this practice, South Dakota is annually losing a manufacturing profit of about \$1,000,000.

As South Dakota is well adapted to the raising of alfalfa and sweet clover, dairying can be greatly increased which would result in the employment of more people. The production of alfalfa and sweet clover seed and the manufacture of alfalfa meal and alfalfa feed would mean the establishment of many new enterprises.

Mr. Crill concludes his article, which contains many figures and is illustrated

by statistics taken from other states, with the request that the South Dakota banking interests adopt a dairy loan policy which will give every possible encouragement to the farmers in order that they may be able to increase the number of their cows and engage more largely in the dairy industry.

WHAT LIVESTOCK DEALERS HAVE TO DO

By the Packer and Stock Yards Act all dealers engaged in buying and selling livestock at posted public stock yards are required to keep the following accounts, records and memoranda:

1. Copies of scale tickets issued by stockyards covering purchases and sales by him.
2. Copies of bills for all purchases of livestock by him.
3. Book record or register of each purchase and sale of livestock showing date, number, head, weight, dockage if any, amount, and incidental expenses.
4. A complete file of canceled checks issued.
5. A check stub corresponding to every check issued.
6. Copies of account sales rendered by market agencies in connection with sales for him.

COWS FOR FALL

S. R. Miller and Frank Keller, well-known Holstein enthusiasts, have had 25 head of purebred Holsteins shipped in to Chambersburg, Penna. There is one fresh cow and a heifer calf the rest are all cows and heifers due to freshen next fall. These animals are on display at the West Point Service Station and Mr. Miller assures us that they are something real good. Note the advertising columns for further particulars.

Horses of the Detroit police department understand that a red light means "whoa" and a green light "go." What a lot of motorists need is horse sense.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gettysburg, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gettysburg, Pa.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. BRENNAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gettysburg, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D, Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Ten pails (329 pounds net weight), No. 1, Vermont Maple Sugar, for \$65. F. O. B. Cash with Order. U. F. WEBSTER, East Highgate, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY CO., Scotland, So. Dakota.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

PERCHERONS, 2-year gray and 2-year black stallion at \$225.00 each. Five-year gray mare and foal, \$325.00; and others. W. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTEXT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

FOR SALE—Joe, a real Coonhound, at 1/2 price on 30 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S-401, Mayfield, Ky.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE, Jack, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Trailer, a real coonhound, at one-half price on 30 days' trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE, RAMBLER, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

NOTICE FARMERS. Collie cow dogs from real heelers, also dogs and pups, of all kinds, all prices, \$5.00 up. WALNUT HILL KENNELS, Collinsville, Conn., Tel. 3206.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

"HARDY" ALFALFA SEED \$6.80 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00; Both test 95% pure; Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all varieties, \$1.00—1,000. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

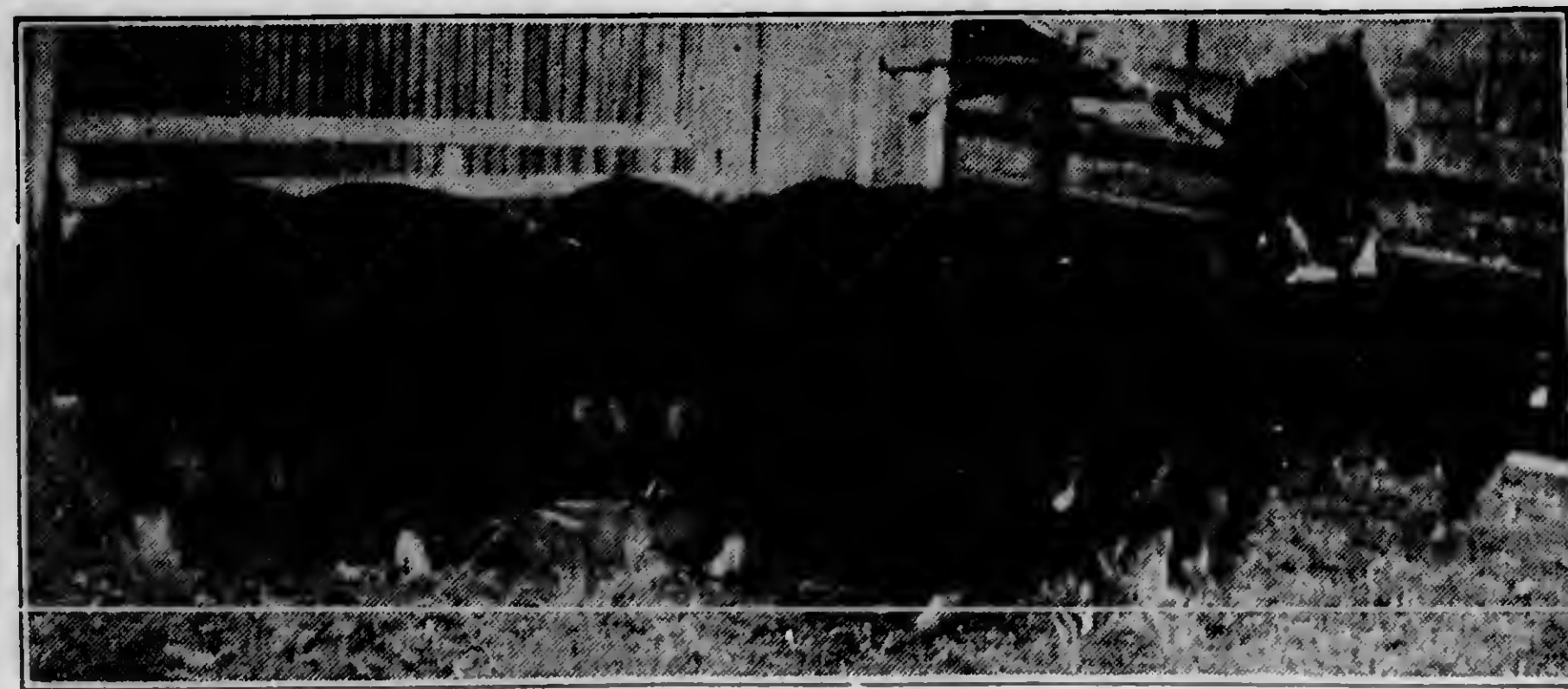
MANCHU SOYBEANS—New crop, re-cleaned. 95% germination. \$1.75 bu., sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MYERS, Greentown, Ind.

CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard and Onion plants, 200—50c, 500—\$1.00, 1,000—\$1.75, prepaid. Expressed \$1.25 per 1,000. Ruby King Peppers, \$2.00, Celery, \$3.00. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

**Berylwood Prince
Aaggie Chicago**

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

"Yeh," said the dairyman's new hand. "That noise was me. I just fell through one of the feed chutes into the basement. But it's all right—I was going down to start the milking anyhow."

Clerk—"A pocketbook? How about this one in alligator leather?"

Binks—"Heavens, no; that will remind me of the money I lost in Florida last year!"

Your stable is not cleaned until those cowwebs are brushed down, the walls cleaned and whitened and the windows washed. This job costs nothing but labor.

A student of language says men's vocabularies are larger than woman's. Well, what of it? It's the use of capital and not its possession that counts.

POSSIBILITIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA

By LEWIS N. CRILL, Secretary of Agriculture

Mammoth Jerusalem Artichokes is a new crop that has every indication of industrializing South Dakota.

Dr. Frederick J. Bates of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., has been carrying on experiments in developing a sugar substitute made from the Jerusalem artichoke and the results of this scientific research substantiate the claim that sugar made from this plant, which grows readily in the northern section of the United States and is particularly adapted to South Dakota climatic and soil conditions, is superior to ordinary granulated sugar.

One fact brought out is that the levulose, as the new sugar is known, is one and a half times sweeter than cane or beet sugar, and another important advantage is its easy digestibility.

It is my understanding that the equipment used in the present beet sugar factories can be utilized with only slight changes, and another great advantage, from an agricultural standpoint, is the fact that hand labor is not necessary in the cultivation and raising of Jerusalem Artichokes, the plant being planted like potatoes, cultivated like corn and can be harvested with the common potato digger. It is adapted to almost any kind of soil, but does best in a sandy, silty loam.

It is the most drouth-resisting of all crops known and it was noted in a dry year in Kansas, when corn and vegetables had perished before the hot winds, the Jerusalem artichoke was still withstanding the elements.

Its adaptability to certain soils opens up great possibilities in South Dakota for the raising of this tuber.

It grows abundantly without irrigation, although yields, no doubt, could be increased in irrigated districts.

U. S. Technical Bulletin, No. 33, says: "The Jerusalem Artichoke is adapted to all soils, except those too wet. It will give better account of itself in poor soils than will other root and tuber crops."

The average yield is 20 tons of tubers per acre, although yields as high as 40 tons are not rare.

It will produce 40-100 lb. bags of granulated sugar per acre, compared with 30 bags obtained from sugar beets.

In shape, it resembles the sweet potato and its stalks are more slender than sunflowers or corn stalks, making them valuable for silage, inasmuch as the yield of stalks alone runs 10 tons per acre, thus making a splendid feed for live stock of all kinds.

Aside from the possibilities of its becoming the basic essential plant for the production of sugar, it has many other uses for human food that will naturally promote industrial enterprises in South Dakota.

Artichoke Flakes, made by the same method as potato chips, is now a growing industry at Denver, Colorado, and the surpassing edibility of the Artichoke Flake is creating a constantly increasing

demand. It makes a fine substitute for dried fruit, when properly cured.

It makes pickles that are especially esculent and palatable. It has been dried and ground into flour, which has a likeable coconut flavor.

It has great possibilities of being made into breakfast foods.

It opens up fields of industry, where opportunity is greatest. Eighty-three per cent of the sugar consumed in the United States comes from islands or continents outside of the United States. Even outside of Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba, 58% of the sugar we use comes from foreign shores and is made by foreign labor, and with investment of foreign capital.

HERE AND THERE

Robert V. Barton of Pleasantview, Penna., recently purchased from John Henry, of Academia, a very nice heifer, ten months old, sired by King Abbecker Changeling Pontiac from Model Mabel Segis Hartog.

An important Missouri transaction took place May 2d when M. H. Gray of Paris, Missouri, sold to Stein and Smith of Carrollton, four good purebred Holstein females. They are all daughters of Hopson Paddy DeKol Posch. The dams are of good strains of breeding and possess considerable Pontiac blood.

Frank Sheehan of Gladwin, Michigan, formerly lived at Mount Pleasant. That he was well thought of by his neighbors is shown by the fact that he recently sold a purebred heifer to two of them. C. E. Pope took Abbecker Cornucopia Fayne Beryl, a daughter of Beryl Korn-dyke Pontiac Segis while Ned L. Round-tree took May Segis Beauty DeKol, a daughter of the same bull and May Beauty DeKol 2d.

J. M. Thomas is a good Maryland dairyman living close to Hagerstown who has headed the herd with the bull Sir Kookee Segis DeKol, a son of Sir Kookee Rag Apple DeKol and Anteitam Lillian Segis DeKol. He obtained this handsome fellow from Grover M. Sprecher also of Hagerstown.

In the Thomas herd there are a number of daughters of King Tillie Segis whose offspring have won a number of prizes at Hagerstown and other leading fairs of Maryland.

An enterprising florist put this announcement in his window: "We give a packet of flower seed with every plant."

His competitor across the street put up this: "We give the earth with every plant."

Cows that wear their horns pompadour and swallow the cud in the presence of company are better qualified for football than for dairy purposes. Better can't em.

ACCREDITED HEIFERS

\$170 for the Pair

1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY BETTA GLISTA--Born September 30, 1927.

2. MAPLE GROVE PONTIAC BETTI 2d--Born October 8, 1927.

Backed by the noted, big producing Glista strain, the blood that made Cornell University famous in Holstein history.

This is a very nice pair in every way, more white than black. Priced away down and bound to please.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa., R 4.

Accredited Herd

F. JONES, Manager



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

FROM A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

I received quite a number of replies to my ad. Find the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN interesting and helpful.

A. S. WEISS

Boyertown, Pa.



Mr. Weiss tried a small advertisement and got results. So will YOU for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches the men who feed and milk cows for their living.

Give this paper a trial. You will be pleased and profit thereby.

For Full Information Write

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30

HARRISBURG, PA.

LONGEVITY and PRODUCTION



HIGHLAND PLEIADES HARTOG

As an Eleven-Year-Old she produced 80 lb. milk in a day on two milkings. She has a seven-day record of 560.6 lb. milk, 29.43 lb. butter. We offer Grandsons and Granddaughters of this great cow by her best son, KING HARTOG PLEIADES.

Prices Reasonable

Quality the Best

W. C. GAUGER

Watson town R. D.

Pennsylvania

FOR SALE

TWO YOUNG SONS OF



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE

His two nearest dams average—Butter one year, 1,507.5 lb. Milk, 29,530 lb.

No. 1—Born June 20—Eleven of his twelve nearest dams average 30.8 lb. Butter in seven days. His dam produced 1,509.3 lb. milk and 88.5 lb. butter in 30 days as a two-year-old (on two time milking.) Her sire is a brother to the \$106,000 bull.

No. 2.—Born May 11—A great show prospect. His dam produced 8,256 lb. Milk and 375.4 lb. Butter in 120 days.

These calves are perfect in type and backed by the breed's greatest milk and butter producers.

Your choice for August delivery—\$150

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

ACCREDITED HERD

McKendree Walker & Sons Gaithersburg, Maryland

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

HEALTH CONFORMATION PRODUCTION

Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

FREDERICK

MARYLAND



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

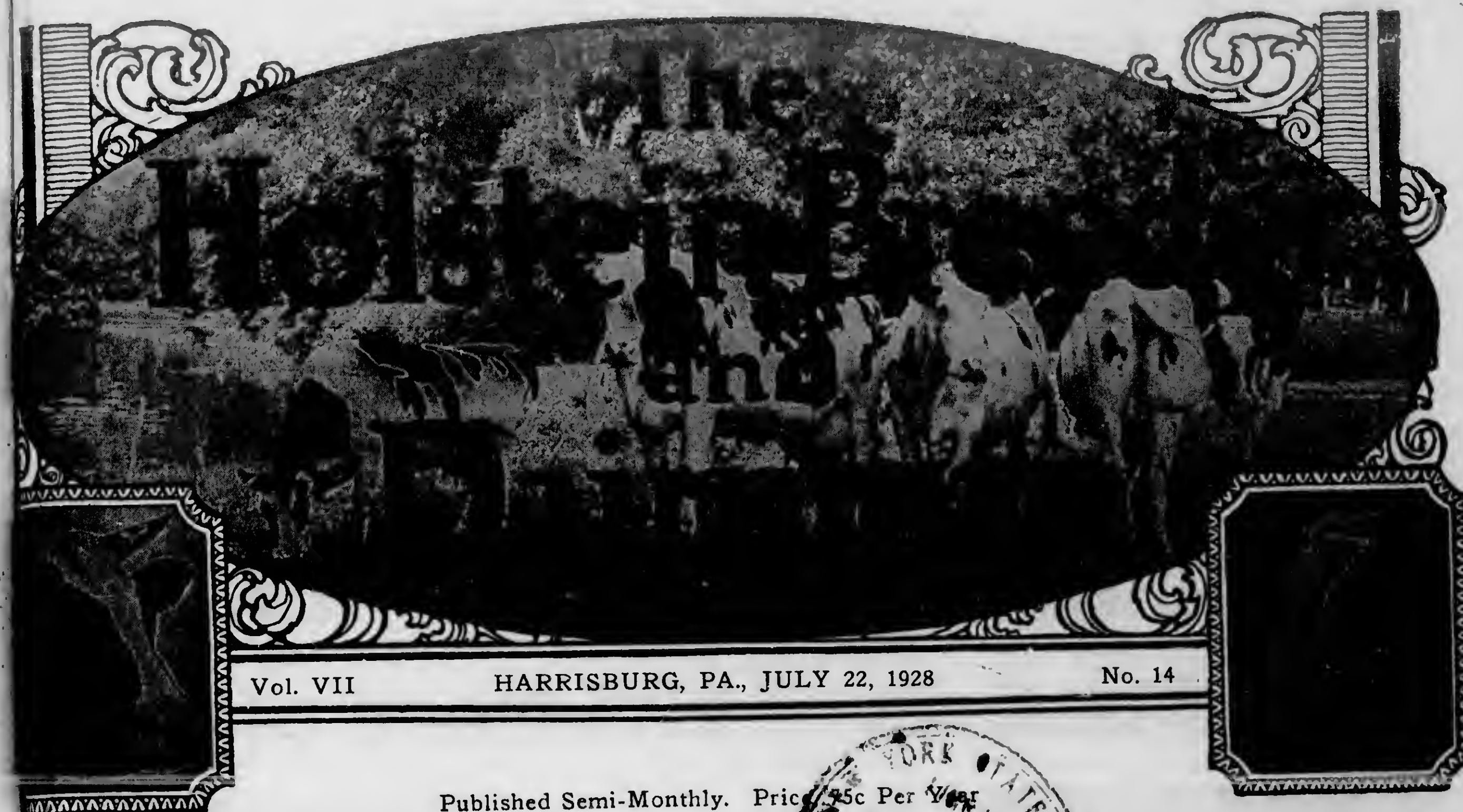
We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1928

No. 14

Published Semi-Monthly. Price 25c Per Year

Old Association Loses Case in Its Efforts to Force Wisconsin Holstein Breeders to Pay High Fees

WE ARE printing the full text of the decision of Hon. A. G. Zimmerman, Judge of the Circuit Court of Dane County, Wisconsin, in favor of J. E. Krause, of Genoa City, Wisconsin, a member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

We are also printing the decision of Judge Rosenberry of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin which confirms Judge Zimmerman's findings to the effect that animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., with offices at Harrisburg, Penna., are to be paid for on a Purebred basis in case they are slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The Wisconsin litigation grew out of an effort of the Political Management of the Old Registry Association to use the influence of state officials and state funds to promote the interests of that Association by having state officials pay increased indemnity for animals registered in the Old Association and refuse to pay indemnity as Purebred for animals registered in the New Association.

During the past eight years the Old Association has been so extravagantly managed that its losses are estimated to be upwards of a quarter of a million dollars (\$250,000.00). Last year's losses are estimated to be over \$70,000.00.

Fees have been increased to the point that they are considered burdensome by the breeders. The annual registrations have dropped from 127,850 in 1920 to 109,963 in 1927. The number of transfers recorded has decreased from 131,823 in 1919 to 88,129 in 1927, a decrease of more than one-third in the number of transfers recorded yearly. Over 43,000 less transfers were recorded in 1927 than were recorded in 1919.

The Old Association is drifting backward at such a rapid pace that the management is getting desperate and is trying to bring outside pressure to bear to force breeders to stay in line.

For the past eight or ten years the Old Registry Association has been operated largely as a dealing-promoting organization, operating a Registry Association as a side issue to collect money.

Over ninety per cent of the breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are dairymen who are interested in the Holstein cow for legitimate breed and dairy purposes.

Three years ago on August 1, 1925, they withdrew from the Old Association and organized a New Registry Association under the name of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. This Association is placing the Holstein-Friesian Industry on a sound conservative basis and the New Association has made the most rapid growth of any Registry Association ever organized.

It was an attempt to defeat the efforts of the real breeders that has resulted in the above mentioned litigation.

The recent decision handed down by the Supreme Court, which is printed in full on page 422 of this issue means much to the Wisconsin breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.



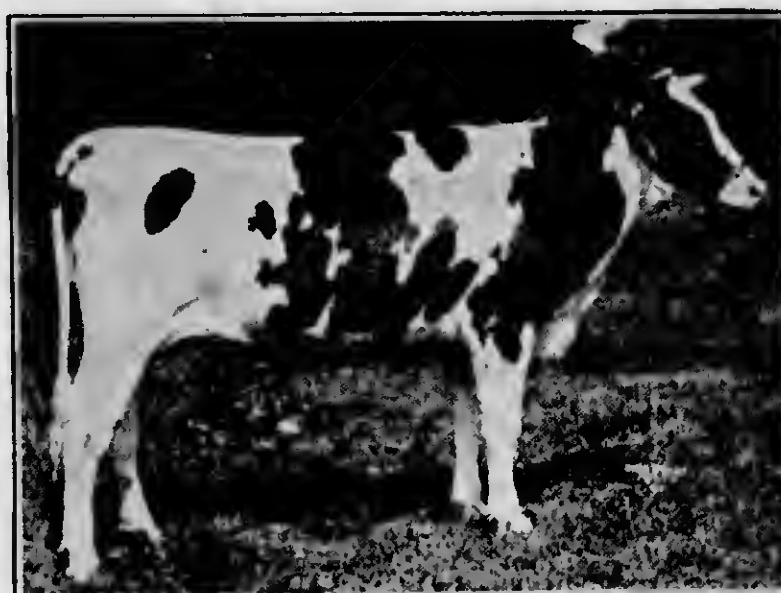
OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD Consists of 125 Head of



Queen De Kol Gertrude

**Purebred
Holsteins**



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.

Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND,

INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1928

No. 14

The Wilsons, Breeders and Builders

ONE of the leading herds of purebred Holsteins in Union County, Pennsylvania, is that owned by L. C. Wilson and Sons, of Mifflinburg. It is not because of its size but because animals from the Wilson herd have, at different times, gone into other herds and, because of their producing capacity and transmitting ability, have been of great influence in improving the quality of livestock in this great dairy county.

Wilson and Sons consist of two young men, Charles and Clarence and their father "Lew." "Lew" is a real live wire and if you talk with any one around Mifflinburg, that is, any one interested in Holsteins, you will find that they will quote "Lew" Wilson before you have talked with them very long.

The present Wilson herd contains about 25 animals and only three of these have reached the age of maturity, in fact they are nearly all two-year-olds. The milk from this herd is marketed at a local shipping station, and the herd test this spring averages 3.7%. There are many cattle owners in Pennsylvania and other states who would give a great deal if their average herd test at creamery or milk station would reach this point, particularly in the spring when the animals first go on grass.

The head of the herd is Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate who formerly headed the herd owned by Dr. Kirkpatrick of New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. He is a light colored, long-bodied bull with a remarkably straight back and a beautiful head. His sire was Penstate Boelyn Korndyke, a son of Sir Beets Korndyke and King Esther Boelyn and his dam, Annie Segis Korndyke Aaggie, was by King Aaggie Korndyke Segis from Lady Segis Annie. Back of the Wilson herdsire there are many famous old-time cows noted for heavy production, and a number of his ancestors, both male and female, have won victories in old-time show rings and become famous for individuality of a high-class order. His calves are a splendid lot, the heifers showing remarkable promise.

Two members of the milking herd that particularly attracted our attention were Colantha Quality Lassie and Dona Lilith. Colantha Quality Lassie is a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and Bonalevo Quality Walker Plus. Colantha Johanna Lad 8th was a bull of



LEW WILSON IN ACTION

good individuality and a number of his offspring have won honors in the show ring. His sire was Colantha Johanna Lad and his dam was a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Bonalevo Quality Walker Plus was by King Quality from a daughter of Admiral Walker Pieterje.

Dona Lilith was by Ormsby Lilith Clothilde from Dona Reliance. Ormsby Lilith Clothilde was by King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby from K P Lilith Clothilde, a daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Dona Reliance was from Duchess Dona DeKol and was sired by King Pontiac Reliance, a son of King of the Pontiacs. These two cows are thus closely related to a number of well advertised animals and better yet, they are animals that in the Wilson herd are making good at the pail.

Most of the females in the herd are of Korndyke, Boelyn and Segis breeding so that they are of the same strains as the herdsire. Evidently Mr. Wilson is

line-breeding and, judging from a careful inspection of the calves on the premises, he is on the right track.

The present Wilson farm is just north of Mifflinburg, and has only been the property of the present owners for three years. The former Wilson home is now the home of Reber L. Groover who also owns a few good purebred Holsteins and is building a herd of black and white producers. The Wilsons lived there for fourteen years and during their occupancy did much to build the farm, which consists of 101 acres, to a high state of fertility.

The farm now owned by the Wilsons contains 112 acres. The land is level and fertile and grows good crops. The representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN were there early in June and were particularly impressed with the rank growth of the meadows. The large proportion of heavy clover promises that next winter the roughage will contain a goodly proportion of digestible protein so that the expenditure for purchased grain feeds will be light and the cash receipts for the production will be net and will not have to be passed on to the feed dealers.

The Wilsons are everyday practical dairymen and their herd is run from the standpoint of profit. If a cow does not produce enough to make a profit over the cost of feed and labor she is sent to the butcher and

not passed on to some outsider, there to give a "black-eye" to the breed and to the herd from which she came. There are many owners of purebred herds both large and small that might do well to follow this Wilson practice, which is, after all, the Golden Rule for a livestock owner. Perhaps this practice is one of the chief reasons why the Wilsons and their cattle are so esteemed in their community. "Lew" Wilson says that if a cow does not do well for him he does not expect that she will do well for the other fellow. Consequently only animals from profit makers are raised and so there is a gradual increase in the production of the herd and a consequent increase in its earning ability.

When the present owners took over the place the buildings were in poor condition. They are rapidly being improved and the improvements are permanent



COLANTHA QUALITY LASSIE
Just as Good as She Looks

for the Wilsons are liberal users of Portland cement and the new parts of the barns and other buildings, being of concrete, are expected to last for many years. This work is done at times when the general farm work is not pressing and serves to keep the hired help as well as the three members of the family profitably employed. The capacious wooden barn will stable a much larger herd than is at present housed in it. Every little while somebody comes along and makes an offer for some of the animals and like many other cattle owners Mr. Wilson does not refuse to sell when offered a good price.

Mr. Wilson is an enthusiastic booster of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. It is his belief that buyers, other things being equal, prefer their animals registered in the New Association. His own experience is so illustrative of the difference in the cost of doing business in the two Associations that it will bear repeating at the present time.

Mr. Wilson made a purchase of sixteen head of purebred Holstein females and in the bargain agreed to pay the necessary recording fee if given the required signed applications. Eight of these animals were registered in the New Association only, five were registered in both the New and the Old Associations and three were unregistered but eligible to registry. When purchasing the cattle he fully intended to join the New Registry Association but a neighbor who was prejudiced for some unknown reason induced him to join the Old Association. So Mr. Wilson paid the required \$25 membership fee and was accepted by the Old Association as a member but he did not make application at

the time to have his animals recorded or transferred. He began to do a little figuring and learned that by carrying out his original intention and transferring his business to the New Association he would save \$36 on recording his sixteen animals.

This is the way he figured it out. There were eleven females over a year old that were not registered in the Old Association. To register them in it would cost \$22. Fourteen of the animals had been purchased more than three months previous to the time that he got around to send in the applications for transfer and the Old Association would have charged him \$3.00 each or \$42 in all. Two of the animals had been purchased within the three months period—and the Old Association's charges on these were \$1.50 each or \$3.00, so that the total charges to register the unregistered animals in the Old Association and to transfer the sixteen head would amount to \$67.

When he came to figure out the amount the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., would charge, he found that the charge for registering the three unregistered females over a year old was \$6.00. The charge for transferring fourteen animals, after three months from date of sale was \$1.00 each or \$14.00. For transferring the two animals recently purchased the charge was only \$.50 each or \$1.00. This makes only \$21.00. Adding the life membership fee of \$10.00 in the New Association, the total for registration, transferring and membership was \$31.00, a difference of \$36.00.

If you include the \$25.00 life membership fee which the Old Association charges for the privilege of joining, you will find that Mr. Wilson would have paid fees for registration, transferring and membership that would amount to \$92.00. As the New Association charges for the same service—registration, transferring and membership—amounted to only \$31.00, Mr. Wilson decided that the old organization charged a great deal too much and that it would pay him better to forget the \$25.00 he had already paid for life membership in the



DONA LILITH
One of Wilson's Big Producers

Old Association and retain for himself the \$36.00 he could save by becoming a member of the New Association and giving it the whole of his livestock certificate business. By his own experience and that of some of his friends who own purebred Holsteins he knew he would receive prompter service from the New Association and he would get his certificates back in a few days instead of being kept waiting for months. Before placing his business, Mr. Wilson journeyed to Harris-

burg with the certificates of his registered animals in his pocket. He looked over the offices of the New Association and it took him a very short time to decide that he wanted to belong to an Association of which the directors were working dairymen like himself.

The Wilsons are "Builders." They improve the



YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE WILSON HERD

fertility of their farms, they erect new farm buildings and improve the old ones and they work to increase the producing ability of their cattle and to improve the individuality of the animals they own. Each of these actions is a form of building or improvement, a striving for something better than they already have. Success to them and their efforts.

To Study European Livestock Registration

BY INVITATION of the Netherlands Government, John O. Williams of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry sailed for Europe on the S. S. Pennland, July 14th to study livestock conditions in the Netherlands and other European countries and to consult with the secretaries of some of the principal European livestock record associations. Mr. Williams has charge of the certification, by the Department of Agriculture, of the pure breeding of domestic animals imported into the United States.

His trip will include attendance at the National Livestock Show in The Netherlands, to be held at The Hague, July 24-26th. While in that country he will consult breeders and officials concerning methods of recording animals listed in The Netherlands Draft Horse stud book, also the Friesch Rundvee Stamboek or Friesian Cattle Herd Book Association in which are registered the black and white breed, we call Holstein-Friesians. Mr. Williams will also visit points in Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom, and the investigation will include methods of recording various classes of domestic animals, including dogs.

The importation of purebred animals from Europe for use in breeding operations in the United States makes first-hand knowledge of foreign records and methods of certification desirable as a basis for official recognition of such records by the United States.

Dairy cows should live in the country as much as possible, and should not be ashamed to keep house in a barn.

Livestock Terms

LIVESTOCK terms are loosely used by many persons who have everyday contact with animals. Owners are just as guilty as hired men and it is only recently that we saw an article sent out over the signature of a Secretary of Agriculture of a central-western state in which "thoroughbred" was used where "purebred" should have been applied. The following definitions are commonly regarded as official and should always be kept in mind.

A "purebred" animal is one representing a recognized breed, both of whose parents were purebred animals of the same breed. Any purebred is eligible to registration if both parents have been registered. Inferior purebreds should never be registered or used for breeding purposes.

The term "thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible to registration in the General Stud Book of England, the American Stud Book, or affiliated stud books, and under no other circumstances. Dealers, auctioneers, breeders and editors persist in using the awkward term "thoroughbred" when the easier one, purebred, should be employed.

"Standardbred," when applied to horses, refers to a distinct breed of light horses, including trotters and pacers, which are eligible to registration in the American Trotting Register.

A "scrub" is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding without definite type or markings.

A "crossbred" is the progeny of purebred parents of different breeds but of the same species.

A "grade" is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a "scrub" or from mating animals not purebred but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade. To be classed as such, grades should possess 50 percent of improved blood.

The term "family" is correctly used only in relation to individuals closely related to, and carrying largely, the blood of a conspicuous progenitor, from which the group usually takes its name. Animals carrying but a small proportion of the common blood are not considered members even though they happen to bear the family name.

There are six and one-half million farms in the United States. Is it conservative to estimate that five per cent of these farms are unsuccessful and their owners, failures, from over-expansion or incompetency in one form or another? This five per cent of misfits makes the astounding total of 365,000, who make a noise totally overshadowing the over six million successful ones who sit by in modest and justifiable reticence, chuckling to themselves—"Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?"—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

The teacher of a rural school one day received the following note, which might easily pass for an example of conciseness in writing:

"Please excuse Willie from school to-day. He caught a skunk."

A Great and Final Victory for Members of the New Registry Association in the State of Wisconsin

WE ARE printing below the full text of the two Wisconsin Court decisions handed down in favor of Mr. J. E. Krause of Genoa City and against the Livestock Sanitary Board of the State of Wisconsin who were working with the political management of the Old Registry Association in an attempt to deny Mr. Krause indemnity claims as Purebred on the grounds that his cattle were not registered in the Old Registry Association.

No. 129, January Term, 1928, STATE OF WISCONSIN: IN SUPREME COURT.

State ex rel. J. E. Krause, Respondent, vs. John D. Jones et al., constituting the Live Stock Sanitary Board of the State of Wisconsin, Appellants.

APPEAL from a judgment of the circuit court for Dane County: A. G. ZIMMERMAN, Circuit Judge.

Action begun on the 18th day of February, 1927; judgment entered October 22, 1927. Action to compel the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Wisconsin to allow plaintiff's claim on account of cattle slaughtered, alleged to have been infected with bovine tuberculosis. Plaintiff had judgment in the court below, from which the defendants appeal.

ROSENBERY, J. The relator is a farmer living near Genoa City, Wisconsin, and owns a herd of pure blood Holstein-Friesian cattle. These cattle were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Nine head of registered cattle belonging to the plaintiff were killed pursuant to the terms of the Live Stock Sanitation Act. (Chap. 94). The cattle were alleged to be reasonably worth \$1,845.00.

Subsec. (1) of sec. 94.16, Wis. stats., provides:

"for each animal condemned and slaughtered the owner shall receive in addition to the net salvage upon the certificate of the department of agriculture and the state shall pay the owner in cases coming under the cooperative agreement between the state and the United States a sum equal to one-fourth of the difference between the net salvage and the appraised or agreed value of the animals, but additional payment shall not exceed forty-five dollars for a registered bovine and twenty dollars for an unregistered one. In other cases the owner shall receive in addition to the net salvage, and the state shall pay, half of the difference between the net salvage and the appraised or agreed value, but not more than ninety dollars for a registered bovine and forty dollars for an unregistered bovine."

The act nowhere defines what is meant by a registered bovine. The claim of the relator was disallowed by the board upon the sole ground that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was an organization not in existence when the law under which the Live Stock Sanitary

Board operates, was enacted and "that it is the belief of this Board when this law was enacted that it referred only to those breed organizations in existence at that time."

By the allegations of the petition which are admitted by the demurrer or motion to quash, every other necessary fact entitling the plaintiff to have his claim allowed, existed.

The principal contention of the board is that mandamus does not lie to control the discretion of the board or to compel the performance of a discretionary act. This may be readily conceded but it was also argued that where the duty of an officer to perform an act depends upon the construction of a statute, the construction of the statute by the officer involves the exercise of discretion and judgment on his part which cannot be controlled by mandamus, citing *American Casualty I. & S. Co. vs. Fyler*, 60 Conn, 448; 25 Am. St. Rep. 337.

A careful examination of this case indicates that it does not support the proposition to which it is cited. In that case it is said:

"It is admitted that there is no statute or rule of law that in terms makes it the duty of the defendant to admit the plaintiff to do in this state the kinds of business specified in its application. If it is his duty so to admit the plaintiff, it is because such duty falls within the ordinary duties of his office; and this must be gathered from the construction of the insurance statutes. The defendant has construed these statutes as requiring, or at least as authorizing, him to refuse the plaintiff's application. The plaintiff insists that such construction is wrong. The whole contention of the plaintiff's counsel is, that the statutes of this state respecting insurance, if construed in the light of the policy of this state towards the insurance companies of other states, and in the light of state comity, would make it the duty of the defendant to grant the plaintiff's request; and they say that their interpretation of these statutes is too obviously correct to admit of dispute, and that therefore the duty which they ask that the defendant should perform is purely a ministerial one. This contention, however, involves a contradiction. The construction of a statute is not a ministerial act; it is the exercise of judgment. If it is the duty of the defendant to admit or not to admit the plaintiff to do business in this state according to the interpretation to be put on the insurance statutes, then the admitting or refusing to admit involves the exercise of discretion and judgment. It is precisely the same kind of a duty which select men perform in respect to the admission of electors—or assessors in respect to the liability of property to taxation."

The court holds that the act which was there under consideration conferred upon the administrative official quasi-judicial rather than ministerial duties. The language used by the court was perhaps unfortunate. Whether an insurance company should be admitted was to be determined by the insurance commissioner

in the exercise of his discretion and if in the exercise of his discretion the application of the company was denied it was not solely upon the interpretation which the insurance commissioner placed upon the act but the interpretation which the insurance commissioner placed upon it as applied to the facts presented by the particular application. If a statute requires an act to be done by an administrative officer within a reasonable time, no doubt in the absence of arbitrary or clearly unreasonable exercise of discretion, the time fixed by the administrative official would be approved by the court. While in a sense the determination of what is a reasonable time is an interpretation of the statute, it is rather the application of a statute to a particular situation. If in this case the Live Stock Sanitary Board had found that the cattle were not registered or that they were not tubercular or a controversy existed as to the value of the cattle or with reference to any other fact which the Live Stock Sanitary Board had jurisdiction to determine, no doubt its determination could not be controlled by mandamus even if it rested upon mistaken interpretation of the statute. The facts in this case present no such issue. Here all of the matters of fact according to the allegations of the petition have been determined in favor of the claimant. Instead of confining its action to the duties conferred upon it by the statute the Live Stock Board interprets the statute as if the word "registered" had been defined by the act to mean "registered in an association existing at the time of the passage of the act." This amounts to a clear amendment of the statute. Having found all of the necessary facts which it had authority or jurisdiction to find under the act, thereafter the duties of the board were purely ministerial. It was its duty to allow the claim and not to interpose an objection based upon its supposition as to what the legislature in fact intended, there being nothing in the act itself to indicate that the legislature had any such intention. The distinction was clearly pointed out in *Roberts v. U. S. ex rel. Valentine*, 176 U. S. 221. After discussing the case of *U. S. ex rel. Dunlap v. Black*, 128 U. S. 40, the court says:

In this case the facts are quite different. There is but one act of Congress to be examined, and it is specially directed to the treasurer. We think its construction is quite plain and unmistakable. It directs the treasurer to pay the interest on the certificates which had been redeemed by him, and the only question for him to determine was whether these certificates had been redeemed within the meaning of that act. That they were, we have already attempted to show, and the duty of the Treasurer seems to us to be at once plain, imperative, and entirely ministerial, and he should have paid the interest as directed in the statute

"Every statute to some extent requires construction by the public officer whose duties may be defined therein. Such officer must read the law, and he must therefore, in a certain sense, construe it, in order to form a judgment from its language what duty he is directed by the statute to perform. But that does not necessarily and

in all cases make the duty of the officer anything other than a purely ministerial one. If the law direct him to perform an act in regard to which no discretion is committed to him, and which, upon the facts existing, he is bound to perform, then that act is ministerial, although depending upon a statute which requires, in some degree, a construction of its language by the officers." See cases cited *Roses Notes*; also *Harwood v. Quimby*, 44 Iowa 385, *Spear v. Dossey*, 177 Ky. 761, *Dutton v. Daniels*, 190 Cal. 577.

It is considered that the duty of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, other necessary facts existing, and it appearing that the relator's cattle were duly registered in an association, was to allow the claim in accordance with the terms of the statute and that mandamus is a proper remedy under the circumstances of this case.

It is nowhere claimed that the association in which the relator's cattle were registered was not a bona fide registry association nor is it claimed that cattle registered therein did not pass in the market as registered cattle. There is no claim of fraud, subterfuge or anything of the kind in this case. We find nothing in the act which gave the Live Stock Sanitary Board power to determine which association they will recognize and which they will not. If other facts required by the statute appear and the cattle are registered, it is the duty of the Board to allow the claim as and for registered cattle. Assuming that an association is a reputable recognized concern, the mere fact that it was not organized prior to the passage of the act does not affect the question.

By the Court.—Judgment affirmed.

THE DANE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT DECISION

STATE ex rel. J. E. KRAUSE, Plaintiff

vs.

JOHN D. JONES, et al., LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD, Defendants.

Before HON. A. G. ZIMMERMAN, Judge

DECISION

By the Court:

This appears to be a proceeding to compel the Livestock Sanitary Board, in effect, not to discriminate against the registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Harrisburg, Penna., in awarding indemnity for slaughtered registered cattle.

Counsel agree that this motion to quash the alternative writ of mandamus issued, is equivalent to a demurrer to a pleading, and admits the facts set forth in the petition.

A great press of matters at this time prevents the court from giving a detailed review of the proceedings. The court has carefully considered in detail the briefs of counsel as well as the oral arguments.

The arguments of counsel turn almost wholly upon the question as to whether mandamus is the proper remedy,—not upon the relator's right in some form to the relief he seeks.

It may almost be said that the defendant's counsel at

Type and Production



A Real Bull

Born November 29, 1927

Sire: Korndyke Ormsby Star

A brother to Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, the greatest show bull of recent years, twice Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show.

Dam: Skyview Arlo Homestead Ormsby

C. T. A. record 585 2 lb. FAT in a year. Average test 4.03%.

This herd has been in C. T. A. work for nine years. Last year it averaged 469.7 lb. fat with an average test of 4.1%.

This bull has both Size and Type and is going to make a wonderful animal.

\$175 Takes Him

B. L. Zurcher

Farmersburg,

Iowa

least passively concedes relator's right to the ultimate relief he seeks. In fact it would seem that the Board itself makes no question on the merits and on the facts it called for and received, but denied the petitioner's indemnity by merely construing the law as not applicable because this particular registry happened to be not in existence when the law was enacted,—a claim that its counsel has not tried to legally substantiate.

There seems no justification whatever for such a distinction in the application of the law. Counsel differs on the application of the remedy by mandamus, but the difference results from a difference in viewpoint, not as to the law itself.

Perhaps the vital point revolves about the rule that mandamus will not lie to compel the performance of a discretionary act, or where an official act requires the exercise of judgment as to facts, unless there is clearly an abuse of discretion.

Here there seems to be no question as to the facts, or as to the relator having presented all of the facts required to come within the law. It seems to be plainly and clearly a question of the respondent's refusing to apply the letter and spirit of the law, as required of them, and as set forth in the statutes, the statutory facts having been furnished with no discretionary question involved.

If this matter were dismissed with a suggestion that relator's remedy was by certiorari, and then upon such writ issued a review was had in this court culminating logically in merely a reversal of the board's decision under all the circumstances of this case, the resultant proceedings might well then necessitate new mandamus proceedings to compel the Board to carry out the law and give the relator his rights thereunder.

This sort of circumlocution and running around in a circle to again come to the point at which this proceeding now stands, does not seem an appealing judicial method of applying the certiorari and mandamus remedies in the administration of justice.

The controversial question here does not seem to be as to the judicial or even prejudicial view of the relator's ultimate rights. Nor does it seem to be even a question of mandamus, but merely as to whether there shall be mandamus now or "after whipping the devil around the stump" awhile.

Without further discussion the court's conclusion is that the motion to quash should be denied, and the resultant consequences ensue.

It is so ordered.

May 28, 1927.

Mr. Krause's victory is a victory for every breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in the state of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Holstein breeders are now in a position to cooperate with the New Registry Association in the great movement to place the Purebred Holstein-Friesian industry on a sound, conservative, business basis.

They are now in a position to experience the great saving in fees which the New Association affords and which breeders in other states have been enjoying. Many breeders in the state of Wisconsin have joined the New Association. Hundreds of others have ex-

perienced a willingness and desire to join as soon as the matter of indemnity was definitely settled.

There has been little question in the minds of the real breeders as to their right to receive Purebred indemnities for animals registered in the New Association.

The question of breeders being denied indemnity as Purebred for animals registered in the New Association was raised by the political management of the Old Association. Realizing that the New Association was a sound business organization and that breeders everywhere would find it to their advantage to join the New Association, the political management concocted the idea of trying to frighten the breeders or discourage them from joining the New Association under the pretense that the Government would not pay indemnity as Purebred. After this unlawful, unconstitutional scheme to defeat the breeders' wishes was devised, an effort was made to carry out the plan wherever the management of the Old Association could find state officials that would lend their official positions to such unholy work.

The records show that the political management of the Old Association began this work at Washington, D. C. They tried to have the Federal Authorities refuse to recognize certificates issued by the New Association but they were turned down.

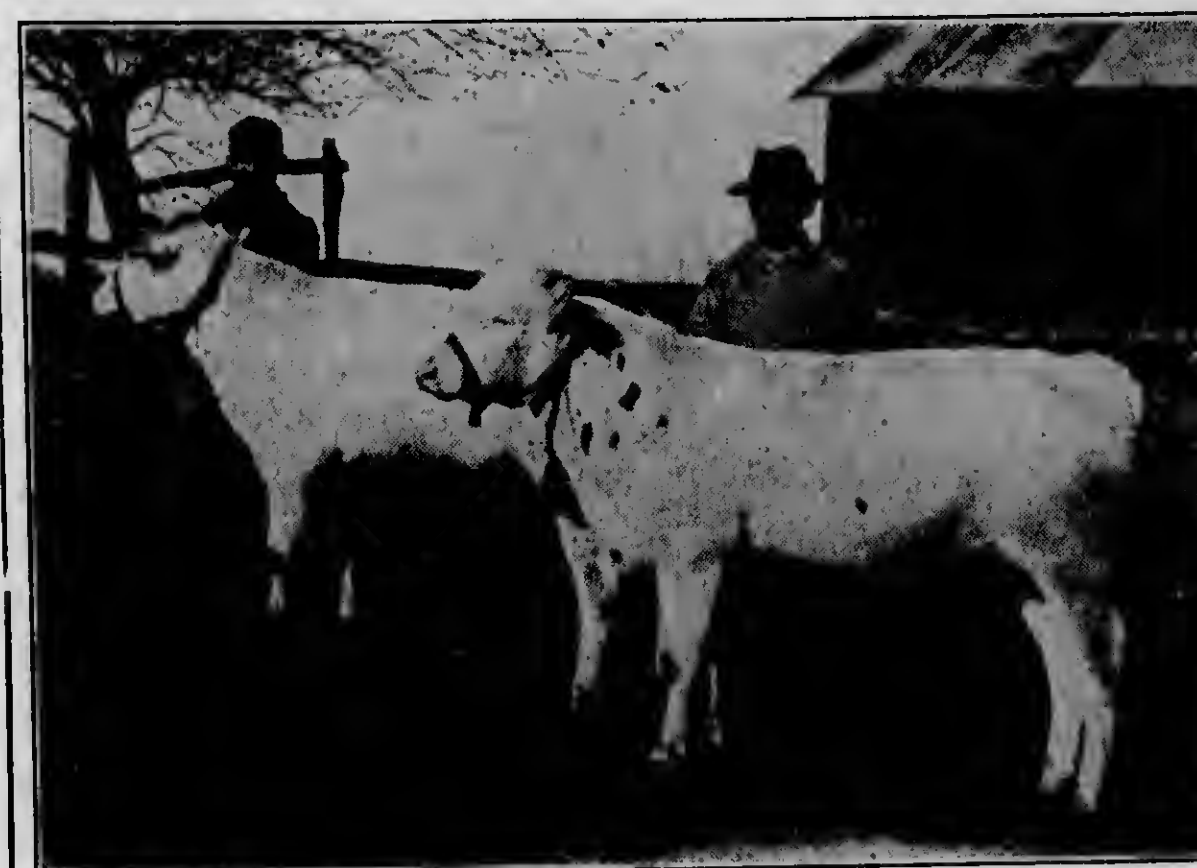
In like manner they were turned down by the state officials in most of the states because men of integrity, who assume the responsibility of directing the affairs of the state, naturally do not want to enter into an alliance with the management of any organization that is seeking special privileges or special favors.

From the many letters received at the office concerning the sweeping Court decision in the state of Wisconsin we are quoting parts of two. We thoroughly endorse the writers' views. We believe the opinions of the writers as expressed in these letters are expressions of the sentiment that prevails generally among the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State of Wisconsin.

MUCH PLEASED WITH THE DECISION

I am much pleased with the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Wisconsin case. The flimsy character of the case raised by the Old Association is evidenced by its appeal to the proposition that because you were not incorporated at the time of the passage of the act that therefore it alone can enjoy the benefit of the provisions of the statute. It seems too bad that the learned judges should have had to spend so much valuable time in the careful and excellent analysis of the underlying principles involved in the case. It is generally true that an official vested with discretion may exercise that discretion unaffected by the compulsion of a court exercising its discretion in lieu of such officer's rights in the premises. But we maintain the enormous power vested in such officer should not be exercised captiously, unreasonably, or unjustly, and particularly where, as in this case, the statute had fairly anticipated not that the discretion would be in any manner affected by its passage but that the purpose of the act appeared plain, to wit: to compensate owners of registered cattle for a portion of their value if

READY FOR SERVICE



NAME: Prince Echo Crestfield.

BORN: February 16, 1927.

COLOR: Nearly all white.

TYPE AND CONFORMATION: Very well grown, straight and typy.

BREEDING: Son of King Echo Glista Pontiac and Princess Clothilde Crestfield.

BACKING: His four nearest dams are all 4% cows that gave from 55 lb. to 75 lb. of milk a day with twice a day milking.

HEALTH: Herd has been Accredited since 1919.

PRICE: Only - - **\$175**



J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

condemned in the exercise of the police power which might have destroyed the cattle without any compensation but which was recognized by the legislature as affecting a tremendous sacrifice of the great mass of deserving persons engaged in producing milk and meat for the consumption of the human family. Oftentimes, in protection of society, the police power destroys property without making compensation therefor. In this case there was an exception.

I congratulate you and the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association upon the results of the magnificent fight which is being made against the assumption of monopolistic power attempted to be exercised by the Old Association. The economy of the administration of the New Association which permits the registration and transfer of cattle at a minimum of cost, together with the splendid promptness with which you dispose of the business of the members of the association is worthy of the highest commendation. I do not intend at all to detract from the work of the Old Association for many years during which it was conducted by men of high standing and whose frugality and self-restraint built up that organization during their incumbency. I regret that there should be the division between the associations which now exists. It did not arise however from any fault of those who have set up an economical medium for the transaction of its business."

SILLY, SENSELESS CONTENTIONS

I have received and read, with very much interest, the decision of Judge Zimmerman in the Wisconsin case.

It surely would be a man of little intelligence who would assume to question the soundness of the decision laid down by Judge Zimmerman, and it is simply astounding when you stop to think of it that the membership of the Old Association will countenance the expenditure of its resources for such silly, senseless purposes as to contest such a question in the Courts.

This brings to mind a thought which came to me last evening as to how far the membership would allow its officers to go inventing their spleen against the New Association.

Just stop to think of it for a moment. The attitude which is assumed by the officials of the Old Association is to the effect that they will not tolerate the existence of any other registry association.

In other words, they are taking the position that no other association, having for its objective the registering and transfer of Holstein cattle in America, can exist unless they say so.

It would be just as reasonable for them to apply to the Courts for an injunction restraining the Jersey Cattle Club, the Guernsey Cattle Association, or the Ayrshire Registry Association from registering or transferring of cattle upon the ground that the Holstein-Friesian Association had a department in which they registered cattle of these different breeds, and hence, they would not allow any other registry association to exist.

Really, it is one of the silliest, most senseless contentions of which the human mind can conceive, and clearly all there is back of the whole thing is the venom

of such men as Kellog, Reynolds, et al, who can see how their wings will be clipped just as soon as the New Association begins to make deep inroads into the old membership.

Now, I have given to this matter quite a bit of thought, and I sometimes wonder if it would not be better to take the high position that it is a matter of total indifference to the New Association whether the old membership joins its ranks or not; in other words, that the New Association is building for itself upon a solid foundation, and the ultimate result will be the gradual disintegration of the Old Association and the up-building of the New."

Proved Bulls Valuable

IT FREQUENTLY happens that a good registered bull can be bought from a neighbor who can no longer retain him on account of having too many of his daughters in the herd. Such bulls, when their daughters have proved to be good producers, and free from disease, may often be purchased for less than their actual breeding value. A man runs no risk in buying a healthy, proved bull. Many a bull has been sent to the shambles before his breeding value was discovered in his offspring.

The dairyman, intent upon building a high producing herd, must constantly select the best females as well as males for breeding purposes and weed out the poor individuals. There is only one way to do this intelligently. He must keep production records of his cows. He must weigh and test the milk of each cow at least once a month. He can do that himself if he wants to, as the time required to do the work is short. Such a test can be easily made once a month in two hours.

Another way to accomplish the same end is to join a cow testing association. Where that is practicable we strongly recommend that plan. We wish to emphasize, however, that where there is no cow testing association, and no prospect of getting one established, do not neglect the testing and record keeping on that account.—*Iowa Homestead.*

July

Indolent, unshamed and gay,
April's chill chastity put by,
Careless of disarray,
Urbanely smiles—July.
The crimson rose
Scatters its velvet leaves, full blown;
All overgrown,
The scented garden sows
Voluptuous red, strong gold, harsh blue,
Odors of clove and musk
Distill their magic through
The breathless noon, and passion-haunted dusk.....

Serene in her rich bower
She dreams, nor hears a light wind stir
The trees at the moth hour,
Forewarning her
That ere her last red rose has fallen, she
Must yield her throne to mutability.

Cows should not neglect their education, and it is well if they can browse a little on the upper branches.

Should Minerals Be Added to Dairy Rations?

An Address by F. B. MORRISON

Director of Agricultural Extension Service, New York

DURING the past few years the mineral requirements of livestock have attracted much attention on the part of farmers. This has been due to the various striking discoveries made by scientists with reference to mineral needs of animals and in particular to the wide-spread propaganda by various commercial concerns offering mineral mixtures and mineral supplements for sale. Some of the claims made regarding the importance of minerals in stock feeding are well founded. On the other hand many entirely unwarranted statements are seen.

It is therefore highly important that stockmen understand clearly just how much is known concerning the mineral requirements of their livestock. They can then supply any needed mineral supplements at low expense without expending unnecessarily large sums on expensive preparations.

IMPORTANCE OF MINERAL MATTER

Without any question whatsoever, mineral matter is of the highest importance to animals. This is shown by feeding experimental animals, rations freed as far as possible from mineral substances, in which case such animals will die of mineral starvation. Indeed, animals thus fed generally perish sooner than when no food whatsoever is given.

It is believed that in some mysterious way, possibly by carrying electric charges which stimulate the body cells, mineral compounds of the body direct its various vital processes. Furthermore, not only is a sufficient supply of the various mineral salts necessary, but also there must be a proper relationship in the blood between the various mineral compounds. Consequently, in a large measure the kidneys protect the animals against an unbalanced mineral matter content in the blood by promptly excreting any excess of various salts which may be present.

It is only when food continually furnishes the blood an unbalanced salt mixture that the kidneys may be unable to keep the blood composition normal with resultant injury to the animal. For instance, magnesium and calcium seem antagonistic in their action, and in getting rid of excessive magnesium the body loses calcium. When fed in excessive amounts for a long period, feeds which contain a high content of magnesium in proportion to calcium, such as wheat bran and middlings, are said to cause a weakening of the bones, leading to such troubles as "bran disease" or "Miller's horse rickets." This, of course, does not mean that bran or middlings are not among our most valuable and healthful feeds when properly fed in combination as a part of a suitable ration.

The common feeding stuffs contain all the necessary mineral salts, at least in small amounts. As a rule, the roughages, except some of the straws, are much richer than the grains in mineral matter. Moreover, the body is probably able to use many of the mineral compounds over and over, taking them back into the circulation

after having been once used. Therefore, most full-grown animals which eat a considerable amount of good-quality roughage usually secure quite a liberal supply of mineral matter, with the exception of common salt. Animals which do not have the capacity of consuming much roughage, such as swine and poultry, show a greater lack of minerals than do cattle, sheep, or horses. Also, dairy cows are more apt to suffer from a lack of mineral matter than are beef cattle, due to the fact that milk is especially rich in both calcium and phosphorus.

SALT SHOULD BE SUPPLIED

The experiments carried on many years ago by Babcock and his associates at the Wisconsin Experiment Station were the first to show conclusively that cattle normally need an additional supply of common salt beyond the amount normally contained in the various feeds they eat. In these experiments, when cattle were maintained on their usual ration, except that no salt was added, after several months injurious effects on their health were readily apparent. They were saved from disaster by supplying salt. More recently, various other scientists have shown the need for salt for other classes of livestock.

In feeding dairy cattle, it is a wise plan to add one per cent of salt to the concentrate mixture and then supply salt in addition where the cows can have access to it. By this means, the various animals are allowed to take what salt they wish. Adding a small amount of salt to the concentrate mixture increases its palatability.

CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS MAY BE LACKING

Since over 90 per cent of the mineral matter of the skeleton consists of calcium, lime and phosphorus, these mineral nutrients may fall short in some rations, especially in those for dairy cows, which are using a large amount of calcium and phosphorus in making milk, and also for young, growing animals which need an abundance for developing their skeletons.

It is therefore important to bear in mind the relative content of our common feeding stuffs in these two mineral nutrients.

The cereals are all very low in lime, corn containing only 0.4 pounds of lime per ton. The other cereals contain somewhat more lime than does corn, but the content is still very low. Wheat bran is rich in phosphorus, but is very poor in lime, containing only 1.8 pounds per ton. Even such protein-rich foods as linseed meal and cottonseed meal, are only fair in lime content, containing 10.2 and 7.2 pounds of lime per ton respectively. On the other hand, legume hay is rich in lime, alfalfa hay containing 39.0 pounds of lime per ton and soybean and red clover hay nearly as much. If reduced to a dry basis, skim milk contains about the same amount of lime as does legume hay.

While the cereals are all low in lime, they are fair in phosphorus content. For example, while corn supplies only 0.4 pounds of lime per ton, it contains 13.8 pounds

of phosphoric acid. Wheat and oats are even slightly higher in phosphorus than is corn. Most of the protein-rich feeds are high in phosphorus content. For example, wheat bran supplies 59.0 pounds of phosphoric acid per ton, standard middlings, 42.2 pounds, and red dog flour 40.0 pounds. Cottonseed meal furnishes 53.4 pounds, linseed meal, 34.0 pounds, and soybeans 27.4 pounds phosphoric acid per ton.

Gluten feed and gluten meal, though high in protein, are relatively low in phosphorus. Gluten feed supplies only 13.4 lb. phosphoric acid per ton.

The legume hays, which are so high in lime content are only fair in phosphorus content, ranging slightly below the cereal grains in this mineral nutrient. For example, alfalfa hay furnishes only 10.8 lb. phosphoric acid per ton.

CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS SUPPLEMENTS

The next logical question is "How should calcium and phosphorus be supplied when they are lacking in a ration?"

The best means of furnishing calcium or lime is to provide an abundance of legume hay.

Well-cured legume hay not only furnishes a large amount of lime, but also supplies some of the vitamin D which is necessary to enable animals to assimilate and use the lime and phosphorus in their food.

Mineral supplements furnishing lime are ground limestone, marl, and even wood ashes. Limestone high in calcium and low in magnesium is to be preferred to a high magnesian or dolomitic limestone. However, investigations by Hart at the Wisconsin Experiment

Station, have shown that for cattle and swine even a dolomitic limestone will produce good results, providing the magnesium content is lower than the calcium content. Obviously, the actual value of a ground limestone as a mineral supplement would depend upon its calcium content, a high calcium limestone being worth correspondingly more, ton for ton, than a low calcium limestone. In experiments with poultry by Hart and Halpin, at Wisconsin, dolomitic limestone has not given as good results in poultry feeding as the high calcium limestone.

Since ground limestone may be used as a mineral supplement to furnish additional calcium or lime, it is obvious that one need not go to much expense to provide such a supplement. On the other hand, a phosphorus supplement is considerably more expensive than a calcium supplement.

Most commonly, some bone meal is used when it is desired to add phosphorus to a ration. The best form of bone is one which is prepared exclusively for feeding purposes. Bone black, a by-product of the sugar refinery, is a very satisfactory phosphorus supplement, containing slightly less phosphorus than does steamed bone meal.

Ground rock phosphate has been often recommended for use as a mineral supplement. In certain experiments, this has produced satisfactory results, but in others the ground rock phosphate has proved injurious to live stock. This injury is apparently caused by the relatively high fluorine content of ground rock phosphate, which ranges from 1.5 to 3 per cent.

In view of the injury which may result from ground rock phosphate feeding, its use for a mineral supplement for livestock is not advised.

Acid phosphate, or super-phosphate, such as is used for fertilizer, has given good results in feeding trials with swine, carried on especially by the Indiana Experiment Station.

Recently there has come on the market a mineral supplement, sold under the trade name of "Fos-For-Us." This is a phosphorized limestone, occurring along with ground rock phosphate in certain phosphate fields. "Fos-For-Us" contains much less fluorine per hundred pounds than does ground rock phosphate, carrying only about 0.6 per cent. However, the content of phosphorus is also much lower than is the case in ground rock phosphate. By computation it will be found that "Fos-For-Us" contains just about as much fluorine to each pound of phosphorus as does ground rock phosphate.

This product has apparently given good results in several instances in poultry feeding. However, before it would seem wise to recommend it for general use as a mineral supplement in livestock feeding, it would be desirable to have available the results of extensive investigations to determine whether or not any injurious results may be produced by the content of fluorine.

MINERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MILK PRODUCTION

It has long been known that milk is rich in mineral matter, especially in calcium and phosphorus. However, up to a few years ago it was assumed that when dairy cows were fed common, well-balanced rations containing plenty of protein and a liberal amount of legume

hay there could be no deficiency in either calcium or phosphorus for legume hay is rich in calcium, and protein-rich feeds are in general high in phosphorus.

Surprising results were, however, secured in extensive experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station by Doctor Forbes. In these trials high-producing cows have been fed such excellent winter rations as alfalfa or clover hay and corn silage for roughage, along with corn and such high protein concentrates in addition as wheat bran, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, dried distillers' grain, or gluten feed.

On these rations, which have always been considered ideal for dairy cows, in most instances the animals lost calcium, phosphorus, and also magnesium from their bodies, in spite of the fact that the feed they were given supplied what would appear to be ample amounts. For some reason or other, the cows were unable to assimilate and retain enough of the liberal supply of these mineral nutrients in their feed to meet the heavy requirements in producing the large amount of milk they yielded.

Even when abundant amounts of calcium, or both calcium and phosphorus, were added to their ration in such forms as steamed bone meal, calcium carbonate, or calcium lactate (a soluble form of calcium), the losses of these mineral constituents from the body continued. The reason for this little-expected condition is still a problem. Possibly the milk producing capacity of our dairy cows has been so increased by selective breeding that it exceeds the ability of high-yielding cows to assimilate sufficient mineral nutrients from their feed to meet the heavy demand in producing the large flow of milk during the first part of the lactation period. Later on in lactation, or when they are dry, they are able to build up again the stores of these mineral constituents in their bodies.

In extensive experiments at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by Professor Hart and his colleagues, it has been found that dairy cows are able to assimilate calcium much more completely from fresh green feed than from dried forage, such as hay. Furthermore, well cured alfalfa hay is superior to that improperly cured. These trials indicate that the best way of curing hay is to cure it in the bright sun, getting it into the barn as soon as it is dry enough, by means of using the side delivery rake, hay loader, etc. Hay cured by such a method will contain the maximum amounts of vitamins.

All this work on the mineral requirements of dairy cattle is so recent that we do not yet know how far-reaching the results may be in practical feeding. These various trials, however, emphasize the importance of pasture and other green forage for dairy cows during the growing season, and of furnishing an abundance of legume hay during the rest of the year. Also, the cows should be dried off six to eight weeks before freshening, and during this time should be so fed that they will be in good condition at calving. This rest period will give them an opportunity to rebuild the store of calcium and phosphorus in their bodies, which may have been depleted by the drain of milk production.

PRACTICAL POINTERS ON MINERALS FOR DAIRY COWS

On account of the great importance of supplying cows plenty of minerals, it may be well to summarize

very briefly and definitely the recommendations with reference to this matter:

In the usual dairy ration there is more danger of a lack of calcium than there is in phosphorus. This is because most of the common protein-rich feeds are also rich in phosphorus. This includes wheat bran in particular and also wheat middlings, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal. Gluten feed, germ oil meal (corn germ meal), brewers' grains and distillers' grains are not especially high in phosphorus.

When 20 per cent or more of the concentrate mixture or grain mixture consists of wheat bran, wheat middlings, linseed meal, or cottonseed meal, the cows will get plenty of phosphorus. If less of these high-phosphorus feeds is fed, it is best to supply additional phosphorus by adding bone meal, as stated later.

A large production of milk and thrifty calves are an impossibility if there is a lack of calcium in the ration. The best way of furnishing plenty of lime is to grow and feed an abundance of alfalfa, clover, or soybean hay whenever it is possible. All legume hays are rich in lime. Furthermore, well-cured, green colored hay, cured in the sun, contains the vitamin which animals need to enable them to assimilate and use the calcium in their feed.

If poor roughage must be used, such as hay from the grasses (not legumes) corn stover grown on acid soil, or straw, add 3 to 4 pounds of ground limestone, wood ashes, or dried marl to each 100 pounds of concentrate or grain mixture. Preliminary experiments indicate that dolomitic limestones, which are high in magnesium may be used satisfactorily as a source of lime.



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

ACCREDITED HEIFERS

\$170 for the Pair

1. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY BETTA GLISTA--Born September 30, 1927.
2. MAPLE GROVE PONTIAC BETTI 2d --Born October 8, 1927.

Backed by the noted, big producing Glista strain, the blood that made Cornell University famous in Holstein history.

This is a very nice pair in every way, more white than black. Priced away down and bound to please.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa., R 4.

Accredited Herd

F. JONES, Manager

If there is not 20 per cent of high-phosphorus feeds in the concentrate mixture (wheat bran, wheat middlings, linseed meal, and cottonseed meal), it is best to use 3 to 4 pounds of bone meal or spent bone black with each 100 pounds of the concentrate mixture, instead of using the limestone, wood ashes, or marl. Bone meal and spent bone black supply both calcium and phosphorus, while limestone, wood ashes, and marl furnish lime, but practically no phosphorus.

If plenty of alfalfa, clover, soybean or legume hay is fed, then there may possibly be no advantage in adding a calcium-rich mineral supplement to the ration. However, even with legume hay available for winter feeding, it can do no harm and may do good to add one of these lime carriers to the ration.

In many mixed feeds for dairy cows, there are now included one per cent of ground limestone, one per cent of bone meal, and one per cent of common salt.

This seems to be a sound practice, considering the fact that most dairy cows do not secure an abundance of legume hay.

FEED CALCIUM SUPPLEMENTS ON PASTURE

Fresh, green crops contain an especially large amount of vitamin needed to enable animals to assimilate calcium. Therefore, the best way of replenishing the calcium in the cow's body, which may have been seriously depleted by high milk production during the winter feeding period, is to feed a calcium-supplement when she is on pasture. Therefore, it is especially important to mix one of the calcium-rich supplements with the concentrate mixture fed to cows on pasture. It is probably best to use more of the calcium-supplement than for winter feeding. As much as 4 to 5 pounds of one of the calcium-supplements may be mixed with each 100 pounds of concentrate mixture. If this mixture should not be very palatable to the cow, the allowance of the mineral supplement may be reduced somewhat.

When the cows are not fed any concentrates during a part of the pasture season, the calcium-supplement may be mixed with salt and the cows allowed free access to it. A mixture of 1-8 salt by weight and 7-8 limestone, wood ashes, marl, or bone meal may be used for this purpose.

GUARD AGAINST GOITER

If trouble has been experienced from goiter or "big neck" in calves, this may be prevented in the future by giving potassium or sodium iodide to the cows through the gestation period. Where there is no trouble from goiter this treatment is not needed.

Elizabeth came to school one day in a state of excitement. Going straight to the teacher's desk she exclaimed: "I've got a little sister!"

"How very nice," replied the teacher.

"Yes," said Elizabeth, "But this is only a half sister."

"Why, that doesn't make any difference, does it?"

"No, but I can't understand where the other half is."

Just when we had given up all hopes of legislatures, the California lawmakers pass a law which has reduced the number of marriages in that state 1,000 per month.

Sheffield Milk Prices

NORTH Chatham, N. Y., July 7, 1928. The Secretary of the Sheffield Produce Coöperative Association, Inc., made the announcement today that the price to be paid for the milk sold in the month of June for the 12,000 dairymen who are members of the Association is \$2.12½ per hundred pounds in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.32½ per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5 fat basis.

Beginning with July 1, members who deliver their milk to a Sheffield Grade A plant and who keeps their bacteria count within the prescribed limits will receive a premium of 40 cents per hundred pounds above the quoted price. For April, May and June the maximum premium was 25 cents.

The recent warm weather has created an increased demand for milk and it is confidently expected that the market will soon be in such condition that the Directors of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association will be able to secure an early increase for the members of the Association and that other groups will also be able to increase their prices at the same time.

Until further notice the prices agreed upon for THREE PER CENT Grade B milk in the different classifications in the 201-210 mile zone subject to the usual differentials are as follows:

- Class 1 — \$2.70 per hundred
- " 2 — 1.90 " "
- " 3 — 1.90 " "
- " 3a & 4 Determined by market conditions.

To compare these prices with prices quoted on a 3.5 butterfat basis, add 20 cents per hundred pounds to the price of each classification.

For the Farmers

SHORTLY after the termination of the World War, the Federal Department of Agriculture issued a monthly publication called the "Agricultural Situation." This was a brief summary of economic conditions affecting farmers. Now similar publications are issued by eighteen State Agricultural Colleges with others in contemplation. These publications are an effort to present basic factors which make up the current picture of production, movement, consumption and price of farm productions and the idea is to help the farmers to adjust their business as profitably as possible to the requirements of the market. The reviews are prepared by trained farm business analysts.

Sheffield Milk Prices

THE Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., announces an increase in milk prices of 47 cents per hundred in Class 1 and 20 cents per hundred in Class 2, effective July 16th.

One way for farmers to avoid the expense of buying fence posts in the future is to plant a small area of land to black locust, European larch, or white cedar. These will furnish posts in fifteen to twenty-five years.

"Well, We Can't Wait for the Pouters"

—By Chapin

Reprinted by courtesy of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.



The Daily Mirror of Washington

Clinton W. Gilbert

Ex-Governor Lowden's Many Mistakes at Kansas City

Washington, July 3, 1928.

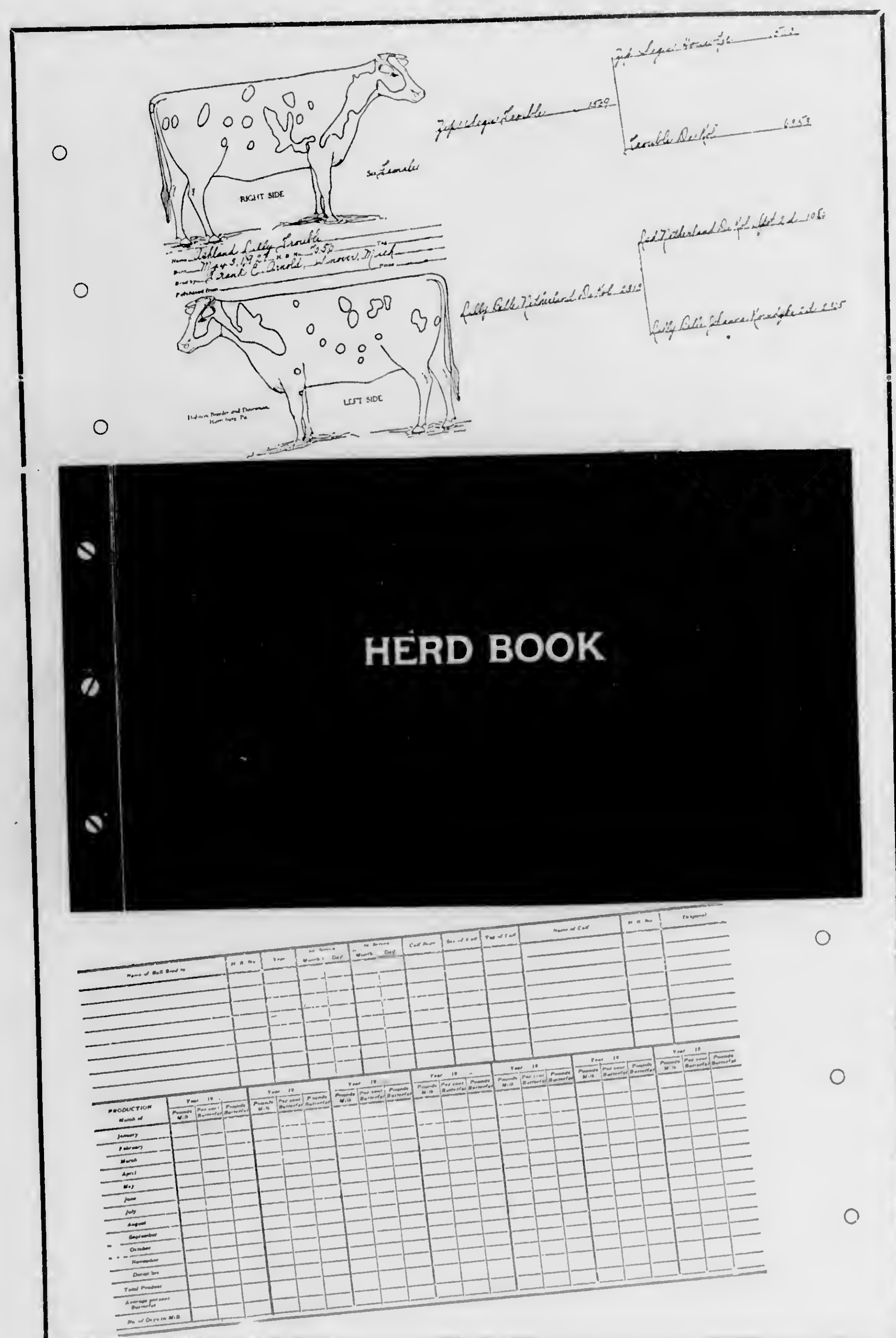
EX-GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN came out of Kansas City in bad light. He made many mistakes, the greatest of them being, of course, his bad-tempered withdrawal of his candidacy. His first mistake was appearing on the scene of the convention. It is probably a mistake always for a candidate to attend a nominating convention. One can keep cooler away from the scene of action. And among the Corn Belt leaders present at Kansas City there was a good deal of bitterness. Mr. Lowden was in contact with these men, and they undoubtedly affected his temper.

As to withdrawing his candidacy after a farm plank which he disapproved was adopted by the convention, that was proper enough, provided it had been done in fitting language. Mr. Lowden made his campaign on one issue, the Haugen-McNary bill. After the Republicans had refused to endorse this form of farm relief in their platform, he could no longer be their candidate for the presidency. So the only dignified thing for him to do was to withdraw his name, provided he did so in a dignified manner. But Mr. Lowden left the impression of being a bad loser. He was angry when he took his name out, and he exhibited his anger.

And even his friends were disgusted at the manner of his withdrawal.

The main effect of his candidacy was to head off his friend, vice-president Dawes, and prevent him from even having a chance of being nominated. The contrast between the behavior of Lowden and Mr. Dawes is all in the latter's favor. The vice-president stood aside and declined to make any active campaign for the nomination on the ground that he would not be a rival of an old friend. Had it been Mr. Lowden who stood aside, Mr. Dawes, entering the race early, might have won. At any rate, he would have been a formidable candidate. It very soon became evident that whatever happened, Mr. Lowden could not win. At that time many expected Mr. Lowden to withdraw and give his friend a chance. In that way his generosity would have matched that of his friend, the vice-president. His failure to get out as soon as it became evident that his candidacy was hopeless, was another of his mistakes.

The Private Herd Register



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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Surpasses any other herd register, no matter what the price.

Every owner of dairy cattle, purebred or grade, should have one.

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JULY 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

What Others Say

REPEATEDLY the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has pointed out that frenzied record making with purebred cows is a practice that is economically unsound and in addition is fraught with serious danger to the animals tested and to their future progeny. During the last year or two articles have appeared from time to time in the leading farm papers which show that others deeply interested in the industry are gradually taking similar points of view and in a recent issue of the *Rural New Yorker* the following appeared in the editorial columns.

"Two widespread diseases are serious menaces to the dairy cattle industry: tuberculosis and contagious abortion. The country's annual direct losses due to these bovine plagues total millions of dollars. Their presence in herds reduces or destroys their usefulness at the pail and as breeders. It also entails expensive management and testing on the owners of infected as well as clean herds. It is the experience and consensus of opinion of dairy cattlemen that contagious abortion causes a greater loss and more trouble than tuberculosis. As a diagnostic device, the agglutination test for the abortion disease is far less satisfactory than the tuberculin test for tuberculosis. Neither of these tests, however, is by any means the finished work of veterinary science. Both would be more useful, if not eventually unnecessary, if dairy cattle were bred, fed, milked, pastured and exercised with special reference to their health. The excessive development and exploitation of the cow's milking habit or "efficiency" at the pail, tend to denature her. By highly specializing her function, man depletes her body resources, weakens her constitution, deranges her vital processes and lowers her resistance to diseases. The organized drive for high production records, by individuals or herds, in-

vites and fosters diseases in dairy cattle. It will go on until it exhausts their vitality and destroys their breeding power or, what is more likely, until breeders realize that moderate records by cows that breed regularly and remain healthy are more profitable and more humane than record-breaking records that glorify a few men and kill cows."

First of a Series

OUR attention has been called to a circular letter which has been sent to some of the Holstein breeders in Pennsylvania and which appears to be the forerunner of a scheme to organize Pennsylvania breeders in local clubs or through the county agent, the purpose evidently being to collect money in behalf of a contemplated cattle sale to be staged at Philadelphia next June. The group in Pennsylvania that is backing this movement has been closely identified with the gambling element of the Holstein fraternity and it appears that they are now hooked up with the Maryland group, the leading spirit of which is closely identified with the Maryland State Hospital record scandal which has never been, in the judgment of many breeders, satisfactorily cleaned up and exposed.

In this circular letter which comes to us, the organization that is backing the movement are offering "putty" cows as a premium to the county organization that will drum up the most members and therefore collect the most money to put over the project at Philadelphia next June. We are not going to make any further comment on this first letter but we do promise to keep our readers informed, and after this movement gets a little better underway and gathers a little momentum we will tell you something about it, in fact, we will tell you all about it.

* * * * *

There seems to be one thing common to the class of breeders that follow sales, shows and making of official records. There is always one group tagging along that has gone broke financially. There is another group all ready to break and then there is a batch of young converts coming on.

This cattle gambling enterprise, which has been promoted by the association that has its main office in Brattleboro, Vermont, has left a sorrowful trail.

Farm Wages Lower

WAGES of all classes of farm labor are slightly below wages a year ago, the index of the general level of farm wages on July 1st being placed at 170% of the pre-war level as compared with 172% in July last year according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This lower level is probably due to the larger supply of farm labor available this year which is due to the lower volume of industrial employment which has prevailed during the first six months of 1928 releasing more labor for the farm. Supply expressed as 100% of the demand was 105 for July 1st as compared with 100 a year ago, not a great deal of difference but still a difference that has been felt in many communities.

Reprinted Through the Courtesy of the Editor

ON ANOTHER page appears a cartoon by Chapin which appeared in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of July 4, accompanied by an article by Clinton W. Gilbert. These are republished by the courtesy of the editor of the *Public Ledger*.

The *Ledger* is one of the Curtis publications as are *The Ladies Home Journal*, *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Country Gentleman*. The Curtis Company and the Curtis publications are recognized as America's best.

The Lowden political campaign, as our readers know, was backed, in part, by certain dealing speculative elements within the Holstein fraternity and to this political dealing element with which Lowden was affiliated, we believe the term "Farming the Farmer" applies to its fullest extent.

Wants Rings in Farmers' Noses

IN HIS address at the annual convention of the Dairymen's League at Rochester on June 26, Mr. William Hirth, of Columbia, Mo., who made the principal address, pleaded for the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee. Referring to the fee he is quoted by the *League News* as saying:

"One redeeming feature of it is that these devils who refuse to sign a producer's contract would have a ring put in their noses, and they would have to sign." [Applause.]

And again:

"They say it took this old man Heinz 20 years to develop the 57 varieties of pickles. Why, we hadn't been in the field with our contract 30 days before we discovered that many kinds of varieties of damn fool farmers."

These paragraphs reveal the attitude of the promoters of the centralized farm organizations to farmers more definitely than anything that they have before admitted. The illustration makes the purpose perfectly clear. With a ring in farmers' noses, and the staff in the promoters' grasp, the triumph of centralization would be complete.

The producer's contract, according to its author Aaron Sapiro, tied the farmer as tight as if he signed a note at the bank. It compelled him to hand his crop over to a centralized association for five or seven years no matter how little he got for it. The provisions of the contract protected the officers, the middlemen and the bankers. There is not a line or a word in it anywhere to safeguard the interest of farmers. Mr. Hirth describes it well. Whether they signed voluntarily or by force of circumstances it put a ring in their noses! Mr. Hirth complains of the invincible ignorance of farmers. He classifies them by a standard test. If they can be persuaded to sign a contract that "puts a ring in their noses," they are intelligent. If they refuse to sign, they belong to one of the 57 varieties of "damn fool farmers."—*Rural New Yorker*.

Good Advice

DURING the next few months the farmers of the country will spend thousands of dollars, as they do every summer, on games of chance. At many of the fairs and at the carnivals, there are too many shyster games. The outsider has but little, if any, chance of winning. If the people need the articles offered in the games of chance, it will be much cheaper to purchase them outright. We usually get no more in this world than what we pay for. The best principle to work on is to "pay for it and take it."—*Southern Planter*.

More Ice Cream Made

ICE-CREAM production increased 3.4% during the year 1927 compared with 1926 although the weather as a whole was not conducive to a large ice-cream consumption although better than 1926. During July and August, production was lower than the previous year but September and October showed a great increase as compared with the corresponding months in 1926.

The total production of ice cream for 1927, including that made in homes, drug stores and other places, was estimated at 335,703,610 gallons which made the per capita consumption for the year 2.85 gallons for 1927, as compared with 2.77 for 1926.

The production of ice cream has been increasing in the last few years, as has no other major product of the dairy industry. In 1910 the production was estimated at 95,450,000 gallons. By 1920 it had increased 172 per cent, totaling 260,000,000 gallons, while in 1927 it had increased in the last ten years 160 per cent.

Lowden at Kansas City

LOWDEN became about the sorriest spectacle of the year. No one ever supposed for a moment that he could win, but Dawes, an infinitely stronger candidate, stayed out of the race for sake of his friendship for Lowden and so gave up his last earthly chance for the presidency.

All Lowden did in the campaign was to sit still and let it be known that he was for the farmers, a far less inspiring figure than the phlegmatic Hoover. All the time he blocked the path for Dawes, who might have won where Lowden couldn't. The manner of his arrival and stay in Kansas City and his eventual dismal snarly withdrawal left a bad taste with all concerned. —*Mount Clemens Michigan Leader*.

An Emergency Lumber Supply

EVERY farmer should keep a small supply of lumber on hand at all times for emergency uses even if he has not intended to do any building. Some farmers are fortunate in having woods upon their land from which they are able to get their own lumber, but we are alluding to dry lumber ready for use at any time. This should be kept in a dry place where it will not become damp, marred or dirty.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has experts who have carefully checked the lumber required on an ordinary farm and they suggest the following: 6 or more planks, No. 1 Common, 2x10 or 2x12 inch, 14 or 16 feet long; several 2x6's No. 1 or 2 Common, 12 to 16 feet long; several 2x4's No. 1, 2 and 3 Common, 10 to 16 feet long; 75 to 100 board feet of shiplap, No. 2 and 3 Common, of varying lengths; and 100 to 150 board feet of 1x6's, 12 to 16 feet long, of a grade and species that will be suitable for fence boards.

The list should also contain a small amount of 1x4 or 1x6 No. 1 and 2 Common, tongued and grooved material and a bundle or two of good shingles. Incidentally, a supply of assorted nails should be in stock.

Measuring Hay and Grain

THE following methods for measuring grains in the bin and hay in mow or stack have been sent out from the New Jersey Agricultural College:

One bushel corn or grain equals one and a quarter cubic feet.

One ton alfalfa, timothy or clover hay equals loose, five hundred and twelve cubic feet; settled ninety days, three hundred and fifty cubic feet.

One ton native hay or salt grass equals loose, four hundred and twenty-five cubic feet; settled ninety days, three hundred and fifty cubic feet.

To measure grain or hay in bins or mow, multiply

length by width by average depth and divide by the factor given above. The result is bushels of grain or tons of hay, as the case may be.

A good rule for measuring hay in the long stack is: Determine the overthrow (distance in feet over top of stack from ground to ground), add the width and divide by four. Multiply the result by itself and this product by the length. The final product is the cubic content, which can be reduced to tons by dividing by the proper factor, as given above.

For round stacks, multiply the circumference (at the base) by itself and this by the height, and divide by 25. This is the volume. Divide by the proper factor for the tonnage.

Bringing Stock to Prospective Buyers

ON ANOTHER page will be found an advertisement of purebred Holsteins offered by S. R. Miller and F. R. Keller, well known to all Holstein fans in Franklin County, Penna. Both men are capable judges and know a good cow when they see one.

Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Maryland have, during the past few years been one of the most remunerative areas in the entire United States in which to sell purebred Holsteins, the demand far exceeding the supply. Urged by their friends, Messrs. Miller and Keller have selected a number of choice animals in an accredited area. They are now offering these at private sale and have placed them where they can be easily inspected at the West Point Service Station near Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penna., right on the Lincoln Highway.

There are many dairymen in Franklin County and adjoining counties who wish to add one or more producing females to their herds and do not have time to take long trips and inspect a number of herds in an effort to select just what they desire. Messrs. Miller and Keller have endeavored to bring a bunch of good cattle into easy reach of prospective buyers who are invited to look over the offerings.

Without Money and Without Price

ONCE upon a time there was a young preacher who went as "supply" to a rural church. When he arose to preach he announced his text as "Without Money and Without Price." Several in the congregation snickered when he repeated his text and it was only a short time before the majority laughed everytime he referred to it. Of course he became much embarrassed. As soon as possible after the sermon he asked one of the church members the reason for this unseemly behaviour and received the following answer. "Well, you see, our last preacher was named Price and he left with all our money, so we are 'Without Money and Without Price.'"

Women are awful. Out in California, near San Diego, it is proposed to erect a stockade ten feet high in order to confine the women who go into Mexico, get drunk and drive home in a reckless manner, endangering their own lives as well as others.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Cut Flowers

IN DRIVING around the country over newly improved roads, one cannot fail to be impressed by the efforts being made to beautify rural homes, and this is especially true where the road is through a new location; thereby bringing many passers-by where formerly just a few neighbors drove by the house. And so houses are being remodeled, porches added and all the buildings given a coat of paint. Trees and shrubs are being planted and more attention paid to lawns and flower gardens than ever before. And so the eye is challenged by many gorgeous colors as early spring flowers are followed by those of mid-summer, which in turn will be followed by the autumn beauties. Now all this is as it should be, and the often audibly-expressed admiration of the passing motorist is sweet indeed to the ears of the owners of these landscape beauties. But all this should not be entirely for the benefit of the traveling public, and so there should be plenty of cut flowers in the house and on the porches, that the members of the family may enjoy them to the full. In fact, many varieties need to be picked, that the number and size of the blooms be increased. Anyhow, half a dozen flowers, close enough to be thoroughly enjoyed are better than dozens at such a distance that one gets but a casual glimpse of them. And if they are sufficiently plentiful so that their massed beauty is striking to the eye, enough may be picked for the house without marring the effect in the garden. So, by all means, let the flowers be picked.

FLOWERS EVERYWHERE

For, no matter how attractive a room may be, flowers add the finishing touch. This is proved every time one entertains, and every room is gaily decorated with flowers. Every one exclaims about how nice the house looks, and the hostess gives a final glance around with a feeling of deep satisfaction. Many times, the house has been just as spick and span without calling forth expressions of delight—the flowers make the difference. Many a spot in the living room simply cries aloud for a bright touch of color, and certainly no dinner table is properly set without flowers. And, if possible, a bright little nosegay should greet each guest in her room—nothing else gives just such a charming welcome, and starts the visit happily. Even the kitchen might have its bouquet, for a bit of color or a fragrant smell helps to make the work go more smoothly. And let the housewife wear them! Personally, more than once, the first arbutus or lilies of the valley have proved a lifesaver when the head was bent in a particularly difficult bit of housecleaning. The greatest enjoyment possible should be gotten out of every blossom.

In using cut flowers for decorations, there are one or two things to be considered. Just to pick them and to put them in water and then stick them anywhere

that offers a resting place, is not enough and is certainly not getting the most out of them. One must consider the vases that hold them, the arrangement in the vases, and the placing of them in the room.

THE VASES

In choosing the receptacles for flowers, it is best to use something plain and unobtrusive, for it must be remembered that the flowers are the main consideration, and so the vase in which they are placed should not attract more attention than they do. This would be on a par with a picture frame, so ornate, that it completely overpowers the picture it is supposed to set off. Plain vases with straight lines or graceful curves are most satisfactory, and the general shape depends upon the flowers they are to hold. Naturally, long stemmed flowers need tall vases, short stemmed ones new low flower bowls in which glass flower holders have been placed. For dogwood, laurel or golden rod, large jars are best, to give them a chance to spread out naturally. The color of the vase should also be considered, it should either match the flowers, be complementary or entirely natural. For this reason, clear glass gives as general satisfaction as any. A scarlet vase was given to me, and by itself it is a striking looking Chinese affair, but as a flower vase it is almost a dead loss as there are very few flowers with which it doesn't clash. Of course, there are vases whose color just sets off that of the flowers they contain, enhancing their beauty, but it needs discriminating buying and a knowledge of one's garden to venture on such purchases. It is wiser to stick to what suits more generally.

THE ARRANGEMENT

The beauty of some flowers lies in their form and line, of others in their color, and some have both. Those that depend on color should be massed together, a gorgeous riot of color. Peonies, sweet peas, nasturtiums should so be arranged—the more, the better the effect. Flowers whose beauty lies in form and line should be arranged singly or by twos or threes, for massing them spoils the very effect desired. Easter and calla lilies are better so arranged. Roses, chrysanthemums and dahlias may be used in either way. A single rosebud in a dainty bud vase is a thing of beauty—dozens of them massed together are equally beautiful. Many of the new and odd varieties of dahlias show to better effect when placed singly in a vase, a stalk usually containing one full bloom and a bud or two. And a number of them makes an equally attractive bouquet. In arranging flowers in the vase, one of the best rules to follow is Nature's; group them as nearly as possible as they grow. Any arrangement that is simple and loose is to be preferred to one that is stiff and formal. And usually it is better to use only one kind of flower in a vase, using some sort of foliage as a background, making sure that the foliage har-

I Desire to Announce

to my former customers that I am not out of the Holstein Business and still have a few select 4% naturally hornless purebred Holsteins—that I can furnish one of my old customers with a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family that Peter Small thought good enough to cross with his famous Ona family.

If you want a bull calf of 4% naturally hornless breeding to de-horn your dairy cows—Let me hear from you!

George E. Stevenson
Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

monizes with the flowers. Occasionally two kinds of flowers may be combined with striking results. Larkspur and pink roses go beautifully together. A little experimenting will reveal what can be so used and what cannot.

PLACING

While a vase of flowers may be a thing of beauty in itself, the general effect may be made or marred by its location in the room. Its relation to the room should be considered, and it should be placed where it will show to the best advantage. Anything of a trailing nature, which falls in graceful sprays, should be placed high, on a mantel or in a wall vase. Tall bouquets should be placed on tables, or stands of regulation height, and very large ones give the best effect when placed on the floor so that one looks down on their beauty. Brilliant colored flowers should be used in darker corners of a room, while the duller colored should be placed where the sun will shine on or through them. The arrangement of flowers on a dinner table should be low—this is imperative, for nothing is so annoying as having to crane one's neck to see past the centerpiece, those setting on the other side of the table. The most beautiful flowers may fail to please when so placed. Silver receptacles are suitable for the dinner table, one of the most popular at the present time being the centerpiece with the pierced top, through which the flowers may be thrust into the water below. Even when empty such a holder is highly ornamental. However, it is not necessary to depend upon expensive vases of any kind. Some of the humblest of dishes serve very acceptably. The main thing is to have as many flowers as possible where every one can enjoy their beauty and fragrance.

Haymaking in Midsummer

CERTAINLY a midsummer day in the country with all its sights and sounds, its singing birds, its skimming swallows, its grazing or ruminating cattle, its drifting cloud shadows, its grassy perfumes from the meadows and the hillside, and the farmer with his men and teams busy with the harvest has material for the literary artist.

The brimming meadows seem fairly to purr as the breezes strike them; the trees rustle their myriad leaves as if in gladness; the many-colored butterflies dance by; the steel-blue of the swallows' backs glistens in the sun as they skim the fields; and the mellow boom of the passing bumblebee—all but enhance the sense of repose and contentment that pervades the air. The haycures; the oats and corn deepen their hue; the delicious fragrance of the last wild strawberries is on the breeze; your mental skies are lucid; and life has the midsummer fulness and charm.

Haying in this pastoral region is the last act in the drama of the harvest, and one likes to see it well staged as it is today—the high blue dome, the rank dark foliage of the trees, the daisies still white in the sun, the buttercups gilding the pastures and hillslope, the clover shedding its perfume, the timothy shaking out little clouds as the sicklebar strikes it, most of the songbirds still vocal, and the tide of summer standing poised at its full.

Very soon it will begin to ebb, the stalks of the meadow grasses will become dry and harsh, the clover will fade, the girlish daisies will become coarse and matronly, the birds will sing fitfully or cease altogether, the pastures will turn brown and the haymakers will find the hay half weed as it stands waiting for them in the meadows.—*John Burroughs.*

A colored man went to his pastor and handed him a letter to the Lord, which ran: "Please send dis poor darkey \$50 right away." The pastor, a kind-hearted man, called together several of his friends and said: "This poor fellow has so much faith in the Lord that he expects Him to send the \$50 right away. We shouldn't let him be disappointed. Let's make a collection for him." This was done and \$42 was contributed, which sum was sent to the ingenuous petitioner. Next day the colored man handed the parson another letter. This one ran: "Dear Lord: De nex' time You send dis darkey money, don't send it through no parson—send it to me direct."

They who preach patience to the peoples as the sole remedy for the ills by which they are oppressed, or who while they admit the necessity of a contest, would yet leave the initiative to be taken by their rulers, do not, to my thinking, understand the state of things coming upon us. . . . It is not enough to precipitate a monarchy into a gulf; the gulf must be closed up, and a durable edifice erected on its site.—*From "Faith and the Future," by Mazzini.*

Shelves filled with well-chosen books make most suitable and attractive decorations for the living room.

Linoleum will wear longer and will be more easily cleaned if it is waxed before it is used.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 15—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 9, C. L. Barnhart, herd dispersal.
September 17—New Paris, Ohio, Roy E. Smelker Consignment Sale.
October 2-3—Earlville, N. Y., Thirteenth Earlville Sale.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.

OLDEN DAYS ON THE FARM

C. W. Halliday, secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association is interested in old books that treat of agriculture. Sometime ago he attended a second-hand book sale and purchased a copy of Stephens "Book of the Farm." This was in two volumes and was printed in 1857. The author reviews agriculture and agricultural conditions in a number of countries. Many of his recommendations are now out of date. That things have changed for the hired man can be seen from the following article in the book on farm hands in Scotland.

SINGLE FARM HANDS

"The single men are provided with a room containing a number of beds which are occupied each by two men; and the bed clothes consisting of a chaff ticking and bolster, blankets, sheets and coverlid are provided by the master and replaced clean every month. This room is called the bothy and it usually forms both the sleeping chamber and cooking apartment of all its inmates, which may amount to as many men as there are plowmen employed on the farm. The men are supplied with fuel all the year round, with which to cook their victuals and which they do for themselves. The fuel consists of wood, brushwood or coal, according to the supplies of the locality; but in winter, coal is always laid in to the extent of one ton to each man. Salt is also provided by the Master; and he also furnishes a pot for cooking in, a dish for holding milk and some forms and perhaps a table; but this last article of furniture is often dismissed from the bothy with little ceremony, a form or the lap, making a much more desirable dinner-board. A few potatoes are generally given in winter.

"The oatmeal is usually cooked in one way, as brose, as it is called, which is a different sort of pottage to porridge. A pot of water is put on the fire to boil, a task which the men take in turns; a handful or two of oatmeal is taken out of the small chest, with which each man provides himself, and put into a wooden bowl, which also is the plowman's property; and on a hollow being made in the meal and sprinkled with salt, the boiling water is poured over the meal and the mixture receiving a little stirring with a horn spoon, and the allowance of milk poured over it, the brose is ready to be eaten; and as every man makes his own brose, and knows his own appetite, he makes just as much brose as he

can consume. The bowl is scrapped clean with the spoon and the spoon licked clean with the tongue and the dish is then placed in the meal-chest for a similar purpose on the succeeding occasion. The fare is simple and is as simply made but it must be wholesome and capable of supplying the loss of substance occasioned by hard labor; for I believe that no class of men can endure more bodily fatigue, for ten hours every day, than those plowmen of Scotland who subsist on this brose thrice a day."

FEDERAL HAY GRADES INDICATE FEEDING VALUE

Prejudice against certain kinds of hay on the claim of inferior feeding value is often due to a difference in quality rather than to the kind of hay.

Many horse, mule, and cattle feeders are of the opinion that hay made from either prairie grass or other grasses is of inferior value to either timothy or Johnson hay. This prejudice is usually justified where bluestem, bluegrass, red-top, or other kind of grass hay is over-ripe, bleached and fibrous when harvested, because all kinds of prairie or other "grass hays," when overripe, are comparatively low in feed value and palatability.

The same is true, however, of overripe timothy or Johnson hay. Analyses of timothy cut at various stages of maturity show that timothy cut not later than full bloom has a higher feed value than timothy cut at the ripe seed stage. Variations in feed value of all hay are caused by time of cutting, weather damage, and fermentation. The United States standards for timothy, Johnson, prairie, and grass hay reflect approximately these variations, so that usually the grade or quality of any of these hays is of more importance than the kind as a guide to feed value.

Hay to meet the requirements of the U. S. No. 1 grade must be cut early, cured with little or no damage from rain or sweating, and must not contain over 10 per cent of foreign material. Hay which meets the requirements of the U. S. No. 2 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which received an appreciable though not severe degree of weather damage, or (b) late cut, though not fully ripe, hay which was cured with little or no weather damage, and in either case the hay must not contain over 15 per cent foreign material.

Hay which meets the requirements of

the U. S. No. 3 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which was severely weather damaged, or (b) distinctly overripe hay, and in either case the hay must not contain over 20 per cent foreign material. U. S. Sample grade is either (a) hay that is unsound because of wetness, must, or mold, (b) hay which contains over 20 per cent foreign material, or (c) badly overripe hay.

These brief descriptions of the various United States grades of prairie hay, grass hay, timothy hay, and Johnson hay, show that the hay of each grade has a somewhat different quality or feed value. There is no material difference, however, in the feed value of timothy and upland prairie hay if the two kinds of hay are of the same grade.

The practical experience of many horse, mule, and cattle feeders in the North Central, South Central, and Western States, as well as the experience of the United States Army in horse feeding, is that most of the prairie hays or "grass hays" are fully as nutritious as timothy or Johnson hay, provided the grass hays are of comparable grade. Indeed, several kinds of prairie hay and "grass hay" produced under soil and climatic conditions which are very favorable to hay quality are considered superior to timothy or Johnson hay of equal grade.

Feeders who wish to buy upland prairie hay or "grass hay" may be assured of obtaining good feed value in such hays if they will specify either U. S. No. 1 Upland Prairie, U. S. No. 2 Upland Prairie, U. S. No. 1 Grass Hay, or U. S. No. 2 Grass Hay in their purchase orders. In some seasons, and in some markets, the supplies of U. S. No. 1 hay are limited, although in some localities and markets ample supplies of this grade are normally available.

The U. S. No. 2 grade is the more common trading grade, and hay of this grade is sound and of good feed value though not so green as hay of the No. 1 grade. Receivers desiring upland prairie hay or "grass hay" of good quality should

order hay of the grades above mentioned and request the shipper to attach to the invoice a Federal Hay Certificate of complete inspection. Federal hay inspection has been made available to shippers and buyers of hay at Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Houston, San Antonio, Oklahoma City, and at a few shipping points in Oklahoma.

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, A-grade and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, horses, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd, will be open for position September 15th, New York or near-by states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y. c/o Breeder & Dairyman, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

TRAPPING HOUSE FLIES AND BLOWFLIES

While the logical method of fly control is to prevent the multiplication of these pests by proper disposal of or treatment of their breeding places, some degree of control can be maintained by the use of traps. Both the house fly and blowflies may be captured in traps, but the character of the bait and the location of the traps are important considerations in trapping the different kinds of flies.

Farmers' Bulletin 734-F, "Flytraps and Their Operation," by F. C. Bishopp of the Federal Bureau of Entomology, gives directions for constructing a number of different kinds of traps, the same general principle being used in all these flytraps though they appear to be different. The flies are attracted into a cage through a passage, the entrance of which is large and the exit small. Once inside there is

little chance that the flies will find the way out.

Light is an important factor in the success of all flytraps because flies have a tendency to go toward the light, and they will usually enter a trap by flying toward the light after having been attracted beneath it by the odor of the bait or after entering a room in search of food.

It is important to use a bait suitable for the kind of flies to be caught. For house flies, a mixture of cheap cane molasses with three times as much water is one of the most effective and economical baits to use. Blowflies are more readily attracted by animal matter. Around slaughter houses, markets, and butcher shops where blowflies are troublesome, such baits as mucous membranes which form the linings of intestines of cattle or hogs are suitable.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

FOR SALE:—236 acre dairy and grain farm, seven miles from Frederick, shipping milk to Washington, large barn, two good dwellings, large chicken houses, all other necessary outbuildings, together with all stock and equipment, also growing crops. Income from dairy alone last year over \$5,000. Possession at once.

G. C. BALL,
Ijamsville, Maryland.

"For the energetic man," says a success magazine, "a financial reversal should be only a new and interesting experience." Quite so, it teaches him, among other things, how his friends' garments look from the back.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS
Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.
BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

Dolores—"I was singing a little song when someone threw this shoe through the window."
Frederick—"Sing another verse or two. The shoe's my size."

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE
New crop ready about July 15th. Write for delivered prices. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

"My dear Julia, why only one spur?"
"Don't be silly, Algy. If one side of the horse moves, the other side must move, too."



SPRING BROOK FARM
ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

ERNEST LOVE

After being in ill health for sometime, Ernest Love, farmer, dairyman and Holstein breeder of Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, died June 29th. Mr. Love was highly respected in his community. He was a man of good business judgment and his advice on general matters as well on things pertaining to dairying and the Holstein industry was eagerly sought after by his neighbors. He will be greatly missed in his own community.

Mr. Love had built up a good herd of producing purebreds. We understand that the herd will be kept together by Mrs. Love.

FED ON HOME GROWN FEEDS

Peter Benson of Canawa, Iowa, has fourteen Holsteins that averaged 1,085 lb. milk, 35.6 lb. butterfat during the month of June, leading the Britt Association. Five members of this herd exceeded 40 lb. fat, one leading the Association with 61.7 lb. Mr. Benson has the cows on sweet clover pasture supplementing this with ground oats and corn and a little sweet clover hay.

Naser and Hatten of Britt, only have ten purebred Holsteins but they averaged 1,205 lb. milk, 31.9 lb. butterfat. They too were on sweet clover pasture and received an additional grain ration of ground oats and corn.

Evidently the members of the Britt association believe in keeping their money at home rather than spending it on commercial feeds for C. J. Peterson also of Britt, had ten Holsteins two of which were dry and his herd averaged 930 lb. milk and exactly 30 lb. fat. They were on blue grass pasture and were fed a supplementary grain ration of ground oats and corn.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

CHILDREN GAIN ON MILK

Forty children in schools of Grays Harbor County, Washington, averaged a gain of nearly five pounds each in ten weeks as a result of receiving milk at school in a follow-up of the milk-for-health campaign staged last October. These scholars, who were from five different schools, were all ten per cent or more underweight when the course began. All but four made good gains with two above average at the close of the course.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to take charge of milk house. Must be neat, careful, capable and understand the production of a first-class product. Good wages for the right party. Write Maryland, care of Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

BARNYARD MANURE

Barnyard manure is often carelessly handled in this country. Not infrequently from 30 to 50 per cent of its value is allowed to go to waste through leaching and fermentation when much of this loss could be prevented by more prompt hauling. The value to the farmer of barnyard manure depends to a large extent upon the soil to which it is applied.

At the experiment station in Illinois, the value of manure in crop returns varied from 53 cents to \$7.45 a ton, depending upon the fertility of the soil. The average obtained from 16 fields of what might be called average corn belt soil, when manure was applied once in a four-year rotation at the rate of nearly 10 tons per acre, was \$2.68 per ton. This value was based upon the increase in crop returns due to the manure. Similar tests made elsewhere would indicate that the value of barnyard manure may safely be placed at \$2 to 2.50 a ton. It is worth taking good care of this by-product.—Iowa Homestead.

FORCE OF ADVERTISING MUST BE RECOGNIZED

The rural business man can use advertising with as great success as the town and city business man. He has found that it is successful when he holds his semi-annual or annual farm auction. Why should it not be equally as helpful during other seasons of the year? Modern business methods will help solve modern farm problems. Advertising used with the same discretion and same faith and understanding which towns and city business men exhibit in advertising their goods, could be made of inestimable value to the rural business men who have the courage to take up a new idea and give it a trial. Why shouldn't farm selling move forward just as farm production methods have changed vastly in the last decade? Advertising, judiciously used, is the answer. The automobile and good roads make delivery or farm gate sales profitable and quick. All that remains is to convey the message to the consumer.—Rushville (Ind.) Republican.

THE MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs, and Spider Lice. Comfortable Hens lay more Eggs. Try it for 30 days Free. American Mite Eliminator Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.

EVEN AS YOU AND I

A fool there was and he saved his rocks,
Even as you and I;
But he took them out of the old strong box
When the salesman called with some wildcat stocks,
And the fool was stripped down to his socks,
Even as you and I.

Sometimes we are inclined to believe that professional reformers are simply extracting the pie out of piety.

Mr. Dairyman

When everything else fails, for your breeding troubles and abortion of cattle, also garget or caked bag

USE ARSINOL

A hypodermic treatment any one can use, only 3 to 6 doses required. Sold in 5 complete treatments \$5.00. Hypodermic Syringes \$4.00 extra. Ask the man who has used Arsinol. We can furnish list.

W. E. THOMPSON, P.H.C.
321 W. Second St.
P. O. Box 175 Downey, Calif.

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY MANURE SPREADERS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

Postage stamps might make attractive bathing suits, but the glue now used might not stick and then what would the poor, fashionable girls do?

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

*"This space reserved for
EUGENE B. BENNETT,
Breeder of Purebred Hol-
stein-Friesian Cattle,
Allamuchy, New Jersey."*

PENNSYLVANIA PRODUCERS

Grade Holsteins showed prominently during June in the Adams County Association. "Dot" owned by R. M. Spangler was again in first place being credited with 67.8 lb. fat, 1,938 lb. milk. Robert Coble, tester in charge, says this is the fourth month that "Dot" has headed the Association.

"Bert" a registered Holstein owned by H. E. Brown was in second place with 59.3 lb. fat, 1,695 lb. milk. She is a four-year-old.

Grade Holsteins owned by Edgar H. Leer occupied the next three places followed by a three-year-old registered cow owned by R. A. Weaver of Gettysburg, she having 55.3 lb. fat to her credit. A ten-year-old registered cow owned by W. Carl H. Cashman was in ninth place with 53.5 lb. fat.

Mr. Coble had 26 herds containing 254 milking cows under his charge. There were 38 that exceeded 40 lb. fat and 37 that produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

Christ Wagner and Sons own a registered Holstein that by producing 90 lb. fat during the month of June headed the Schuylkill Association, reports tester Clair Hindman. A grade was second followed by three registered Holsteins. T. W. Lengel owned the animal in third place with 77.5 lb. fat. She was followed by a representative of the A. T. Riegel herd with 70.4 lb. fat with another member of the Wagner herd following her with 66.5 lb. fat.

Mr. Hindman tested 25 herds containing 322 milking cows. Of this number sixteen produced over 50 lb. fat, 64 over 40 lb. while 35 exceeded 1,200 lb. of milk.

R. G. Miller, tester of the Washington and Quincy Association reports that a registered Holstein owned by J. A. Gsell led for June with 75.5 lb. fat, 2,220 lb. milk. Grades owned by D. E. Rinehart occupied the next two positions. A Gsell cow was in seventh place with 56.3 lb. fat, while two registered members of the Clarence Barnhart herd were credited respectively with 55.6 lb. fat and 54.3 lb. fat. These were milked twice a day only, while the Gsell and Rinehart cows were milked three times a day.

Mr. Miller tested 23 herds containing 315 milking cows. Nineteen exceeded 50 lb. fat, 46 gave over 40 lb. and 24 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

Registered Holsteins made a clean sweep in the Garden Spot Association occupying the ten leading positions. Representatives of the Mast Stoltzfus herd were first, second, fourth and ninth, "Bena" being in first place with 76.6 lb. fat, 2,640 lb. milk, followed by "Carnation" with 72 lb. fat, 2,250 lb. milk. "Flossie" owned by Elmer Stoltzfus was in third place with 64.4 lb. fat, 1,980 lb. milk to her credit.

In the honor cows were two representatives of M. B. Brubaker's herd with 57.6 lb. fat, 1,800 lb. milk. Two cows of the Ira N. Eby herd had 57 lb. and 55.8 lb.

fat while "Mary" owned by H. R. Metzler was credited with 52.1 lb. fat, 1,860 lb. milk.

Although there were only ten herds in this Association they contained some crackerjack cows as 27 produced over 40 lb. fat and 26 gave over 1,200 lb. milk reports tester Luke W. Martin.

The black and white herd owned by Mrs. Rosie Fitch was prominent in the Western Crawford Association having five representatives among the ten leaders. One grade was first with 67.5 lb. fat, 1,929 lb. milk and another third with 64.4 lb. fat. "Jenny" a registered cow was in second place with 67.3 lb. fat, 2,106 lb. milk. Registered cows owned by Ross Corey, Fred Lester and J. S. Patton were among the ten leaders.

Tester Robert Rishel had 29 herds containing 371 milking cows to look after. Of this number 70 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 16 were over 50 lb. while no less than 57 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

DRY MILK SOLIDS
MADE OF FLUID FROM T.B. TESTED HERDS
For the Calves
COWS SWEET SKIMMED MILK IS THE
ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
RANDEL & SMITH - 90 WALL ST., N.Y.C.
ROUTE N°1 - SEYMOUR, CONN.

TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AREAS

Twenty counties with a total area of 15,000 square miles and a cattle population estimated as 450,000 have been added to the list of "modified accredited areas" in the national campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. These counties are scattered over 11 States. A "modified accredited area" is one in which tuberculosis has been found to affect not more than one-half of one per cent of the cattle as determined by official testing, and in which all animals reacting to the tuberculin test have been removed from the herds. The additions to the list of accredited areas were made public as of July 2d, in Amendment 2 to the Bureau of Animal Industry Order 310, which also announced that 10 counties in six different States had been reaccredited, that is, the counties had been modified accredited areas for 3 years and had maintained satisfactory health conditions in the herds as established by retests.

The establishment and official recognition of modified-accredited areas has been in progress 5 years, and the list has grown until there are now 527 counties, parts of 2 counties, and 21 towns so classified.

Farmer—"Yes, I've insured my farm against fire and my crops against hail."

Ikey—"I can understand the fire insurance, but hail—how can you make it hail?"

GARDEN SPOT NEWS

On May 1st, the Garden Spot Association finished its testing year. There were six members and they had 116 cows enrolled during all or part of the year. The average monthly number in milk was 85.7. The average production was 10,154 lb. milk, 337.6 lb. butterfat. The average value of the product was \$294.98 and, as the cost of feed was \$109.97, the average profit was \$185.01. Luke W. Martin, of Goodville, Pennsylvania, tester in charge, figures that the cows returned \$268 for each dollar expended for feed and that the average costs of milk per hundred pounds was \$1.08 with 33 cents per lb. for butterfat.

Individual herd records are as follows:

Owner	Ave. No. Cows	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
Ira M. Eby	16.3	11,457	376.9
Mast Stoltzfus	17.3	11,289	375.9
Elmer Stoltzfus	12.2	9,874	346.6
Geo. G. Sauder	13.9	9,455	317.7
M. V. Brubaker	9.3	9,656	304.2
H. R. Metzler	16.7	8,772	287.9

Ira M. Eby, of Gordonville, Pennsylvania, owned the herd that exceeded for both butterfat and milk but only by a

very close margin, the herd of M. Stoltzfus being beaten by exactly one lb. fat and by less than 200 lb. milk. Hannah, a registered Holstein in the Eby herd, was credited with 13,877 lb. milk, 511.2 lb. butterfat and headed the list for fat production but she was exceeded for milk by a stablemate, Grace, also a registered Holstein, credited with 14,491 lb. milk and 444.7 lb. butterfat.

The association started its second year with nine members, an increase of 50%. These nine herds are all tuberculin tested. During the month of May, of the 94 cows in milk, 24 exceeded 40 lb. fat, fourteen gave better than 50 lb. and 30 produced more than 1200 lb. milk. The leading nine were registered Holsteins with a grade in tenth place. "Flossy" owned by Elmer Stoltzfus was in first place with 2350 lb. milk, 77.6 lb. fat. Mast Stoltzfus has the next two, Bena being credited with 2263 lb. milk, 70.2 lb. fat and Carnation with 1972 lb. milk, and 69 lb. fat. Mary, owned by H. R. Metzler was fourth with 2108 lb. milk, 63.2 lb. fat. Francis of the Eby herd was fifth with 61.4 lb. fat, 1919 lb. milk, while Mr. Brubaker owned the cow in sixth place with 61 lb. fat and 1848 lb. milk.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Big Returns from a Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



HOLSTEINS OWNED BY IRA M. EBY, GORDONVILLE, PENNA.

Leaders in the Garden Spot Association for 1927-28

PROGRESSIVE HOLSTEINS

Around Wisconsin they are saying that United States Senator Blaine raises Progressive cows. Anyway the Blaine-Austin herd of purebred Holsteins headed the Boscobel testing association for the month of June. Ed. State whose writings appear in a number of Wisconsin papers having a rural circulation, says that John has convinced his cows of the error of prohibition so completely that they are never dry.

Senator Blaine, who was formerly Governor of Wisconsin, belongs to the Progressive wing of the Republican party and has been a staunch supporter of the LaFolletes.

Reputation is one of the very best assets a man can acquire. It is a pass key which has opened more than one door of opportunity. There is no better virtue you can acquire than that of a good name.

MILK BULLETIN

A short time ago we mentioned that H. A. Ross of Cornell University, had compiled a survey of the consumer demand for milk in the New York area. The result of this survey was published by Cornell University and is again published by the Federal Department of Agriculture as Technical Bulletin No. 73-T, entitled "Some Factors Affecting the Demand for Milk and Cream in the Metropolitan Area of New York."

This Bulletin is of interest to anyone planning to retail milk and will be of some value to many who are producing milk to be sold in fluid form.

"The boss farmer, in the middle of the afternoon, found his farm hand under a tree smoking a cigarette.

"What ye doin' thar, Sam?" said the farmer. 'Restin'?"

"'Nope,' said Sam. 'Not ezackly restin'. I'm jest waitin' for the sun to go down, so's I kin quit work'."

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1

TIMOTHY OR ALFALFA

A falling off in the demand for timothy and an increasing demand for high grade alfalfa hay is the prediction of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Owing to decreasing demands old timothy meadows in the northeast will be abandoned or converted into permanent pastures.

The present trend of livestock population is downward. Hay habits and requirements of the country have changed materially in the past twenty years and when the need for a greater hay acreage does arise we may expect that the increase will be largely of alfalfa, clover, soybeans and other legumes.

Although timothy hay acreage has decreased in the last few years the demand has decreased even more, reports Edward C. Parker, specialist in hay marketing, who also says that a much larger quantity of high grade alfalfa could be profitably marketed if practices are conformed to market requirements. Many dairymen who now depend largely on mill feeds for protein would buy alfalfa if supplies of good alfalfa were available at all times.

Purity, a high percentage of leaves, clinging foliage, clean color and pliable stems are the essential characters of high grade alfalfa. The most common causes of low grade alfalfa are meadows with thin stands, foreign rakings, weather damage, overripening at cutting time, over drying, under curing, and bailing during very hot, dry or windy weather.

Alfalfa should be cut when one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom or when new growth starts from the crowns irrespective of the bloom. At this stage the leaves usually constitute anywhere from 45% to 55% of the total weight of the plant and the stems have not become objectionably hard and woody.

Essential points in preserving leafiness and color and preventing over-drying are (1) to facilitate rapid evaporation of a large part of the moisture in the newly

mown hay by exposing it to the sun and wind in the swath where the rate of evaporation is faster than in the windrow, bunch or cock, and (2) to perform the operations of raking and windrowing while the hay is tough and the leaves are not easily shattered.

The side delivery rake is essential in the production of high grade alfalfa. Alfalfa hay wilted in the swath will cure almost as quickly in side delivery rake windrow as when fully cured in the swath while the grade will be superior.

LAWYERS PREDOMINATE

Do all our readers know that out of the 455 representatives in the General Congress at Washington 328 are lawyers? This must be news for many readers. What do lawyers know about agriculture and industry? If the majority of our representatives are lawyers can we call this country a representative country for the people and by the people? How is it that lawyers are installed in positions for which they are not prepared? If Congress is to be improved then farmers, laboring men, mechanics should find the door to congress open to them. The farmer and the laboring man are the backbone of our country. Should they then not have something to say in the regulation of our country? They might not be able to make flowery speeches, but they have common sense and that is sufficient. Cincinnatus was only a farmer but he saved his country, which lawyers of his day were unable to do.—*Fletcher's Farming.*

The only difference between Will Rogers' speeches and those of some famous statesmen is that Will means to be funny.

Father (arriving home)—What's your little brother crying for?

Elsie—Buddy's not crying for anything—he's had it.

YIELD OF CHEESE FROM MILK

One hundred pounds of milk containing four per cent butterfat will make 10.6 lb. cheese with a moisture content of thirty-seven per cent, which is the average per cent of water in cheese. A cheese with more water would mean a larger yield and less water would mean a lower yield. For each tenth of a per cent above four per cent butterfat we add .23 of a pound and subtract .23 of a pound for each tenth of a per cent below.

The whey, which is about one-fifth of the total weight of the milk, has on an average about .3 of one per cent of fat. The whey separator saves practically all of this fat, and when properly cared for, the whey cream has about the same value as high-grade cream. The whey, which is usually fed to hogs, has a food value of about one-seventh to one-twelfth that of corn. In a balanced ration, 1,000 lb. whey is equal to about 100 lb. corn for feeding hogs.—*Southern Planter.*

A BOY'S IDEA OF GEESSE

Little boys with vivid imaginations occasionally unroll some good stuff in analyzing the different animals, both wild and domestic. A little fellow outdid himself on geese in the following essay:

"Geese is a low, heavy set bird which is mostly meat and feathers. His head sits on one side and he sits on the other. Geese can't sing much on account of dampness of the moisture. He ain't got no between-his-toes and he's got a little balloon in his stummuk to keep from sinking. Some geese when they gets big has curls on their tails and is called ganders. Ganders don't haff to sit and hatch but just eat and loaf and go swimmin'. If I was a goose I'd rather be a gander."

The Supreme court has decided that a train has the right of way over its own tracks. But a lot of automobile drivers are still unconvinced.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horsesheds, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TRAPNESTED TANCRED White Leghorns. We are breeders, not a hatchery. Chicks at prices you can afford. BRENNIMAN POULTRY FARM, Arthurs, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. MRS. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Ten pails (329 pounds net weight), No. 1, Vermont Maple Sugar, for \$65. F. O. B. Cash with Order. U. F. WEBSTER, East Highgate, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FANCY EXTRACTED WHITE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—Sixty Pound can \$6.25; six ten pound pails \$7.20. Finest white comb honey; 24 section case \$4.90. DAKOTA HONEY Co., Scotland, So. Dakota.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

PERCHERONS, 2-year gray and 2-year black stallion at \$225.00 each. Five-year gray mare and foal, \$325.00; and others. W. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

FOR SALE—Purebred German Police Puppies. Five months old. \$20.00. Mrs. H. C. COLEMAN, Welch, Va.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE, Jack, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Trailer, a real coonhound, at one-half price on 30 days' trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE, RAMBLER, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

NOTICE FARMERS. Collie cow dogs from real heelers, also dogs and pups, of all kinds, all prices, \$5.00 up. WALNUT HILL KENNELS, Collinsville, Conn., Tel. 3206.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigree, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigree German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.20 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00. Both test 95% pure. Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all varieties, \$1.00—1,000. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

MANCHU SOYBEANS—New crop, recleaned. 95% germination. \$1.75 bu., sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MYERS, Greentown, Ind.

CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard and Onion plants, 200—50c, 500—\$1.00, 1,000—\$1.75, prepaid. Expressed \$1.25 per 1,000. Ruby King Peppers, \$2.00, Celery, \$3.00. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

HACKENBERG AIMS HIGH

Close to the village of Millmont, Union County, Pa., is a 135 acre farm on which resides Clayton Hackenberg, a dairyman whose herd of purebred Holsteins has earned an enviable reputation in that locality for large and persistent production.

The head of the Hackenberg herd is Loyalmeade Segis Ormsby Lad, a son of Chief Piebe Ormsby Lad and Loyalmeade Pauline Segis Alcartra. This bull was born September 11, 1926, and so is not two years old. He was bred and raised in the herd of H. A. Snyder of Loyalmeade Farm, near Mountoursville, Pa. Readers of this paper will remember that the Snyder herd has produced more in cow testing association work than any other Pennsylvania herd has ever produced while enrolled in such work.

The Snyder herd in the White Deer Valley cow testing association, averaged 14,283 lb. milk, 526.4 lb. butterfat in the year.

Loyalmeade herd consists of fourteen purebred and grade Holsteins. A few of the cows were milked three times daily for six to eight weeks after they freshened but the rest of the herd was milked twice daily and so were these particular cows for the rest of their lactation period.

Mr. Hackenberg inspected Loyalmeade herd and is endeavoring to build one that will be its equal in producing capacity.

The Hackenberg herd contains a number of animals that are real good individuals and they all show evidence of producing capacity. We expect to tell more about them in some future issue.

AN ARKANSAS SIGN

Positively no more baptizing in my pasture. Twice in the last two months my gate has been left open, and I can't afford to chase cattle all over the country just to save a few sinners.

FUREMAN'S COWS PRODUCE

Near Hershey, Pa., is the dairy farm of Frank Fureman. The Fureman dairy has quite a reputation for production and the milk shipments are upwards of 600 lb. daily. There are only 26 cows, three of which are registered Holsteins but several of the others are said to be purebred but for different reasons not eligible for registry.

The large roomy barn at this establishment is capable of holding quite a few more animals than at present are housed in it. The interior of the barn is considerably different from what is usually seen on northern dairy farms. Cows stand in two long rows facing each other and are fastened by chains. In front of them are wooden upright feed racks with wooden troughs for grain. The floor is concrete and the barn is illuminated by electricity.

COWS NEED STABLE ROOM

In five months 23 cows enrolled in the Pioneer Testing Association had teats trampled by other cows and of course most every one of the cows injured was a big producer. Every cow fell off in production for a time. Several lost quarters and others are now hard milkers. The Pioneer Association operates in Blackhawk County, Iowa.

The tester lays the blame to the cows not having enough stall or stanchion room. Few animals were hurt where the stanchions were spaced far apart, none where stall partitions were part of the equipment. The tester does not believe that any of the animals stepped on their own teats a frequent cause of injury with Holstein cows having large, pendant udders.

DAIRYING IN NORTHEASTERN IOWA

A survey or business analysis of 239 farms in Bremer and Fayette counties was conducted in 1924 by representatives of the Iowa College of Agriculture. These counties are in the center of the northeastern Iowa dairy area and the business period covered ended February 29, 1924, but the deductions were only recently published as Bulletin 243.

On an average, 2,578 lb. butterfat were produced by a farm in the surveyed area with a variation from 688 lb. to 9,542 lb. Two-thirds of the farms produced from 1,400 lb. up to 3,760 lb.

On these farms 42.7% of the total farm income was realized from the dairy, and on most of them 30% to 50% of the receipts were realized from the cows.

The major cattle enterprise on every farm studied was dairying. Twenty-eight per cent of the 239 herds were composed of dual purpose or crossbred cattle. Thirty-nine per cent of the herds were dairy cattle, while the remaining 33 per cent were mixed herds, ranging from nearly all dual purpose or crossbred to a similar proportion of dairy bred stock. In 1923 the cattle industry in Bremer, Fayette and other adjoining counties was engaged in a shift from dual purpose

cattle toward more dairy cattle. The dual purpose breeds were predominantly of Shorthorn blood with a few Red Polled herds. Of the dairy stock nine-tenths were predominantly Holstein and the other tenth were Guernsey and Jersey. The ratio of dual purpose and beef bulls to dairy bulls was approximately the same for dual purpose and crossbred cows to dairy cows.

Purebred bulls headed 48% of the herds producing from 200 to 225 lb. butterfat per cow while only 23 of the herds producing less than 100 lb. butterfat per cow were headed by a purebred animal, several of which were of the beef type. In all 82% of the purebred stock was of dairy type and of these 67% were Holsteins.

Dairy cattle gave slightly higher returns than did dual purpose stock. The average number of cows kept was fifteen, the smallest number three, the largest 45. Herds where the cows freshened in the fall produced more butterfat, the average price of which during 1923 was 51.55 cents in this area.

Between one-third and one-fourth of the calves born were raised to maintain the herd. These were usually fed whole milk for two or three weeks after which skim milk was substituted until the calves were from four to six months old. Those sold are generally disposed of before they are old enough to eat much grain. On the average farm there were about 4,500 lb. skim milk from each cow in the herd and of this about 500 pounds were fed to the calves, the remainder to hogs and poultry.

For each pound of butterfat increase in the herd average, the farm showed an increased profit of \$2.16 showing that the larger the production the larger the profit. For each increase of one pound of butterfat in the production per cow, the average return above feed cost per cow increased 45%.

It is a fine and sensible ambition for every farmer to want to own nothing but purebreds, and the ambition can be gratified. By starting with purebred sires, and then securing an occasional good purebred female, satisfactory progress is possible. The young man who is at the present time embarking upon the perilous enterprise of farming, may console himself with the idea that if he uses good judgment, and has at least a fair amount of "good breaks," he will enter into the serene and mellow years of retirement with a splendid live stock equipment and some money in the bank. His sons, carrying on where he leaves off, have the priceless opportunity of fixing blood lines and building up families of stock.

They were having a botany lesson, and the teacher asked the class why did the leaves turn red in autumn.

Up popped one hand. "Well, Tommy?" asked the teacher. "Please, Miss," replied Tommy, "they blush to think how green they have been all the summer."

**FOR SALE
TWO YOUNG SONS OF****PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE**

His two nearest dams average—Butter one year, 1,507.5 lb. Milk, 29,530 lb.

No. 1.—Born June 20—Eleven of his twelve nearest dams average 30.8 lb. Butter in seven days. His dam produced 1,509.3 lb. milk and 88.5 lb. butter in 30 days as a two-year-old (on two time milking.) Her sire is a brother to the \$106,000 bull.

No. 2.—Born May 11—A great show prospect. His dam produced 8,256 lb. Milk and 375.4 lb. Butter in 120 days.

These calves are perfect in type and backed by the breed's greatest milk and butter producers.

Your choice for August delivery—\$150

**ROLLING KNOLL FARM
ACCREDITED HERD**

McKendree Walker & Sons Gaithersburg, Maryland

**Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d**

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

FROM A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

I received quite a number of replies to my ad. Find the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN interesting and helpful.

A. S. WEISS

Boyertown, Pa.



Mr. Weiss tried a small advertisement and got results. So will YOU for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches the men who feed and milk cows for their living.

Give this paper a trial. You will be pleased and profit thereby.

For Full Information Write

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30

HARRISBURG, PA.

LONGEVITY and PRODUCTION



HIGHLAND PLEIADES HARTOG

As an Eleven-Year-Old she produced 80 lb. milk in a day on two milkings. She has a seven-day record of 560.6 lb. milk, 29.43 lb. butter. We offer Grandsons and Granddaughters of this great cow by her best son, KING HARTOG PLEIADES.

Prices Reasonable

Quality the Best

W. C. GAUGER

Watsonstown R. D.

Pennsylvania

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

HEALTH CONFORMATION PRODUCTION

Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

FREDERICK

MARYLAND

AN OPPORTUNITY

WE OFFER FOR SALE

25 Registered Holstein-Friesians. 2 and 3 years old. All first calf heifers, one of which has a heifer calf by side, the balance due to freshen in the Fall.

6 granddaughters of one of the best sons of Judge Segis. 3 of which are bred to a son of King Segis Alcartra Prilly from a daughter of Creator. 3 are bred to a grandson of Wisconsin Fobes 6th (38.58 lb.)

This shipment of cows is from an accredited area and the best bred and best individual herd of Holsteins ever offered in Franklin county. Any number you desire.

Two top notch Bulls

KING ONA SENSATION, 3 years old. Sired by Sensation from Lindale Queen Ona a daughter of King Ona with 1160 lbs. butter from 29,668 lbs. milk. His 6 nearest dams average 1106 lbs. butter from 27,890 lbs. milk.

One granddaughter of Carnation King Sylvia. Five 2 and 3 year olds bred to a grandson of Wisconsin Fobes 6th (1005.98 lb.)

One yearling bull whose dam has a 2 year old record of 9000 lbs. of milk testing 3.7%.

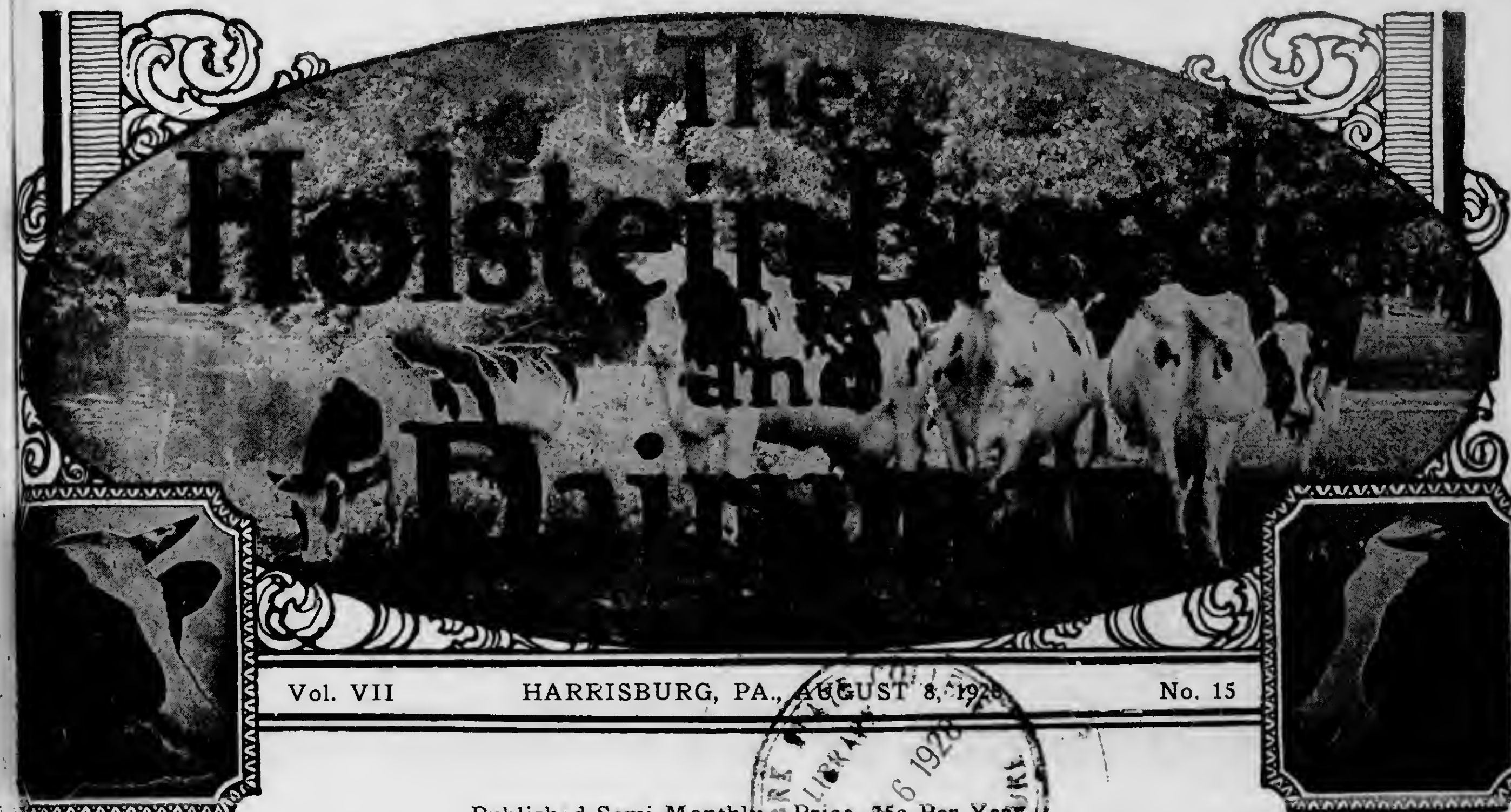
Seven 2 and 3 year old first calf heifers of King Ona, King of the Pontiacs and King Segis breeding, all of which are bred to a 26 lb. son of King Ona.

S. R. Miller and F. R. Keller

West Point Service Station

Lincoln Highway

Chambersburg, Pa.



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1928

No. 15

Published Semi-Monthly Price, 75c Per Year

New Association Begins Fourth Year Strong

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., began its fourth year August 1, 1928.

During the three years it has been in existence the New Association has made the most rapid and extensive growth of any purebred registry association ever organized.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION

FIRST: The New Association has a business form of government the same as Banks, Railroads and other corporations. Each member has a right to a direct vote in electing officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association.

SECOND: The New Association's offices are centrally located in one building which further assures economy and efficiency in its management.

THIRD: The New Association has adopted a revised and up-to-date method of keeping Herd Book records which makes it possible to render prompt and efficient service to the breeders. The registration and transfer certificates are combined, thereby reducing the cost of recording a transfer of ownership. The Registration Certificates furnish a complete record of the history of the ownership of the animals, which is very important as a guard against introducing disease in the herd.

FOURTH: The New Registry Association has made a great forward step in the registration of Purebred dairy cattle by removing the Herd Register from any taint of the Dealing, Speculative, Element that is so constantly invading the purebred dairy cattle industry. Breeders and members of the New Registry Association are not taxed through Registry and Transfer fees to promote cattle sales or encourage the making of phenomenal records. One of the fundamental principles of the New Registry Association is that Profitable and Economical dairying should be the standard by which the merits of the breed and the success of the breeders are judged.

Dairymen breeding Purebred Holstein cattle who have not joined the New Association should consider making application for membership at once. Be one of the builders.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD

Consists of 125 Head of



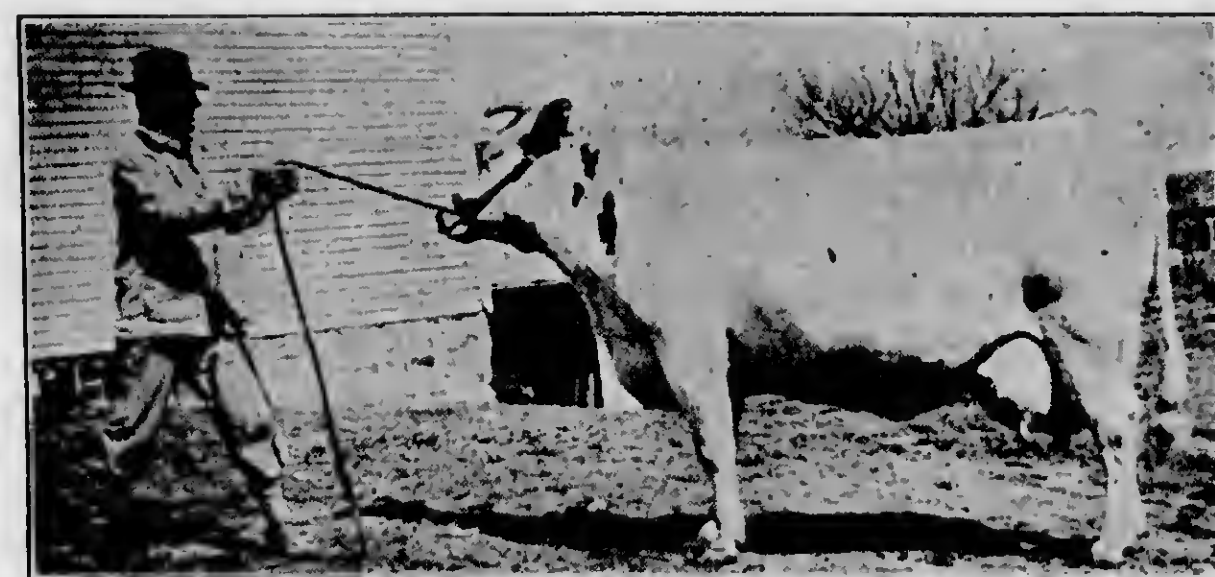
Queen De Kol Gertrude

Purebred
Holsteins



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.

Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND,

INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1928

No. 15

Building A Holstein Herd in Butler County

FOR more than twenty years Andrew Lang has owned his present farm of 100 acres located near Cabot, Butler County, Pa. Although for several years, purebred Holstein bulls had headed his herd, it was not until 1918 that he purchased his first purebred Holstein female, adding another one the following year. Now he has a milking dairy of eighteen cows nearly all of which are purebreds. He has ten purebreds due to freshen this coming fall.

Mr. Lang is the caretaker in the local block of the Butler County Bull Association. The younger members of the herd are by the bull Brentwood Sylvia Segis, a son of King Waldorf Sylvia, he by Champion

Lady Mutual Flossie, has the reputation of being a real producer. As a two-year-old in her first lactation period she produced 14,158.2 lb. milk, 665.7 lb. butter in ten months. Then freshening again within the year, she produced 530.3 lb. milk, 27.19 lb. butter in a week and for the year is credited with 19,195 lb. milk, 894 lb. butter. Her sire was King Mutual Korn-dyke and her dam, Williams Farm Flossie DeKol, made 31.52 lb. butter in a week from 611 lb. milk and 18,712.7 lb. milk, 846.93 lb. butter in a year.

There are seven members in this bull association block. Mr. Lang is secretary and keeps all the records as well as caring for the bull which is housed in a strongly built pen to which is attached an exercising yard. Around this yard is a wire fence which has been reinforced with an all wire cable or rope which Mr. Lang informed us was invented and first successfully manufactured in the vicinity by John A. Roebling and his son, Washington, architects and builders of the Brooklyn bridge as well as many other large bridges in this country.

KING PIEBE MUTUAL FLOSSIE
He heads seven Holstein Herds in Butler County.

Echo Sylvia Pontiac from Lady Waldorf Sylvia. The dam of the Sylvia bull was Hollywood Segis Bonnie Model, a daughter of the famous old sire Judge Segis. This cow has a number of creditable records for production. Freshening for the first time as a junior two year old she is credited with 19.39 lb. butter, 496.3 lb. milk in seven days. She was continued in test for 305 days for which her record is 18,869.7 lb. milk, 753.11 lb. butter, she carrying calf 251 days of this time.

Judging by the conformation and the promise shown by the young heifers sired by the Sylvia bull both in the Lang and neighboring herds, we believe that he was a real good sire.

The present head of the Lang herd is King Piebe Mutual Flossie, born January 2, 1926. He is a very handsome animal, remarkably deep and long for a bull of his age. He has a straight back, an attractive head, in fact, is a very handsome animal in every way. He is a son of the celebrated King Piebe and his dam,

she is a real producer. About 40 quarts of the milk produced is bottled and sold in the neighboring village, the rest being shipped.

We were particularly interested in the concrete dairy house through which flows a large spring. Here milk and produce can be kept for a long time owing to the low temperature of the water and the almost perfect insulation of the dairy house. In addition, water is brought to the barns from a reservoir on higher land so that the Lang farm is abundantly supplied with pure water. Star equipment is used in the barn. It is only fair to say that Mr. Lang is building as he goes and his dairy is paying for the improvements so that you will find nothing fancy on the Lang farm. It is simply the home of a working dairyman.

The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Lang, a twenty-year old son, the eight-year-old boy, Herbert, and two married daughters who do not live at home. Mr. Lang is a school director and at the time of our visit he

and his neighbor J. F. Bicker, also a school director, were attending nightly meetings at the neighboring city of Butler on business connected with the school and from the interest both members were showing it is no wonder that they are highly regarded by their neighbors. The making of a state highway had closed some of the roads and the many heavy rains had rendered others almost impassable so that these neighbors were working under difficulties but it was evident that they did not let the difficulties daunt them.

Andrew Lang is looked up to by his neighbors and fellow breeders. You only have to talk a few minutes to any of them about dairying and the Holstein industry before they quote Andrew Lang or ask if you have seen the Lang dairy. We are sorry we are unable to show any pictures of the Lang cattle. Unfavorable weather conditions prevented the taking of photographs but we were lucky enough to secure a snapshot of the bull King Piebe Mutual Flossie.

Interest in purebred Holsteins is growing in Butler County especially in the vicinity of Cabot, Saxonburg and Marwood. The country is rolling and the abundant supply of pure water and good pasture makes this district almost an ideal home for dairy cattle. Dairymen in this district look upon the Holstein cow as an animal that pays them well for her feed and care and we predict that within the next few years the number of purebred Holsteins in this district will greatly increase.

Holstein Herd T. B. Tested Twenty-Four Years

By J. H. LEWIS

EDGAR HUEBBE, a dairy farmer residing near Beloit, Wisconsin, has a herd of Holsteins that has successfully passed the tuberculin test for 24 years.

Mr. Huebbe took over the Evergreen farm of 150 acres in 1901. Three years later he began testing his herd and each year since this testing has been carried out consistently and always with good results. There are reasons for this. The herd receives ample food of good and nourishing quality, they sleep in well protected quarters, there is hot as well as cold running water in the big dairy barn and the place is kept immaculately clean at all seasons of the year.

The owner of this tuberculosis free herd of Holsteins bases his reason for maintaining a strict watch over his herd on high moral conscientiousness. He says, "There is satisfaction in knowing that, whether I sold a cow or her milk, the purchaser was safe from disease for which I might be blamed."

No doubt the surroundings contributed to the contentment of the herd. Fine trees provide shade during the hot months and also serve as a wind break. The barns are equipped with modern conveniences such as sanitary barn fixtures, electric lights, proper ventilation and milking machines.

The Huebbe herd of Holsteins are nearly all registered animals, there being at present 24 milking cows and ten youngsters in the herd. The sire, Ludwig Fayne, comes from a good strain of producers. There

has been no particular effort to get high records of production but for years the Huebbe herd has been in the Beloit cow testing association, one of the very prominent cow testing associations of Wisconsin.

For March and April the Huebbe herd has been the highest average butterfat producing herd in the association. Segis Inland Pet, a twelve-year-old, has a record in her year of 414 lb. fat; Sally, a grade made 412 lb.; Pet Fayne Segis produced 395 lb.; Johanna Kaywood Ormsby produced 420 lb. The herd has averaged on yearly test 339 pounds with four cows in the herd making a 350 pounds average.

"I buy no dope," says Mr. Huebbe, "and I do not baby my stock. The farm produces wheat, oats, rye, corn, alfalfa and soybeans. There are two silos and a 30-acre pasture is rotated with other crops."

The milk from the farm is sold to a distributor in the city of Beloit. Mr. Huebbe is a director of the Beloit Coöperative Livestock Shipping Association. He is a member of the Farm Bureau, of the certified seeds association and the State beekeepers association, and has been treasurer of the school board for over twenty years.

Radio Programs for Farmers Only

BEGINNING October 1 three new farm programs will be on the air through broadcasting stations coöperating with the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

It is planned to have programs especially adapted to each of five major farming zones. The new programs will be entitled U. S. Radio Farm Forum, Outdoors with the Scientist, and Farm Science Snapshots. In the Forum the first weekly period will be devoted to discussion of livestock subjects, the second week to poultry, the third to crops, while the fourth week will be given over to dairying.

"Outdoors with the Scientist," will include plant, animal and insect life. "Farm Science Snapshots," will be a digest of announcements from the vast field of scientific agricultural research.

Aunt Sammy in "Housekeepers' Chat" will give new and interesting topics in her ten minutes talk on household problems. Her "Radio Recipes," a compilation of menus and recipes broadcasted in the daily programs will again be available on request. Last season this radio cook book was sent to 185,000 women.

"Farm Flashes" will answer questions and give tips on crops and soils, livestock, poultry, fruits and vegetables, and dairying. The "Primer for Town Farmers" will interest the backyard and vacant lot gardener. A fifteen minute summary of the farm situation will be given on the first of each month, entitled "The Agricultural Situation Review."

A small boy wandered into a schoolhouse one Saturday when an electrician was doing some work.

"What you doin'?" inquired the boy.

"Installing an electric switch," the electrician replied.

"I don't care," jeered the boy. "We're moving away and I won't go to this school any more, anyhow."

A Maryland Dairyman

CLOSE to the village of Union Bridge, Maryland, is the home of Luther Devilbiss, dairyman and Holstein breeder. Mr. Devilbiss has about twenty-five head of purebred Holsteins and his cows are large, handsome ladies, while their work in the Carroll County Cow Testing Association shows that they are just as good as they look. In January, the herd averaged 1,063.5 lb. milk, 35.24 lb. butterfat heading the list, one of the cows, Segis Pontiac Ormsby Pabst, being credited with 1,739 lb. milk, 62.6 lb. fat. In



HARVDALE PIETERJE DE KOL,
Big Producer in the Devilbiss Herd

March, the herd was in second place with an average of 1,173 lb. milk, 38.1 lb. fat.

Last year Segis Pontiac Ormsby Pabst was credited with 13,247 lb. milk, 478.1 lb. butterfat. The value of her production was \$385.08 and the tester figured that she returned her owner \$248.19 over the cost of her feed.

The younger members of the herd are by Sereneland De Freule Homestead Boy, a son of Maple Row Homestead DeKol Beets and De Freule Snowball. His heifers show considerable promise.

The young bull Mr. Devilbiss is raising is a very handsome little fellow. His sire, Pabst Creator Pontiac Johan, is a son of Creator. His dam, Harvdale Pieterje DeKol, is a daughter of Pabst King Pontiac Lad 25th and Lady Homestead Pieterje DeKol. This young cow has a number of good production records. In 351 days she produced 11,121 lb. milk, 360.7 lb. butterfat and during December produced 407 lb. fat, 1,271 lb. milk. She is a real producer and we do not blame Mr. Devilbiss for retaining her son for a future herd-sire.

Mr. Devilbiss is an energetic, hard-working dairyman and a staunch advocate of the purebred Holstein. He has selected and developed a herd of big producing, handsome animals, one of the best looking herds we have seen in the State of Maryland.

Cattle Defects and the Mendelian Theory

BREEDERS of Holstein-Friesians in a number of states occasionally have calves dropped in their herds that seem to have an imperfect development of the skin.

These defective calves are characterized by the absence of hair on the skin below the knees and hocks;

one or more undeveloped claws; deformed ears, due to rolling of the margins and growing together of the contacted surfaces; defects in the muzzle; and most conspicuous of all a virtually complete absence of mucous membrane in the nostrils and mouth. Instead these surfaces are raw and open, making infection easy, and when the calf does not die at birth, it soon succumbs to blood poisoning from an infection taking place through these raw and open surfaces."

At the Wisconsin station, F. B. Hadley and L. J. Cole have been studying such cases. The experimental work covered several years and it was impossible, except by breeding trials, to determine whether or not the test animals carried the inherited factor for the defects. Moreover, only one out of four animals, whose pedigrees indicate that they may carry the deleterious recessive factor, actually does carry it.

Pedigrees of fifty defective calves were studied and it was found that in every case one or both parents traced to the old sire Sarcastic Lad and to the union of his blood line with members of the Johanna strain.

"The first generation offspring of Old Sarcastic Lad were normal, and succeeding generations also, except where they were inbred, or were mated with certain animals carrying the Johanna blood line. Under these conditions one out of four such matings has resulted in a defective calf, indicating that the inherited factor is what students of genetics call a recessive, only becoming apparent when two animals are mated, each of which carries the recessive factor, and that such resulting defective offspring will occur in the ratio of one defective progeny to three normal progeny."

The herd bull that sired the largest number of defective calves were Sir Johanna Beauty Segis. This sire proved to be absolutely unfit for service in any herd carrying the blood of certain members of the Johanna family. However, this fact could not have been determined in advance by any of the tests known before this experimental work was carried out. Among the cows from the Johanna family that evidently carried the taint are Johanna Rue, Johanna Rue 2d, Johanna Aaggie, Johanna DeKol, Johanna Clothilde, Johanna DeKol 2d, Johanna Friend, Johanna Aaggie 2d and Johanna Rue 4th, famous old cows and ancestors of many living animals.

That the same defects occur with certain calves born in Holland, the original home of Holstein cattle, is attested by Dr. Plank of the Veterinary School in Utrecht, who, at the request of Mr. Hadley, traced the herds in Holland having the same ancestry as some of the defective calves located in the United States. This Dutch investigator found identically the same kind of defective calves in the herds having these blood lines.

As cattle owners are disinclined to retain animals that produce such defective offspring there is little probability that this hereditary defect would ever become wide-spread. The study has helped clear up the mystery surrounding the occurrence of defective calves when normal appearing cattle were mated. From a scientific standpoint the study is of considerable interest to students of genetics as it is the first example of a lethal or death factor in cattle demonstrated to be inherited according to Mendelian laws.

Cumberland County Dairy Show

AT MOUNTAIN View Park, Mount Holly Springs, Penna., on Wednesday and Thursday August 22d and 23d the third annual Cumberland County Dairy Show will be staged.

It is planned to have seventeen classes of purebred and grade Holsteins and Guernseys. There will be six classes for males, eight classes for females and three group classes. These latter consist of dairy herd of four cows in milk; produce of dam, to constitute of two females of any age; and get of sire, made up of



DR. C. G. JORDAN
Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania

Four animals of any age three of which must be females.

These classes will be judged by Professor A. L. Beam of Pennsylvania State College Dairy Husbandry Department. Judging will begin at noon Wednesday, August 22d. On Thursday August 23d there will be a number of educational demonstrations, on such subjects as "The Economic Value of Dairy Mentality," "The Best Way to Judge a Dairy Cow," "How Many of a Bull's Progeny Should be Shown to Judge His Value as a Sire," and "Sanitation in Milk Production." There will also be a judging contest for adults.

Dr. C. G. Jordan, State Secretary of Agriculture, will give an address. He is a forceful, entertaining orator, accustomed to speak to outdoor audiences.

Cumberland County is noted for the quality and health of its dairy cattle. The breeders in this county, with very few exceptions have not been led astray in the race for tremendous production regardless of dairy profits or of their health of their animals. We might also add that it is estimated that 90% or more of the breeders in this County are members of the New Association.

At the Cumberland County Dairy Show the animals shown will not be fitted for months previous to the event, practically all of them will be taken from the herds and exhibited in their everyday form. Thus

those interested in dairying are better able to form a true opinion of the animals dairy qualities than if she had been fattened and fitted for months previous to the dates of exhibition. We believe such exhibitions as the Cumberland County Dairy Show are of considerable value to the dairy industry and we can confidently recommend any of our readers to attend the show at which there will be at least 200 head of high-class dairy cattle. The show is strictly educational, everything is free to the public, and everyone is invited.

A Little More Money for the Farmer

ANNUALLY a survey of the financial returns on a number of selected farms in all parts of the country is made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Tabulations from the returns of last year have just been issued. Reports from 13,859 farms show an average net return of \$1,290 for the year 1927 as compared with an average return of \$1,133 on 13,475 farms in 1926.

Gross receipts were larger than in 1926, expenses were about the same in both years, and the cash balance was higher than in 1926. The net return of \$1,290 compares with \$1,297 for 15,330 farms in 1925; \$1,205 for 15,103 farms in 1924; \$1,021 for 16,183 farms in 1923, and \$917 for 6,094 farms in 1922.

The average size of the farms reporting for 1927 was 275 acres with an average investment of \$15,445. Average gross receipts were \$2,505, consisting of \$978 from sales of crops, \$851 from sales of livestock, \$638 from sales of livestock products, and \$38 from miscellaneous other items.

Average current cash expenses in 1927 totaled \$1,457, consisting of \$397 for hired labor, \$238 for livestock bought, \$243 for feed bought, \$64 for fertilizer, \$49 for seed, \$180 for taxes on farm property, \$129 for machinery and tools, and \$157 for miscellaneous items.

Receipts less cash expenses averaged \$1,048, in addition to which these farmers used home-grown food products valued at an average of \$273. The value of fuel used and of house rent was not reported. On the other hand, the total expenses (\$1,457) does not include any allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family, which was estimated by the farmers at an average value of \$769.

The cash balance of \$1,048 represents all the cash the average farm made available to the owner-operator to pay his living expenses, take care of debts, and make improvements.

The farmers reported an increase of \$242 in inventory values, which figure added to the cash balance of \$1,048 made a farm net return of \$1,290. Out of this amount \$201 was paid as interest on indebtedness, and \$128 was spent for improvements.

The American book canvasser tackled a solemn-looking negro elevator man.

After listening imperturbably while the canvasser enlarged on the vast stores of knowledge to be derived from the work he was offering on the installment plan, the negro remarked quietly: "T'ain't no use to me, boss; I knows heaps more now than I gets paid for."

Acute Indigestion in Calves

Caused by Solids in Milk and Can Easily Be Prevented

BY DR. J. F. DE VINE

THIS is a disastrous ailment of young calves often seen in purebred herds which for want of a better name I have styled as "acute indigestion." Possibly it might rightly be styled reflex epilepsy, since if we were to ignore the postmortem findings the symptoms are referable more to the central nervous system than to the digestive tract. I have never heard this condition discussed in veterinary circles, neither have I seen it described in veterinary literature. An analogous condition in infants is called acute indigestion by medical writers.

A well nourished calf, perhaps one of the finest and sleekest in the herd, varying in age from one week to three months, will suddenly refuse part or all of its milk, stand around or lie about stupid and listless for a few minutes to a few hours, either gradually or suddenly developing brain symptoms, standing with its head pressed against the side of the wall or some hard object, and at any time during the attack it may have a paroxysm of bleating, followed by all the manifestations of epilepsy—lying on its side, stiffening of the muscles, pirouetting of the eyes, champing of the jaws, frothing from the mouth, possibly emissions of feces or urine, in some cases death following in a few minutes. Others finally relax, particularly if the case has received proper treatment early. The cases that relax may or may not be seized with subsequent convulsions. If the convulsions are repeated the termination is usually fatal. If, however, they are warded off, the animal may gradually take an interest in its surroundings, possibly stand up again in a few hours and by careful nursing become normal. But even in the recovered case there is usually more or less lingering of the brain symptoms, resembling immobility in the horse, for a few days to a few weeks. Death usually ensues so rapidly that a veterinarian seldom has an opportunity to treat the case until too late, unless those in charge are familiar with the seriousness of the malady. Where a veterinarian is called immediately when a calf refuses its feed or where an owner or herdsman has had considerable experience with this ailment and is on the watch for it, there is a possibility of saving some of the cases.

Autopsy usually reveals a mass of undigested casein in the calf's stomach, varying in size from one to eight or ten lb., of a consistency of old, tough cottage cheese. All the rest of the organs are normal so far as can be determined microscopically.

TREATMENT

Death usually sets in so rapidly that treatment is of little avail, but if treatment can be begun before the brain symptoms are manifest, progress may be aborted or the convulsions mitigated with a resultant recovery. In fact, in one particularly large herd where this trouble caused the death of many calves, with the assistance of a very capable herdsman, I have been able to save over fifty per cent of the calves at-

tacked, and finally have eliminated the trouble entirely by a proper diluted diet. The treatment that has served me best is full doses of morphine or lobelin sulphate the minute the calf is noticed to be at all abnormal, followed immediately, if the calf can swallow, by a pint of lime water; this is to be followed every half hour with from eight ounces to a pint of warm normal salt solution, depending upon the age of the calf. This is to be repeated from two to half a dozen times, depending upon the case. A high enema consisting of warm water and oil should be forced in with a pump and tube at the very outset and repeated several times during the day.

I have used lobelin sulphate, hypodermically, and chloral per rectum with apparent advantage in some cases, in either warding off or influencing the severity of the convulsions. Treatment is best applied in the form of prevention.

PREVENTION

This acute trouble has long been recognized among breeders of the Channel Isles breeds; as a matter of fact there have always been individual cows in the breeds where the solid content of the milk is so unusually high that more or less trouble has been experienced in raising their offspring on the dam's milk. This trouble has sometimes been manifest by a diarrhea, the cause of which was attributed to too much fat, which in most cases was true since butterfat, when in excess of the amount which can be digested and assimilated, has a similarity to other oils and fats, acting as a cathartic.

As the knowledge of chemistry of milk increased, experts advised the dilution of the whole milk with skim milk as a remedy for this condition. This sometimes worked satisfactorily providing the amount fed so diluted was not in excess of what the calf could properly and wholly digest. With the increase of the breeding and selection of high testing dams or families, mated with sires of high testing families, producing in turn more regularly high testing dams, which are so desirable for large official records, acute indigestion became more prevalent, and to get in close touch with a large herd and inquire into their calf trouble usually meant that one would hear of an occasional death from this so-styled "peculiar and uncontrollable ailment."

In searching about to find relief, animal husbandmen and others advised as a remedy that which seemed to help in a measure, in controlling the diarrhea; that is, the dilution of the whole milk with skim milk and giving less of it.

While I was attending a breeders' meeting a few years ago, a remedy for this ailment was asked for by a breeder who had lost several calves. A professor of animal industry from one of the state colleges who was addressing the meeting, repeated the advice of diluting the milk with skim milk, making no men-

Type and Production



A Real Bull

Born November 29, 1927

Sire: Korndyke Ormsby Star

A brother to Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, the greatest show bull of recent years, twice Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show.

Dam: Skyview Arlo Homestead Ormsby

C. T. A. record 585.2 lb. FAT in a year. Average test 4.03%.

This herd has been in C. T. A. work for nine years. Last year it averaged 469.7 lb. fat with an average test of 4.1%.

This bull has both Size and Type and is going to make a wonderful animal.

\$175 Takes Him

B. L. Zurcher

Farmersburg,

Iowa

tion of a lesser amount. I could not refrain from telling him that he was dispensing bad advice. This is obvious if we stop to consider the nature of the complaint and the composition of the milk.

We must first get it clear in our minds that the trouble in these cases is due to lack of digestion of casein rather than lack of digestion of fat. Fortunately, the lack of digestion of fat is usually manifest by a diarrhea, which to an intelligent calf-breeder sounds the warning that the calf is getting too much.

The remedy for the prevention of acute indigestion is rather simple and convenient, that is, the removal of the calf from its dam in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after birth and the dilution of the dam's milk with boiled water—one part of warm water to two parts of whole milk. This is an easy and satisfactory formula. In this way the customary number of lb. may be fed at each feeding. We are simply doing to the milk of high solids what nature does through the Holstein to the Holstein milk. There is still the proper proportion of solids but in greater dilution, and the only function yet ascribed to the water content of milk is that it acts as a diluent and furnishes bulk, holding the other contents in solution and making them more digestible. It seems quite clear to all that the holding in solution of the solid content of the milk has its advantages since nature so arranged it, but some question the advantage of bulk. Such reasoning can be converted since experience has taught us that the bovine not only in early life but in adult life, thrives best when the concentrates are mixed, or diluted, so to speak, with large amounts of succulence and roughage.

By way of sealing the argument against dilution with skim milk, it is common knowledge that acute indigestion is more common among calves that are being fed liberally on skim milk than among those fed on whole milk and therefore the addition of skim milk to correct this trouble would be on the theory of similia similibus curantur, and if practiced in strictly homeopathic doses I fear the calf would soon decide that life was not worth living.—*Guernsey Breeders' Journal*.

Dairymen's League Sues Milk Companies

ALLEGES FRAUD IN PROPERTY TRANSFERS

ALLEGING that the Middle States Milk & Cream Company, Inc., of Canastota, transferred to the Eagle Dairy Company, Inc., of New York City, property in Madison County, New York, in fraud and thereby preventing collection of a judgment of \$18,892, the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., has brought action against the Middle States Milk & Cream Company, the Eagle Dairy Company and the Queensboro Dairy Company, Inc., in Madison County.

Summons and complaint in the action charge that transfer of the Middle States property was made to the Eagle Dairy Company through the Empire State Milk Products Corporation. The Dairymen's League seeks to have these transactions involving milk plants in Madison County adjudged fraudulent and void. The

court is petitioned to set aside these transfers so that the properties may be seized and placed in the hands of a receiver so that the proceeds may be distributed among the creditors.

This action is the latest development in a legal battle started in the spring of 1926. The Dairymen's League then brought suit against the Middle States Milk & Cream Company and the Eagle Indemnity Company, a surety company, which had bonded the Middle States. This was to recover \$24,615 and interest due for milk sold the Middle States by the Dairymen's League. Another action by the same plaintiff was brought against Middle States alone to recover \$13,554.

In the joint action against Middle States and Eagle Indemnity the Dairymen's League secured a judgment of \$25,135, which was paid by the Eagle Indemnity Company. Another judgment was secured against the Middle States for \$18,892, and has never been satisfied.

The Dairymen's League now alleges that at the commencement of these actions Middle States owned property in Madison County. While the action was pending, it is alleged, Smith Brothers Milk & Cream Company, which claimed to own all of the capital stock of Middle States Milk & Cream Company, transferred to Eagle Dairy Company all of its assets, including those of Middle States Milk & Cream Company.

It is further alleged that in January, 1927, Middle States conveyed specified properties to Empire State Milk Products Corporation, and that at about the same time the latter corporation conveyed these same properties to Eagle Dairy Company.

Queensboro Dairy Company is brought into the case with an allegation that in July, 1928, Eagle Dairy Company transferred to it certain Madison County properties. It is alleged that this transfer was merely as collateral for a loan of \$19,000 made by Queensboro to Eagle.

Therefore the Dairymen's League seeks to have these transfers set aside, a receiver appointed and the properties originally owned by Middle States seized so that its judgment of \$18,892 may be satisfied.

Farm Prices

WHILE the general level of farm prices remained at 145% of the pre-war level at the close of the monthly period ending July 15, there was a slight change during the month, meat animals and poultry products advancing seven points, cotton and cotton-seed eight points while grains included ten points and fruits and vegetables twelve points. At 145 the index is fifteen points above July, 1927.

Corn again failed to make the usual advances, the average price paid producers having remained at practically the same level since May 15. Wheat has declined owing to favorable reports of the growing crop and to Canadian reports indicating acreage increases and conditions better than at this time last year. The new crop has started to move to market.

Pennsylvania was the first state to have an ice cream factory. This was located at Seven Valleys, York county, and started making ice cream in 1852.

READY FOR SERVICE



NAME: Prince Echo Crestfield.

BORN: February 16, 1927.

COLOR: Nearly all white.

TYPE AND CONFORMATION: Very well grown, straight and typy.

BREEDING: Son of King Echo Glista Pontiac and Princess Clothilde Crestfield.

BACKING: His four nearest dams are all 4% cows that gave from 55 lb. to 75 lb. of milk a day with twice a day milking.

HEALTH: Herd has been Accredited since 1919.

PRICE: Only - - **\$175**



J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

August Needs for the Herd

By GEORGE LESLIE

IN AUGUST, we think of our pastured cows twice a day, when we milk them, but the rest of the day they have to take care of themselves throughout the month that is one of the hardest two in the year—March being the other. What with flies, scorching or steamy heat, dried out grasses and a very probable lack of drinking water, the dairy herd is apt to have a pretty thin time of it this month.

This policy of neglect which may find seeming excuse in the press of field work is a very costly one in the long run. To make a satisfactory profit, the cow needs care and feed every day of every year. Leaving dairy herds in August to subsist on dried-out grasses, plagued by flies and lacking enough to drink is a losing game for them now and for you this fall and winter.

November, December and January are the months in which you get the best prices for your output in general practice. To come through with a profit making yield in these months the cows must be in good condition of body and must not have been allowed to shrink in their milk flow through the summer months.

Shrinkage in the late summer is inevitable if they are not handled to avoid it. Seemingly men who milk cows should have learned that these animals do not make milk in quantities large enough to pay a good profit merely because they are cows and so can't help doing it, but because modern methods of handling and the best feeding practices aid their inherited natural ability. The way thousands of herds are managed in

mid-summer and late summer leads to the conclusion that actually their owners have not yet learned this fundamental truth.

To think and work for chilly November and freezing winter months in sweltering August may be difficult but it must be done by the dairyman who expects to keep out of the red ink at the end of the year.

For one thing, though it is an utter impossibility to keep cattle entirely free from flies, do what you can by using a good fly spray at least once a day, twice if possible.

For another, let it sink into your consciousness that aside from any question of its nutritional value, water and plenty of it, especially in late summer is a vital necessity for the bodily comfort of the stock. If you cannot have a concrete trough or tank in the field, a stout hogshead sunk in the ground far enough to allow the cattle to drink from it comfortably, or a large tub will answer the purpose very well; and it should be quite possible to send something on wheels out with a few milk cans of fresh water once a day. It may arouse your interest in the question of enough water for the cows if you realize that if you are getting three cans of milk the water in it (put there by the cow in her interior chemical laboratory) amounts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans, and only 44 lb. are milk solids. If five cans a day is the yield of your milking herd, there are $4\frac{1}{4}$ cans of water (less 1 lb.) and only three quarters of a can of milk solids. No matter what the cow puts down her gullet in the form of food, liquid and solid, it is milk she gives us, with its proper proportions of solids and water; and it will be less or more milk according to the material you allow her to have to manufacture the finished product from. For the benefit of those who always want to know "What does it cost?" we point to the indisputable fact that water, although the most needful of all forms of food is the only one worthy of the designation "free" because it comes at near costing nothing as anything we can think of. But it pays big returns for its use. How? Consider your three cans, for which at the August price of \$3.37 a hundred for Class 1 milk you get \$8.6946. The water in that milk (85%) brings you \$7.39. In five cans of milk for which you get, at the same rate, \$14.49, the water pays you \$12.28. Only the cow can put that value into farm water. So when you consider that when she is given all she needs she will make more milk, and that a shortage means less milk, and that at August prices for milk, water is worth \$2.86 a pound, it would appear that good business sense, no less than common humanity should lead dairymen to see that the pastured cows have all the water they will drink. It is understood that all feeds have some moisture in them; but it is negligible except in roots and green feeds. If the cattle are getting these, they do not need as much water to drink as when on dryer rations; but they should be able to get what they do require.

As for feed, paying production from now until winter will depend on whether or not the cows have grain and either summer silage or green crops. Cows which calved in the spring are now at the stage of lactation when what the fields afford will not suffice. They must have grains and roughage if they are to do good work up to the time they are dried off, in November



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

and December. Animals which are fairly fresh need these feeds to keep them up to a maximum flow between now and the time they go into the barn. Cows dried off this month for October calving most certainly require additional nutriment to get them in condition for freshening with a vigorous calf and a reserve amount of flesh on which to draw in their early lactation period.

One pound of a good grain mixture containing 20% crude protein should be allowed for every 5 lb. of milk up to a thirty pound daily yield. Cows making more than thirty pounds should be fed according to the twice a day story of the milk scales, allowing them enough to keep them gaining or at least holding to a steady production. This will pay, even though commercial mixtures may be, as at the time this is written, \$3.35 a hundred pounds and component grains correspondingly high.

Dairymen who work in a business-like way, weighing milk and feed and figuring the cost of milk in feed, know that it will pay to feed this way. The others, always claim that it cannot pay and doesn't pay, but they have nothing on which to base their opinions, which are as chaff on the wind. Their self-deception keeps them where they must take the dust of their more broadminded fellows.

As to roughage during this month, silage is a great help and its use increases year by year. Its bulk is needed as grass gets less in quantity, and its palatability makes it acceptable as the cows cease to relish pasture which is burnt out. Green crops have about the same characteristics and appeal to the cows, being favored by many dairymen. Then, too, these roughages supply water in a form peculiarly adapted to keeping cattle in good health.

Giving enough thought to the welfare of the herd to see that these real necessities are provided during this trying month will return substantial profits not only all the rest of this year but well into next winter.

The Dairy Markets

DOMESTIC butter prices are about three cents higher than they were a year ago and, as in May and June, average the highest since 1920. Ordinarily prices begin a slight upward tendency toward the end of July and consequently are not expected to go any lower this season.

Cheese prices were very high in May but are now almost stationary. Dairy production has been light so far this season. The estimate of June butter production indicates a reduction of 4.6% over June, 1927, and 3% for the first six months of this year compared with 1927. This amounts to approximately twenty-six million pounds. On July 1st, there was about twenty million lb. of butter less in storage compared with last year on the same date although there has been a fairly active into-storage movement during July.

Cheese production is just about holding its own compared with a year ago but condensed and evaporated milk are both lower by about 3%.

European markets continue unusually firm. July prices have not been so high since 1925. Since the beginning of the new season in the Northern Hemisphere the price margin, New York over Copenhagen, has been steady at around eight to ten cents. Combination of weather conditions in both hemispheres has resulted in light supplies in European as well as American markets and there have been very few shipments to this country. Our imports of butter during June were normal and imports of cheese and cream as well as exports of condensed milk naturally were less than a year ago.

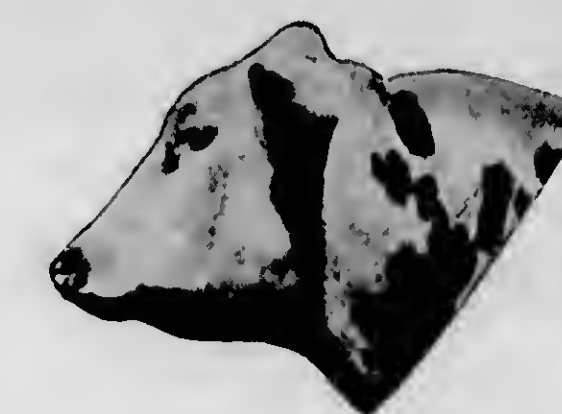
There is and has been a comparative shortage of butter in British markets. New Zealand butter has been quoted at somewhat higher during recent weeks than the best Danish. Cheese prices have been firm. The June make of Canadian cheese is now appearing in the British market.

Owing to the good seasonal demand from bathing and health resorts in Germany butter prices in that country have been firm. Supplies from the Netherlands were lighter in June than in May and although there were increased supplies from Denmark and the Baltic States these increases were only slight. German production has reached its high mark and the market is active enough to absorb the domestic supplies and in addition to care for considerable imports.

Supplies from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina are unusually light although it is reported that there is considerable Australian butter in storage. On the whole dairy price prospects in both this country and Europe appear bright.

An Englishman has invented hollow heels for women's shoes that contain powder boxes.

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

Still Working Hard to "Bunk" Its Faithful Followers

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

In the July, 1928, issue of the *Holstein-Friesian World*, I see that the Editor is still trying to bolster up the courage of the old Association membership, by telling them the usual "ghost stories" about the wonderful increasing interest of breeders as shown by increased registrations and transfers for the first six months of 1928.

Those of us who have been reading the editorial "Bunk" of *The World* for several years, have come to realize how little dependence can be placed in anything that they tell us about association affairs.

Back in the year 1920, when there were only 14,000 members of the Holstein-Friesian Association, the Secretary's report shows that there were 127,850 animals registered, and 131,823 transferred.

Just as a matter of comparison, one half of the total number of cattle registered would be 63,925, and one half of the number of cattle transferred would be 65,911, making the total number of cattle registered and transferred in six months, 129,836.

In 1927 the total membership of the association was 28,000 or THERE WERE TWO TIMES AS MANY MEMBERS TO REGISTER AND TRANSFER CATTLE IN 1927 AS THERE WERE IN 1920.

In its editorial of July 28th, entitled "Improved Business," *The World* shows that the number of applications for registry in the first six months of 1928

was 65,653, and that the number of applications for transfer were 50,461, making a total of 116,114 applications for registration and transfer.

You will see, Mr. Editor, that even these figures show that there were nearly 13,000 less applications for the registering and transferring of cattle during the first six months of 1928, than there were in the first six months of 1920, AND THIS, BEAR IN MIND, WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF BETWEEN 28,000 and 29,000, AS COMPARED WITH 14,000 IN 1920.

If the wonderful "logic" of the editorial staff of *The World* was to be fairly applied to the facts, it must be apparent to its readers who know the figures that there was AN ACTUAL LOSS OF OVER 50% IN REGISTRATIONS AND TRANSFERS DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1928 AS COMPARED WITH 1920.

That old story about Abraham Lincoln again comes to mind. Evidently *The World* thinks Lincoln was wrong, and that they can "fool ALL the people ALL the time."

When, however, we find that the New Registry Association has, within the short period of 3 years, come to be the second largest Registry Association in America, those of us who have been giving thoughtful consideration to the badly managed affairs of the Old Association have no difficulty in understanding thoroughly just what has caused this tremendous falling off in the interest of the membership, and the revenues of the Old Association.

Our sympathies go out to the little Editor of *The World* in his futile efforts to fool the Old Association's membership, but we realize that *The World* is in a peculiar position.

The political element which it represents has demanded that the little Editor put forth his most valiant efforts to bolster up a losing cause, and that the price they demand for *The World's* loyalty is the support which they give to *The World* in the form of advertising "pap," and continued financial assistance in the up-building of the machine.

In the meantime, I hope you will keep telling the men who are interested in the Holstein breed of cattle and its development as a means of honest livelihood—rather than the enjoyment of a "hobby"—the plain truth, assured, as you will be, that truth will ultimately prevail, and that those who have exploited the honest rank and file of the Old Association, will go down to ignominious defeat.

Signed,

ONE WHO DESIRES TO BE A REAL BOOSTER.

Nebraska Boys Lose Contest

THE cattle judging team of Nebraska boys representing the United States in the contest for the Daily Mail Gold Challenge Cup, failed to lift the cup although one of the boys was highest scorer with 250 points to his credit. The contest was very close, the English team scoring 660 points, while the Nebraska boys totaled 647½ points a difference of only 12½ points in the scores of the contesting teams. England thus retains the trophy another year.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herd sire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herd sire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Consider a Contract

RECENTLY in California the courts decided that when a member contracted to deliver his products to a co-operative association he was compelled to do so even though a director of the association promised to release him from the contract. The co-operative association brought suit to recover liquidated damages because the defendant did not deliver his peaches to it. The Association lost in the trial court but on appeal the Appellate Court reversed the judgment. The defendant claimed that the action of the director was "within the scope of his authority" but the Association claimed that he was not specifically authorized.

It is becoming more and more evident that producers should carefully consider the contracts they sign. Such contracts are drawn by lawyers employed by the association's management and consequently are aimed to protect the management rather than the member. William Hirth, of Missouri, one of the leading advocates of the McNary-Haughen bill, speaking in New York State recently said that when a producer signed a contract it was like putting a ring in his own nose.

Bull Owners Beware

DAMAGES to the amount of \$400.00 was the jury verdict in a case tried July 16 in the Courts at Mount Holly, New Jersey. Charles Wolf of Burlington, owns a herd of registered Ayrshires. A neighbor who had two scrub bulls allowed them to run at large and on two or three different occasions they broke in among Mr. Wolf's cattle.

In 1925 the New Jersey Legislature passed an act which allows a penalty of \$100.00 for a bull allowed to run at large, regardless of whether or not he does any damage. This is said to be the first case of its kind brought before the Courts since the law was passed.

The Summer Feeding Problem

AMONG many dairymen the advisability of feeding grain while the cows are on pasture is a debatable question. During the season of good pasture there is little if any profit from the grain fed but the experts figure that the profit is made later on in the fall. Cows that shrink in flesh and milk production during the summer lose their owners many dollars for it is almost impossible to bring them back in production and it is a costly proposition to put flesh again on their backs while they are milking.

Enough grain should be fed to keep the cows in fair flesh and prevent them dropping off sharply in milk production. Cows that are giving less than 20 lb. milk daily or cows due to freshen this fall will not need much grain if the pasture is good. Cows that have freshened during the last few months and cows that are not due to freshen until late next winter are the ones that should receive grain in order to keep them producing to the working maximum.

Overseas

THE Yorkshire Agriculture Society was inaugurated in 1837. It has never had a real farmer Chairman until recently when Mr. George Kendrew was elected to that office. Wonder why anyone except a real farmer ever got a chance to be elected head of a farmer's organization?

Some members of the British Association recently made a tour of Holland inspecting herds of black and white cattle. On their way back they passed a resolution requesting the British-Friesian Council to consider the advisability of placing, on their list of accredited judges, only men who had actually visited herds in Friesland. Eventually the gentlemen who made the trip allowed their enthusiasm to overturn their sense of proportion.

The newly elected Speaker of the British House of Commons, Captain E. A. Fitzroy, is a breeder of Dairy Shorthorns, was President of the Dairy Shorthorn Association in 1926-27, and July 1927 was elected President of the Shorthorn Society. It is reported that, in the latter capacity, he has presided at every meeting of the Council and in addition, has attended nearly every committee meeting. His Dairy Shorthorn herd is one of the most prominent in the British Isles and is particularly noted for its young show bulls.

Carpets are washed and dried without removal from floors with a new machine.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Timely Tips

ONCE more we are in the midst of the hottest days of the year, that is, under normal conditions, though the weather has a trick of refusing to run true to form. And wise people will accommodate themselves as much as possible to weather conditions, for one thing is certain, we cannot change them but have to take what comes, and make the best of it. Even the animals show wisdom there—for they turn their backs to the storm and seek the coolest spots on the hottest days. There are a number of things that will help us humans.

First of all, choose the right kind of food, using plenty of fruits and vegetables and as little meat as possible, and when this must be used for the sake of the workers, use the lighter kinds, chicken, lamb and veal in preference to pork or beef. Plenty of milk and eggs should be used, to say nothing of butter, and salads of all kinds. While plenty of good cold water is necessary, it is wiser not to drink too much ice water, for this not only does not quench the thirst so well, but is not good for the intestinal tract. Fortunately, appetites are usually not so keen in the summer time, for nature is a wise old dame and knows that over-eating should be strictly avoided. Moderation in all things should be the keynote.

It is wise to keep busy, for almost every one has had the experience of being busily occupied and not feeling the heat nearly so much as when lying around, gasping for breath and thinking how hot it is. When really absorbed in something, either work or pleasure, the temperature is forgotten. Above all, it is just as well not to talk about the weather. Many times, just as we have succeeded in forgetting apparently unbearable conditions, along will come the "is-it-hot-enough-for-you" fiend, and once more we realize to the full, all our heated misery. During very hot weather, only the most necessary work should be done, and that as early in the morning as possible. Then when the cool days come—as they will, once more, we can catch up with domestic affairs.

USE THE PORCHES

Beautiful lawns and gardens afford a great deal of pleasure all through the summer months, and so do the porches, especially those large enough to serve as summer living, dining and sleeping rooms. People are realizing the healthy pleasure of living in the open air as much as possible, and, in the modern home, much attention is being paid to the porches and their possibilities, not only for pleasure but for saving work. Comfortable chairs, a porch swing or better yet, one of those sliding davenport, a table or two, and as many flowers as possible all combine to make a place so attractive that no one will want to spend any time elsewhere. Rugs make a splendid addition to the com-

fort and beauty of the porch, and for this purpose, home made rag rugs may be used, or some of the inexpensive straw ones now so popular. Table and chair covers should be washable, and for this purpose, cretonne or crash is well suited. If a cot is used as a lounging place, a pleated ruffle should hide the unsightly parts. Plenty of pillows in harmonious washable covers, and a light-weight blanket for use when napping during the cooler days, complete a spot intended for solid comfort.

While it is not wise to shut out all the sunshine, at least one side of the porch should be well screened by vines, thus insuring privacy, a beautiful foreground, and relief from the glare of the brilliant summer light. And while there are many beautiful vines for this purpose, one of the best is the woodbine or Virginia creeper. It is hardy, grows anywhere, spreads rapidly and is one of the cleanest vines. When it gets too thick, it can be cut to admit air and light.

Magazines should be at hand for the casual reading of an idle moment, and caution would advise that old ones, or odd numbers should be used, so that should an unexpected rain or wind storm arise, with resultant damage to the reading matter, there would be no serious loss to the general supply of family reading. But books should never be left on the porch, and the wise house mother will make a practice of giving a final glance around the last thing at night to see that none are left out. Better yet, it should be well understood by all members of the family, that no books are ever to be left outdoors.

A PORCH DINING ROOM

Is not only a pleasure but one of the greatest work savers imaginable. Of course it must be well screened against flies—and the same vines and flowers should surround it as do the other porches. One of the pretty oil cloths should be used on the table, and this means the greatest saving in laundry work. And even guests enjoy eating out doors, so that there is no need for formal meals. Many women are now using paper napkins, for the heavy quality of the paper makes them equal to linen. The table and chairs should be impervious to water, for it will sometimes be necessary to turn the hose on the sides as well as the floor. And the beauty of both these outdoor rooms is the ease with which the small amount of dusting needed may be done.

SLEEPING OUTDOORS

While the porch bedroom does not have an appeal for every one, yet it has the same value of living in the open air, and once one gets used to the thousand and one noises of the night, there is no sleep quite so deep and refreshing. Except on the very hottest nights, it will be necessary to use a blanket. The beds or cots should be comfortable, for when one considers how many hours are spent in bed, the place where we

rest is deserving of the greatest consideration. Otherwise it is better to stick to the usual bed indoors, and get the needed air by means of wide open windows and doors. Rest is an important factor in summer well being.

\$10,000 in Prizes

A CONTEST that should be of interest to the entire dairy industry is about to be promoted by the Evaporated Milk Association and is designed to stimulate the use of more milk in the home.

Two-page and one-page four color spreads in the leading early fall magazines, such as *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Literary Digest*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *McCall's*, etc. will carry to more than half the families in the United States, the announcement that \$10,000 in prizes will be offered for the best series of three-day menus designed to put as much milk as possible into the diet of each member of the family. One quart per day for each member will be considered as the ideal amount. Emphasis will be placed on the use of evaporated milk in cooking and milk drinks.

The first prize will be \$2,000; there will be two at \$1,000 each and others ranging down to \$10. All together there will be 168 prizes.

Only housewives are eligible to compete. The menus submitted must be accompanied by a description of the family for which they were prepared and the housekeeper will be required to certify that the family was actually served the food. Recipes for each dish must be submitted.

Three women prominent in the field of Home Economics will act as judges.

This contest is expected to have a definitely stimulating effect on the consumption of milk. No project of equal magnitude has been attempted in recent years. While designed to encourage the use of evaporated milk, the contest will forcefully direct the attention of housewives in general to the nutritional value of dairy products.

Ferguson Secures Butter Contract

FORMER Governor James E. Ferguson, husband of ex-Governor "Ma" Ferguson, was recently awarded the contract for furnishing butter to the state institutions of Texas. The Ferguson bid of forty-nine cents a pound for sweet cream butter was the lowest. The contract is for a year and will total well over \$20,000. The next lowest bid was fifty-two cents a pound. Mr. Ferguson had a similar contract last year.

The oldest agricultural school in the world is claimed to be the Albert College, Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland. This was acknowledged by Dr. H. E. Van Norman when forty or more delegates to the World's Dairy Congress recently held at London, England, visited that Institution. The *Irish Times* of July 17th, gives a full report of the gathering at which Dr. Van Norman and the Honorable P. Hogan, Minister for Lands and Agriculture in the Irish Free State, were the principal speakers.

Soap Suds for Mosquito Bites

IN SPITE of continued efforts to eradicate them, enough mosquitoes and poison ivy remain to do considerable damage when the necessary contacts are made. Many summer outings leave most unpleasant memories in the form of itching mosquito bites which, if infected by scratching, may lead to serious results. A simple remedy, within the reach of every one is the immediate washing of the affected spots with a good soap suds, and the kitchen or laundry variety of soap gives the best results. It usually takes some time for the poison to penetrate into the tender layers of the skin, and until such penetration takes place, much of it may be removed from the surface by a thorough washing with a good strong lather. Running water is preferable for rinsing, but if water in a basin is used it should be changed frequently. Even after inflammation develops, it is wise to wash well so as to remove all traces of poison which may remain on the surface.

Louisville Times: A dietitian says we should eat more raw carrots and fewer rare beefsteaks. A dietitian, like an efficiency expert, should be killed painlessly if you can restrain yourself.

THE COW

Emblem of domesticity, content and calm repose,
With wrinkled horn, protruding eye and pinky, dewy nose,
I fain would sing her praises from her well-licked coat of silk
Throughout her wedged-shaped body to her great, big bag of milk,

The weather may be beautiful, the weather may be dull
Or wild with flood and hurricane—so long as she is full
She does not turn a single hair but sits to ruminate,
Correct as Mrs. Grundy was and almost as sedate.

A lady with four stomachs and an absence of front teeth,
Presents a thought of horror that the mind might sink beneath,
But when you meet her in the fields, absorbed, detached and mild,
'Tis reverence you feel as for a mother by a child.

And is there nothing that can shake her dignity and poise?
She doesn't seem to care for woes, she seldom cares for joys,
But touch her deep affection for her vacant, clumsy calf,
And her traumogrification is enough to make you laugh!

Her cousin, the wild buffalo, shows not a rage more dire,
He dwarfs her in resource but not in murderous desire,
A hurricane of horns and hoofs, bellows and furious eyes,
She's out for blood, her war-cry is—"Who harms my offspring dies!"

Here dwells the mainspring of her life, the object of her days,
For this she'll graze and graze and graze and graze and graze
and graze,
And chew the cud for hours and hours, give milk, protect and wait,
That she may bring her bawling brat to Bashan Bull's estate!

Her sweet-breath'd reign, they say, is o'er, her gift to Man
outworn,
Still she will hold her lactic sway through ages yet unborn.
When Science DOES grind milk from grass the Cow will
merely laugh,
Nor care one jot for Human Kind while she can love her
CALF!

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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AUGUST 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

What are the Facts?

IT HAS been alleged that the Old Registry Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont, has fallen into the hands of a group of men composed of Politicians, Cattle Dealers, and Millionaires who keep purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle as a hobby.

It has been alleged that the handsome reserve fund of the Old Association of over \$300,000 and the possibility of raising additional sums of money through a tax on the Transfer fees attracted Politicians.

It has been alleged that Dealers joined with the Politicians in order that they could use the Association to Advertise and Promote Cattle Sales and Cattle Shows where Sales could be made.

It was alleged that Millionaires who were breeding cattle as a hobby and pastime were interested in seeking fame and notoriety through having their herds and breeding operations exploited at the Association's expense. Some of the wealthy breeders were Professional Politicians and were also seeking public office.

It is a fact that the Politician, Cattle Dealing and Millionaire groups gained control of the Association's affairs at the annual meeting in June, 1919, by resorting to methods that have been questioned in court. For two years, following the annual meeting June, 1919, where fees were increased, extravagance prevailed in the Association's management to such an extent that the members revolted and by the largest vote ever cast at any annual meeting, attempted to correct the situation at the annual meeting of 1921, held at Syracuse. It was impossible to restore the Association to its former conservative policy at one annual meeting.

The members realized that it would be necessary to control the votes at two consecutive annual meetings in order to elect men to office who would represent the real breeder's interests and replace the politicians who

came into control at the Philadelphia meeting—in June, 1919.

The Politicians, however, realizing that after their experience at Syracuse in 1921 they would lose control of the Association's affairs if the breeders were permitted again to vote at an annual meeting called a special meeting before the next annual election of officers and at this special meeting the breeders were deprived of their right to a direct vote, and a political form of government which the Politicians could control was adopted. At the next annual meeting which was held under the political form of government in June 1922, the Politicians, the Cattle Dealers and the Millionaires were in complete control of the Association's affairs. Under the political form of government the member's vote has so depreciated in value that he has no direct voice in the Association's management and should he attend the annual convention in person, he is not permitted to vote or even voice his views on the floor of the convention unless he is granted the special privilege by the political clique that is in control.

In 1922 the political management brought about an increase in transfer fees to six times what they formerly were, yet the Association was being so extravagantly managed that it was operated at a loss each year. Fewer animals were being registered and transferred and fewer breeders were joining the Association each year.

The breeders realized that they had been disfranchised, that they had lost their right to a direct vote and that they were powerless to correct the wrong within the Old Association. Therefore, the best and only way to restore public confidence and save the purebred Holstein-Friesian industry was through the organization of a New Registry Association, which was organized under date of August 1, 1925.

What has been anticipated and predicted in regard to the Old Association has happened and is happening as the records will show. The Old Association's accumulated surplus is vanishing, the number of Registry and Transfer Certificates issued annually is decreasing as is the number of new members joining the Association. The Old Association is being managed in such a way that its annual losses are such that, without a change of policy, it will be necessary to further increase the fees in order to keep the Association from financial ruin.

On the other hand, the New Registry Association has made the most rapid progress of any purebred registry association ever organized. It has a wonderful future and the foundation of the Association is so constructed and the members and breeders interests are so protected that the management and control of the New Association will always remain in the hands of its members and active breeders.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS THREE YEARS AFTER THE NEW ASSOCIATION WAS ORGANIZED?

What are the facts in regard to the Old Association—is it a going concern getting stronger and larger year by year as it used to grow and as it should grow or is it drifting backwards? Let us review the facts and you decide for yourself.

A Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association in order to keep abreast with the growth and development of the breed should continually grow and expand as the breed grows and expands. For many years the Old Registry Association recorded a substantial growth from year to year as the breed increased in numbers and in popularity, and that is the way things should be. The records show that back in the years, 1919 and 1920, 127,850 registry certificates were issued and 131,833 transfers were recorded and 3,608 new members joined the Association.

Its assets in the year 1919, were estimated to be over \$367,000. It was operated at a profit for the year ending April 30, 1919, of over \$64,000 and the fees charged members for recording a transfer of ownership at that time was the small sum of 25 cents.

It was about this time that the present managing influence gained control. During their tenure in office the members of the Association have been deprived of their right to a direct vote. The transfer fee has been increased from 25 cents to \$1.50 to members and from 50 cents to \$3.00 to non-members.

The number of cattle which the Association has registered from year to year has, with a few exceptions, gradually decreased until last year 109,000 certificates of registry were issued as compared with 127,000 in 1919-20.

The transfers recorded by the Association have decreased to 88,000 in 1927, as compared with 131,000 for the year 1919-20, a decrease of over 43,000 or one-third.

The number of members joining the Association for the year 1927 is given as 1,547. In 1919-20 3,608 new members were admitted to the Association.

It is reported that the Association membership has been doubled from 14,000 members back in 1919 to over 28,000 in 1927. However, notwithstanding this reported increase in membership, the Association is reported as recording a fewer number of registrations and one-third less transfers in 1927 than the 14,000 were recording eight years ago. It is known that a large number of extension workers and paid propaganda spreaders who do not own any cattle have joined the Association, evidently to get on the payroll, but it seems improbable that men of this caliber who do not own any cattle would join the Association by the hundreds. Surely something is wrong when 28,000 members record fewer registrations and transfers annually than 14,000 members.

In addition to the increase in fees which has become a tax and a burden upon the breeders of Holstein cattle, the Association has been operated in such a way that its losses during the period above mentioned are estimated to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. Last year's losses are estimated to be over \$70,000.

If the Old Association continues to operate at a loss;

If they continue to register a decreased number of animals each year;

If they continue to record a decreased number of transfers each year, and

If fewer breeders join the Association from year to year, are we to believe the Editor of *The World*,

who is recognized as Publicity Agent for that group of Millionaire-Politicians, and Cattle Dealers who have been accused of using or exploiting the Old Registry Association, or are we to use our own judgment and accept the cold facts?

The Old Registry Association will survive and the present managing influence will continue to be fed at the hands of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle just as long as the breeders are willing to be deceived and contribute towards the support of such an organization.

All manner of inducements and misleading statements, no doubt will be circulated and will continue to be circulated by those in control of the Old Association in order to prolong the day when the treasury will be emptied and applications for registry and transfer will cease to come in.

The downfall and destruction of the Old Registry Association from now on is a matter of dollars and cents. The New Association has made ample provision to preserve the breed and protect the interests of the real breeders. The conditions that face the management of the Old Registry Association and the breeders that are now patronizing it would be many times more serious if the passing of the Old Registry Association would also mean the passing of the breeding records of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle.

Ample provision has been made for the future of the Holstein-Friesian breed and we believe with the passing of the Old Registry Association, the New Association will fill the real needs, and render efficient service to the breeders.

Does It Pay to Make Records and Follow Auction Sales?

NOT many years ago one of the leading Holstein herds in Central New York was the herd of the Oneida Community which was under the control of Mr. H. V. Noyes. For a time the herd was managed in the popular way advocated by the Old Registry Association. The making of official records and the consigning of cattle to auction sales was all the rage at this institution. Like hundreds of other similar herds that have been ruined and made worthless by making forced records, this herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians was advertised and dispersed—yet the institution continues to keep dairy cattle. We have searched throughout the last ten volumes of the Herd Book and failed to find that the Oneida Community or Mr. Noyes have registered any purebred Holstein-Friesians.

Mr. Noyes for the past ten years or more has served as a director of the Old Association and Chairman of the Finance Committee, drawing a salary for his services, and is one of the leaders in the movement which that Association is carrying on to promote the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle on a false standard. Possibly no one knows better than Mr. Noyes the cost and hazards of trying to keep a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and follow out the teachings and the principles of the Old Registry Association of which he is Chairman of the Finance Committee and one of the officers. If there was any money

to be made in keeping purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle along the principles and teachings of the Old Association of which Mr. Noyes is an officer, why did he sell his purebreds and keep grade dairy cows?

Just why is Mr. Noyes serving as a director of the Old Association if he is not breeding purebreds? And if it is profitable to breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle along record-making lines as advocated by the Old Association, why is Mr. Noyes not breeding cattle along those lines at the Oneida Community?

We would suggest to Mr. Noyes that he restock the Oneida Community dairy with purebred Holstein-Friesians registered in the New Association and conduct his dairy operations along conservative dairy and breeding principles and we believe that he will then make a little money with purebreds. Others do.

Questions for the "Little Editor"

IF THE Old Association has been operating at a loss for five years out of the past seven of nearly a quarter of a million dollars and last year's loss was \$70,000, how long will it be before the Association's resources are exhausted and the fees which the breeders pay must again be increased?

If the Old Association recorded 131,000 transfers in the years 1919-20, and last year it recorded 88,000 transfers, is business improving?

When the editor refers to improved business does he mean that it is more profitable for the political management to record 88,000 transfers of ownership at \$1.50 each or for the Breeder's Association to record 131,000 transfers at twenty-five cents each?

Improved Business???

Large Decrease in Number of Breeders Joining the Old Association

THE secretary's office reports fifteen new members for the week ending July 14, 1928, as against 242 for the month of July, 1919-20, a decrease of nearly 400%.

When the Breeders were in control of the Old Registry Association, before fees were increased, before the present political extravagant management came into control, 485 members were reported as having joined the Association during the month of March, 1919. From 485 new members in one month ten years ago, to fifteen new members in a week under the present management shows what extravagance and mismanagement can do to wreck a once prosperous organization.

Holstein breeders everywhere are beginning to realize the great saving to be experienced by joining the New Registry Association. Breeders are demanding prompt service, reasonable fees, courteous treatment—all of which the New Association affords. Breeders are also realizing the necessity of placing their registry business on a sound, conservative, permanent basis by registering their cattle with an Association in which the members have a right to a direct vote, in fixing fees, choosing officers and directing the policies of the Association.

Operating for Profit

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN breeders are beginning more than ever to realize that the politicians in control of the Old Registry Association are operating that Association for a profit.

That the Registry Association is a means of taxing the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in order to pay high salaries and conduct a little cattle dealing enterprise.

Many breeders are just beginning to realize that their membership in the Old Association means nothing in the sense that they have a voice in the Association's management. Their vote isn't worth as much as the paper it is written upon. The annual straw voting contest is a good name for it.

The New Association is the only Registry Association that is managed and controlled by Breeders themselves.

Think This Over

NOW for a new fraternal order, the Distinguished Order of Cows, says the editor of the *Dairymen's Monthly Review*, the organ of the Coöperative Pure Milk Association of Cincinnati. We have such orders as the Moose, Eagles, Owls, Orioles, etc., but the cow, which means more to mankind than all these others combined, has been overlooked. Suggested titles for the chief dignitaries are: Chief Holstein Potentate, Exalted Jersey Ruler, Distinguished Guernsey Pastmaster and Most Excellent Ayrshire Principal.

The Cincinnati editor says "What more noble animal is there than the cow? In India she is a sacred animal and is worshipped, she is more beneficial, benevolent and protective than any other animal in existence and has earned the title of 'Foster Mother of the World.'"

Now if the management of the Old Association gets hold of the idea before anyone else acts on it, you will see their representatives in each state organizing lodges of the new Order. We suggest that each organizer be given the title of Grand Exalted Thrower of the Bull, so that the Order be Fraternal instead of altogether Maternal.

There was a time when Jimmy Reynolds was backing a movement to have the registry office of the Old Association transferred to some Western State, but that was before the Ex-Senator learned that several western states, Wisconsin among them, have a law which prohibits any one man holding two political offices simultaneously. When Jimmy found that out he immediately changed opinions. He was afraid the rule might apply to the officers of a registry association with a political form of government.

An Indiana farmer owns a Jersey that recently dropped twin calves. He named them Hoover and Curtis. Our janitor says if his Holstein drops a calf this year it will be named Al Smith, he doesn't want a cow that will always be dry.

If you advertise in its columns, every new subscriber to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN enlarges your potential market. Why not help make it bigger?

Our Fourth Year

The New Registry Association was organized August 1, 1925.

During the first three years of its existence it has grown in membership until it is now the second largest Registry Association in this country.

That's quite a showing for a three-year old!

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle everywhere are experiencing a great saving in fees by joining the New Association.

Its rapid unprecedented growth indicates that it meets a real and long felt demand for Prompt, Efficient Service and Reasonable Fees.

The highest courts in leading Holstein states have placed their stamp of approval upon the New Registry Association, its Methods and its Records.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preaching in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 15—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 9, C. L. Barnhart, herd dispersal.
September 17—New Paris, Ohio, Roy E. Smelker Consignment Sale.
October 2-3—Earlville, N. Y., Thirteenth Earlville Sale.
October 12—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 2. Dispersal of Triplex herd, Professor Enos. H. Hess, owner.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
October 20—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of the late James M. Hemphill's registered herd.
November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.

ENOS HESS DISPERSAL

Triplex herd, owned by Professor Enos H. Hess of Mechanicsburg, Penna., will be dispersed, October 12th. The Triplex farm is close to the campus of Crantham College where Professor Hess is a member of the faculty. There are thirty or more purebred Holsteins in Triplex herd which is headed by Jesse Mechtildie Segis, whose sire was a son of Lothian DeKol Korndyke from Edgemere Refina Segis. This cow for six different years averaged 12,000 lb. of milk a year with an average test of 4% butterfat while enrolled in the Cumberland County cow testing association. Several of her daughters have also made a splendid showing in that association. We will tell more about this herd in a later issue.

OHIO COWS ARE ROUGH

We recently told of an Ohio boy who lost a portion of one finger when he grabbed a cow's tail, the switch wrapping around his finger and the cow jumping away. Now comes a report that another Ohio cow nearly broke a man's neck. Roy Collett of Lyra, Ohio was milking his family cow, a Jersey when, in an effort to swat flies her tail struck Collett wrapping around his neck severely injuring it and necessitating that he be taken to a hospital.

THREE SUCCESSIVE MONTHS

For the third consecutive month the Holstein herd owned by Alva Oppener of Hingham, Wisconsin has headed the Sheboygan County Association. During June his ten cows averaged 1,482 lb. milk, 51.2 lb. butterfat. A registered member of this herd produced 1,779 lb. milk, 53.1 lb. butterfat. She weighs about 1,350 lb. and has been milking nearly six months.

This herd was fed a grain ration consisting of 200 lb. oats, 100 lb. bran, 100 lb. corn and cob meal and 100 lb. of a commercial dairy feed. The top cow received 12 lb. daily and her only roughage was pasture which is termed mixed.

TWO IDAHO PRODUCERS

Two Holstein cows and a heifer were recently purchased from the University of Idaho by L. G. Sunkel of Harrison, Kootenai County, Idaho. One of the cows is eleven years old and in the University herd produced 21,830 lb. milk, 914 lb. butter in a year. The other cow will be four years old in August. As a two-year-old she produced 14,479 lb. milk, 522 lb. butterfat.

HARDY BUYING JERSEYS

Our Jersey friends are chuckling considerably because Senator A. C. Hardy well-known Canadian Holstein breeder, is establishing a purebred Jersey herd. At the recent Meridale farm auction Senator Hardy purchased one cow for \$2,500 and a number at private sale as well as the recently imported two-year-old bull "The Keeper." The Senator is a "Gentleman Farmer" and might just as well play with Jerseys as anything else. We doubt very much that Avondale ever paid as a commercial proposition, too many frenzied records were made there and everyone knows what that kind of business does to a herd and to the pocket book of its owner.

NOT A BIT CRAZY

In 1902 when G. A. Deewall of Elmsport Penna., paid \$95 for a pair of purebred Holstein calves, his neighbors said he was crazy. There were no other purebred dairy cattle in that neighborhood at the time. The calves were Star Artis, a bull and Anna Dew, a heifer. From the pair the present herd of 29 purebred Holsteins has descended besides a number of animals that have been sold at different times to neighbors.

On April 1st. of this year, the Deewall herd was enrolled in the White Deer Valley cow testing association. This is the first time that the herd has been tested and the first two months it was in the Association the milking dairy averaged 1,009 lb. milk and 34.4 lb. fat per month.

LOOKING BACK

Blouch: "You'd never think this street used to be a cowpath, would you?"
Skinner: "Oh, I don't know; look at all the calves on it."

MAPLE GROVE'S NEW HERDSIRE

Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl is the young bull now heading the Maple Grove herd. His sire is King Segis Alcartra Prilly, an undefeated show bull whose offspring have won many prizes in great show rings. His daughters are noted for tremendous production. He was a son of Prilly Princess Julia DeKol and was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, thus



PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL
The new herd bull at Maple Grove Stock Farm.

combining the blood of some of the greatest producing families of the breed.

The dam of "King" is Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, a cow credited with producing 822.4 lb. butter, 18,736.2 lb. milk in a year on three times a day milking. She had a seven-day record of 31.39 lb. butter and as a three-year-old produced 29.77 lb. butter in a week. Her dam has a good number of records made in short-time and long-time tests as does her dams' dam Madison Pearl 1.

Pabst Madison Pearl 3d is a daughter of Creator and was from a daughter of King Pontiac Champion thus combining the blood of a number of well advertised strains.

The combination of bloodlines together with the choice individuality of Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl and the fact that he now heads a herd of real everyday producers ought to insure a great future for the new head of the Maple Grove herd.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is located at Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., and is an accredited herd in a county that was recently reaccredited. It is the home of a healthy herd managed by real, everyday working dairymen and stock from this establishment invariably make good.

He: "You are the breath of life to me."

She: "Well, suppose you hold your breath for a while."

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

FROCKWAY BUYS FIVE

Edwin L. Reed of Kinsman, Ohio, reports the sale of five good females to L. C. Brockway of Williamsfield, Ohio.

Nina Daisy Ormsby 3d, now ten years old, was raised in the Reed herd where she has a number of good descendants. She is a daughter of Mooie Fayne Beets Korndyke and was bred to Sir Bess Burke Hengerveld.

Spring Vale Johanna Butter Boy is a daughter of King Pontiac of Springvale and Retta Gorter Johanna Butter Boy. Daisy Korndyke Vernon DeKol is a daughter of Korndyke Vernon DeKol Pontiac and Nina Daisy Ormsby 3d. She was bred to Hyway King Pieterje. Daisy Korndyke Vernon was another member of the purchase. She is full sister to Daisy Korndyke Vernon DeKol and just a year younger. Retta Gorter Pieterje now five years old is a daughter of Captain Keys Pieterje and Retta Gorter Johanna Butter Boy. She was bred to Sir Bess Burke Hengerveld. Mr. Brockway evidently selected a bunch of good producers. All of these animals were raised by Mr. Reed and have made good for him and we have every reason to believe they will continue to make good in their new home.

MARRIED MAN WANTED to take charge of milk house. Must be neat, careful, capable and understand the production of a first-class product. Good wages for the right party. Write Maryland, care of Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

TEXAS DAIRY DOINGS

The wedding of King Cotton and Queen Diversification was staged in the Court-house Square at Marshall, Texas, July 21, at the official opening of a new milk plant built by the Texas Milk Producing Company. The King was represented by a bale of cotton, the Queen by a purebred cow and the minister who tied the knot was A. L. Ward, educational director of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. Representatives of the Texas and Pacific Railway, the State and City Chambers of Commerce and local celebrities took part in the proceedings.

About 12,000 lb. milk was received at the plant on the opening day. The capacity is about eight times that amount.

Whole milk is being brought in from six counties by truck. There were many delegations from near-by towns that came to inspect the new plant and consider the possibility of marketing their milk through it.

"What do you think of your new sister, Tommy?"

"I don't blame the stork for wanting to get rid of her."

Colored Customer: "Ah wants a toothbrush."

Clerk: "What size will you have?"

Colored Customer: "De biggest an' strongest one you got—dey's ten in mah family."



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

This space reserved

for

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Breeder of

Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEREE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown.

R. D. 1

TAYLOR BROTHERS SECURE THREE

Taylor Brothers, of Warriors Mark, Penna., have been adding to their herd. From R. C. Jackson of Conneaut Lake, Penna., they secured the four-year-old Log Cabin Alice a daughter of Vinita Pieterje Prince and Log Cabin Alice Segis 3d. She was bred to Sir Katrina Pride, one of several good bulls now in the Jackson herd.

From Free Lynn of Espyville, Penna., the Taylor Brothers secured two nice three-year-old heifers, Pineland Maude Ona and Pineland Mable Ona. Mable was from Pineland Lyons Mable while Maude was from Pineland Maude Champion. Both were daughters of Meadow Holm Veeman Hartog Quality and both were bred to Ona Signet Pontiac.

FROM MARYLAND TO PENNSYLVANIA

Edgar Lear of York Springs, Penna., recently bought a beautiful young bull from Elmwood Dairy Farm, Frederick, Md. The dam of the young bull is Piche Lyons Repeater, the cow that topped the Frederick County Breeders sale last May. She was sold for \$455 and in her new home is producing so heavily that it is reported she should give from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds of milk in the year. We had the pleasure of seeing her at sale time. She is a very handsome animal, of dairy type and bears all indications of a big producer.

The sire of Mr. Lear's young bull is Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the handsome fellow heading Mr. Charles Wertheimer's herd. This bull is the only son of the famous Rolo Mercena DeKol, credited with producing in Canada no less than 51.93 lb. butter in seven days and 201.17 lb. butter in thirty days, a showing never equalled by any other cow. Rolo was sired by King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne, son of King of the Pontiacs and Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna, a beautiful cow herself and the best-known daughter of the famous Segis Fayne Johanna.



SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

The Wertheimer herd is noted for its quality, for the excellence of its products and for the type and conformation of the animals composing the herd. As the dam and so many other near relatives of this young bull are both of excellent type and big producers there is every reason to believe that Mr. Lear has made a wise move in heading his herd with this fine young bull.

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, A-grade and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, horses, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd, will be open for position September 15th, New York or nearby states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y, c/o Breeder & Dairyman, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

WILL DISTRIBUTE OWN MILK

Milk routes will be established in the residential sections of Spokane, Washington, by the Inland Empire Dairy Association. Three delivery wagons have already been acquired and others will be added as the business grows.

Several years ago the Association went into the butter business on a small scale, and at present has two delivery trucks which deliver from a ton to a ton and a half of butter daily. In addition about as much is shipped daily to out of town markets on the Pacific Coast. At present there are about 30 stores and markets in Spokane which handle the butter of the Association under the trade name "Inland Empires Best."

There are about 1,200 dairymen in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho shipping to the Association, about one-fourth shipping milk and the others

cream. The cream shippers receive the current dairy market prices on a butterfat basis. Milk is paid for monthly. The dairy milk receipts are between 14,000 and 15,000 lb., the cream shipments averaging about 3,000 lb.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS, Lehighton, Penna.

THEY MAKE GOOD

J. H. Lear of Carlisle, Penna., recently sold to John E. Shoemaker of Loysville a yearling heifer, Yankee Bess Burke. Her dam is a daughter of Ormsby Clothilde Lad, a bull that has a large number of good producing daughters in the Cumberland valley. The sire of Yankee Bess Burke is a grandson of King of the Ormsbys and Spring Farm King Pontiac.

The Lear herd is accredited and has been for a long time and females sold by Mr. Lear have a reputation of making good in their new homes.

FOR SALE:—236 acre dairy and grain farm, seven miles from Frederick, shipping milk to Washington, large barn, two good dwellings, large chicken houses, all other necessary outbuildings, together with all stock and equipment, also growing crops. Income from dairy alone last year over \$5,000. Possession at once.

G. C. BALL,

Ijamsville, Maryland.

Mrs. Kate Alexander of Duluth, Minn., arrested for disorderly conduct on her 101st birthday, told the judge: "I was never drunk before in my life." The case was dismissed.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS
Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

Accused (just acquitted, to counsel)
Thanks, awfully, old man. What on earth should I have done without you?
Counsel—Oh, about five years.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

New crop ready about July 15th. Write for delivered prices. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mohe—"Does yo' really love me, Moah, or does yo' think yo' do?"
Moah—"Yes, indeedy honey, I really loves yo'. I aint done no thinkin yet."

THE NEW SALEM HOLSTEIN CIRCUIT

The Nineteenth Annual Picnic of the New Salem Holstein Breeding Circuit was held at Youngtown, S. Dak., June 22d. At present there are sixteen members of the Circuit and they own 230 purebred cows. The highest producing herd during the past year was owned by Charles H. Holle, who had six cows, all purebred Holsteins, that average 10,237 lb. milk and 385½ lb. butterfat per cow with an average income above cost of feed of \$131.51. It is interesting to note that this is the only herd in the Circuit that was pastured on sweet clover last summer. They received no grain while on pasture. The high member of the herd and of the entire Circuit was Kaan Dakota Homestead with 12,571 lb. milk and 454 lb. butterfat.

The Circuit Cow Testing Association, an organization affiliated with the breeding circuit but made up of a different group of men, was increased from 16 to 24 members.

The Circuit Calf Club now has 21 members, 11 boys and 10 girls. The Club calves were exhibited at several fairs including the State Fair. The Club judging team, two boys and a girl won fifth place at the State Fair in judging all classes of livestock. Six members of the Club competed in the Showmanship Contest, a girl won first place, another third and a boy fifth. The Club Dairy Demonstration Team of two girls won second place with a demonstration entitled "Culling Milk Cows on North Dakota Farms." The Club exhibited 22 calves in the Calf Show and took the six leading places, Alice Holle and Laura Klusmann, who also formed the Dairy Demonstration Team, being first and second.

The Club members won enough on their calves to pay all shipping expenses as well as \$20.00 towards the expenses of the judging team and the expense of sending an extra club member with the calves as a herdsman.

All premiums won are turned into the Club Treasury. At the end of the year all expenses are paid or approved, a working balance is left for the ensuing year and what is left is divided between the active exhibitors of the past season. At the Annual meeting last November the Club paid all outstanding debts, left \$103.00 in the Club Treasury for the coming year and declared a dividend of \$2.00 per member.

BOUGHT TWO SISTERS

George B. Freeman of Loysville, Penna., a short time ago purchased two Holstein-Friesian females from J. H. Lear, Carlisle, Penna. Both were daughters of Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, whose sire was a son of King of the Ormsby from the noted cow Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and whose dam was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from a daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince, thus combining the blood of a number of noted Holstein sires.

One of the purchases was coming three-years-old, the other nearly two-years-old

and both had been bred to Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d, a bull that, exhibited during the fall of 1927, won first prize at a number of highclass fairs. He was first in his class at Trenton, N. J., and at York, Penna., and was second at the Maryland State Fair and the South Carolina State Fair. He was first in his class and Grand Champion Bull at Flemington, N. J., and third in his class at the Eastern States Exposition.

FOR BETTER SIRES AND BETTER STOCK

The usual quarterly report of progress in the Better Sires-Better Stock campaign has just been issued in mimeographed form by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. The report contains tabulations showing that 578,569 animals and 1,308,189 poultry are undergoing improvement, a county honor list showing that 44 counties each have from 100 to more than 700 participants in the work, and notes on developments during the three months' period ended June 30, 1928. During that period new participants in seven counties, located in three states, placed their livestock-breeding operations on a purebred-sire basis.

The report announces the extensive use of scrub-sire trials, the successful operation of a sire exchange in South Dakota, the release of a new department motion picture film and makes comment on a recent world's survey of livestock improvement conducted by the Bureau in cooperation with other branches of the Government. Available posters and educational literature suitable for use in local livestock-improvement work are listed. Further particulars and copies of the report may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

BRANCHING OUT

Officials of the National Cheese Producer's Federation met in Marshfield, Wisconsin recently to draw up plans for the shipment of milk and sweet cream to Chicago. This is a new step by the Federation which first started to manufacture American Cheese then branched to the making of cheese of foreign type and now owns and operates a creamery at Dodgeville that manufactured thirty tons of butter in June. The plan is to market a product of very high quality in small amounts and then gradually increase the output.

A perfect husband has been located in England. He gets breakfast, scrubs the floors, does the washing and most of the other housework, works every day and gives his wife all his wages, never leaving her alone at night. This all came out when she sued him for divorce.

"Mary, I'm thinkin' er marryin' again. Then pore cows uv mine haven't known the touch uv a woman's hand since Martha died."

Mr. Dairyman

When everything else fails, for your breeding troubles and abortion of cattle, also garget or caked bag

USE ARSINOL

A hypodermic treatment any one can use, only 3 to 6 doses required. Sold in 5 complete treatments \$5.00. Hypodermic Syringes \$4.00 extra.

Ask the man who has used Arsinol. We can furnish list

W. E. THOMPSON, P.H.C.
321 W. Second St.

P. O. Box 175 Downey, Calif

If Your Dealer does not handle

LE ROY ROLLERS AND PULVERIZERS
Write LeRoy Plow Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

CASE DISMISSED

Judge—"I can't understand a big husky man like you beating a poor frail little woman like your wife!"

"But she keeps nagging and taunting me until I lose my temper!"

"What does she say?"

"She yells, 'Hit me! I dare you! Go ahead! Just hit me once and I'll have you dragged up before that baldheaded old fossil of a judge.'"

"Case dismissed."

Paint will go a long way in making buildings last longer and give better service. Well-painted buildings also add to the attractiveness of the farm as a home.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

I HAVE just received a carload of Canadian bred cattle which I am offering for inspection and and for sale.

If you are in need of dairy cattle write me for prices and description.

ROBERT P. DIEHL

Leighton Penna.

SELLS TO HIS NEIGHBORS

Recent transactions in Holsteins in the Cumberland Valley include the purchase by Elias H. Otto of Carlisle, Penna., of the two-year-old heifer Ormsby Donsaskia from J. H. Lear. This good heifer was from a daughter of Ormsby Clothilde Lad and in the Cumberland County cow testing association she produced 535.6 lb. butter, 13,482 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking.

Ormsby Donsaskia was by Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, a son of Winterthur Bess Burke Best from a daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac. Ormsby Donsaskia had been bred to Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d, a bull that was exhibited at a number of fairs in the fall of 1927 and won his share of prizes including a number of blue and purple ribbons.

STOCK MOVEMENTS

J. H. Gerdes of Johnson, Nebraska, reports a good demand for purebred Holstein-Friesians. Among his recent sales is that of two heifers and a young bull to Paul Kidwell of Auburn, Nebraska.

The bull Bell Rag Apple Kartor was a son of Eagle Prince Johanna Kartor and Janey Midnight Rag Apple Beets. One of the heifers was from Odel Fobes Long Field DeKol and the other from Minnie Jonker Beets DeKol. Mr. Kidwell lives about forty miles from Mr. Gerdes who reports that the purchaser is very much pleased with the animals he has secured.

Recent Holstein transactions in North Dakota include the sale of a cow, a yearling heifer and a heifer calf by W. C. Gadberry of Hillsboro to C. E. Brooks of the same address. The cow is Elsey Grahamholm Colantha Segis, a daughter of Sir Ormsby Colanthus Banostine. The heifer will be two years old in the fall, is a daughter of this cow and was sired by Bacon Pleasant View Pontiac. The heifer calf Daisy Bacon Pontiac is a daughter of the same sire.

Lord Artis Pontiac Hartwood, a bull calf born May 5, of this year was recently sold by Louis W. Pohlman of Palatine, Illinois, to William Williams of Huntley. He is a son of Hartwood Segis Longfield Pontiac and Artis Pontiac Mercedes Pietje. He is an attractively marked bull, a little more black than white in color and is a desirable young bull from a family noted for production.

Jonas V. Summer of Mount Airy, Maryland, recently sold to his neighbor, Earl L. Smith, the young bull Pontiac Calamity Rolo. He is a son of Calamity Korndyke Spofford and Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, whose dam, Rolo Mercena DeKol is reported as producing 51.93 lb. butter in a week, the largest record ever made by any cow of any breed.

A New York professor says "crazy people are happier than sane ones." That is something to look forward to.

AIDING AGRICULTURE

Subsidizing agriculture by legislative acts is like loaning money to a badly managed concern without taking the precaution of changing the management. No bank would do that. Imagine an industry failing after the value of its investment had doubled twice in a quarter of a century. To say nothing of the personal property, the value of farm lands has increased from \$16,000,000,000 in 1900 to over \$50,000,000,000 in 1928. The lost opportunities of agriculture are shown by these figures. Besides, to make the vast investment of this fundamental industry secure in the hands of the farmers, immense appropriations for education and research have been made annually; and no one willing to acknowledge the truth would deny that both the federal and state legislatures have always shown sincere friendliness for farmers and a willingness to help the farming industry. Pampering is the only word that expresses the attitude. The last proof of this is the passing of the McNary-Haugen bill by both houses of Congress, not as sound, constructive legislation, but as another experiment for the farmers to try out among the other subsidies which have failed.—*North American Veterinarian.*

DRY MILK SOLIDS
MADE OF FLUID FROM T.B. TESTED HERDS
For the Calves
COW'S SWEET SKIMMED MILK, IS THE
ONE FEED THAT DEVELOPS LIVESTOCK
MARKET YOUR FLUID MILK
RANDEL & SMITH 90 WALL ST. N.Y.C.
ROUTE N°1—SEYMOUR, CONN.

THINK FOR YOURSELF

Don't be too much impressed by what your neighbor is thinking and doing. Democracy doesn't mean that men shall be like bricks in a wall, all the same size, shape and color. Don't let anybody else make your opinions for you. Don't be standardized. The world is full of all kinds of standardization now. Be as near right about your opinions and your acts as you know how. Don't waste your time by looking over the wall into your neighbor's dooryard.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

A particularly sour and plain looking woman came to consult the doctor, and was explaining her symptoms. "Do you know, doctor," she said, "I'm always thinking that a man is following me. Do you think I suffer from hallucinations?" "Absolutely certain you do, madam," came the prompt reply?

DRIED MILK

The art of preserving perishable food in time of plenty or for convenience of transportation is not new.

That world traveler, Marco Polo, in 1298, wrote that the Tartars boiled milk, skimmed off the creamy part, and put the remaining part out in the sun to dry. Each soldier starting on a journey was supplied about ten pounds of this dry skim milk. About a half pound was "put every morning in a leathern bottle with as much water as is thought necessary. By their motion in riding the contents are violently shaken and a thin porridge is produced on which they make their dinner."

FOOD VALUES

Milk is a complex product and in commerce it is segregated into a variety of articles of diet—cheese, cream, butter, buttermilk, and most overlooked and undervalued, skim milk solids. Milk is, roughly, $\frac{3}{4}$ water and $\frac{1}{4}$ solids; when cream is removed for butter manufacture or other purposes nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the solids remain in the skim milk. For each pound of butter the cow yields, she also produces nearly two pounds of skim milk solids. Because of their dilution in water (about one pound of solids to ten of water), because of the perishable character of the liquid skim milk, because of its bulk for transportation, and because of the tardy appreciation of its real value, we have been content to let the farmer feed skim milk to his calves, pigs and chickens often at the expense of his own family. We have even recklessly discharged into the sewer appreciable quantities of fluid skim milk, usually I believe, because of a temporary surplus and lack of facilities for marketing or processing. It was the farmer scientists who pointed out that one pound of skim milk solids fed to growing pigs would produce as much gain in weight as three pounds of corn.

Within the past 25 years there has developed that perfection of the dehydration process which has made possible on a commercial scale the drying of whole milk, buttermilk, skim milk, malted milk, and, within the last couple of years, the drying of whey remaining from the making of cheese. Few, if any, food products are more perishable than milk. The importance, then, of the process of dehydration as a step in conserving milk and its by-products for storage and for transportation to distant parts can hardly be overestimated.

DEVELOPMENT OF EQUIPMENT

The Grimwade process, patented by the British government in 1855, is credited with being the first commercially usable process. It required the addition of carbonate of soda or potash to the fresh milk, and later in the process, the addition of cane sugar before drying on rollers; this resulted in a marketable product after it was pulverized.

The first dried milk manufactured in the U. S. A. was by a process patented in 1883 and the product was put on the market in 1887. This was a combination of whole milk, extract of barley, and

wheat flour reduced to a powder and sold as a malted milk. It was an important step in the development of the drying industry, says Hunziker. He further says that it was not until 1898 that dried milk without the addition of substances foreign to milk was made commercially. From that time on the perfection of the process of drying has been rapid.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the dry skim milk made in the U. S. A. is consumed in bread and other bakery products. We are informed that New Zealand bakers are large users of dry skim milk—"separated milk powder," as they say.

Eckles at the University of Minnesota has pointed out that there is no substitute



PROFESSOR H. E. VAN NORMAN
President of the American Dry Milk Institute.

for milk for satisfactory raising of the young calf. He further points out that a minimum quantity of fluid whole milk of 150 pounds and a minimum of 75 to 80 pounds of dry skim milk will grow a calf to the point where it will thrive on dry hay and grain without milk. A further study of feeding practice suggests that the feeding periods may advantageously be divided into three parts. First, about two weeks, when the calf should have whole milk, preferably from its dam; second, a period of four to six weeks, when the calf should have reconstituted fluid skim milk; third, the period when the calf will eat enough hay and grain containing ten to thirty per cent of dry skim milk to grow satisfactorily. The questions of desirable combinations of grains and at just what age to make the transition from the second to third period have been studied in part at Pennsylvania State College and at Cornell University. Further studies are in progress at the latter institution.

The above is taken from an address recently given by H. E. Van Norman

at the World's Dairy Congress, held recently in London, England. Professor Van Norman is president of the American Dry Milk Institute and has long been interested in dairying and industries allied to dairying. Most of his address dealt with the utilization of dry skim milk as human food or with its manufacturing and is a little too technical for this journal. The use of dry skim milk is likely to grow materially in the near future. Bakers are using more and more of it in the manufacture of bread and pastry goods. Dry milk is shipped overseas and is used there in the place of condensed or evaporated milk.

The drying of milk has a tendency to take part of the surplus production off the market and thus helps to stabilize prices. Although it may compete in this country with fluid milk a very little, we believe the competition will not be very strenuous and that the evils of competition is far overbalanced by the good done to the dairy industry by its increasing consumption.

POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a position entitled Specialist in Agricultural and Rural Education in the Philippine Islands. The entrance salary ranges from 6,000 to 8,000 pesos a year, a Philippine Peso normally equalling \$.50 of United States Currency. This position is open to men only.

Competitors will be rated on their physical ability, education, training and experience. Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the Federal Civil Service Board of Examiners at any city post office or customhouse.

THIEL SELLS AGAIN

The Holstein business is reported as being quite good in California. A recent transaction was the sale of the good young bull Prince Colantha Segis King Walker by Peter H. Thiel of Chowchilla, California, to his neighbor Gustave Wolfshorndle. This bull was born May 5th of this year. His sire was Colantha Segis King Walker and his dam Molly Johanna Colantha. He is a very handsomely marked young fellow about two-thirds white and Mr. Wolfshorndle had the opportunity to look not only at the sire and dam of his new herd header but also at a number of other close relatives.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Indiana.**

"When I was in China, I saw a woman hanging from a tree.
"Shanghai?"
"Oh, about six feet."

A CENTER OF QUALITY

Eli J. Donner of Jamestown, Pa., owns the good sire, Penstate Colantha Pontiac Korndyke, born March 23, 1921. His sire is Champion Rag Apple De Kol Korndyke and his dam, Jessie Colantha Pontiac Korndyke is a member of the herd at the Pennsylvania State College. As a three-year-old she produced 18,919 lb. milk, 711.6 lb. butter, as a five-year-old she made 20,019 lb. milk, 791.9 lb. butter in a year and, at a more mature age, in twelve months she produced 22,741 lb. milk, 913.2 lb. butter.

The daughters of this bull in the Donner herd are very desirable individuals and are giving a good account of themselves as producers. Partly because of this many of Mr. Donner's neighbors have grasped the opportunity of securing this sire's blood through his service and a number of them have headed their herds with bulls secured from Mr. Donner.

A visit to the Donner farm reveals one of the best kept farms in this section of the country and it is easy to see that the owner is a careful tiller of the soil as well as a first class dairyman.—L. B. L.

A PIONEER LIVESTOCK BREEDER

A. J. Burrell is regarded as the pioneer purebred breeder in the vicinity of Millheim, Center County, Pa. Mr. Burrell, whose farm is only about one-half mile from Millheim, has been breeding purebred Holsteins about ten years, disposing of the last of his graded stock about two years ago. The Burrell farm contains 93 acres.

Although the dairy is low in numbers at present, owing to the steady demand, the present plans are to increase it. Most of the cows are by Penn Spring Lyndia a son of Blaeres Cornucopia Pontiac and Queen Lyndia 2d, and are good milkers and testers.

Abbecker De Kol Johanna is the present herdsire. He was purchased of those good breeders, L. N. Mack and Son of Montrose, Pa., and is a son of Dennington Abbecker Denver King and Johanna Imperial De Kol Voliska. He succeeded Johanna Plum King 2d a bull of the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family. Most of the younger members of the herd are by this bull. A previous sire was Prince Korndyke Ophelia, he by King Korndyke Ophelia from Silver Mabel Rebecca.

The local demand takes the bull calves and all the surplus females Mr. Burrell will sell, partly because of the quality of the animals, partly because no fancy prices are asked. Quick sales make ready profits.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrell reside on the farm together with their daughter, Gladys, and a twelve-year-old niece of Mrs. Burrell's.—L. B. L.

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Lifelong experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

HEY SELLS HERDSIRE

The two-year-old bull Paul Brunnhilde Calamo has been sold by Henry W. Hey of Dixon, Illinois, to Daniel Ortgiesen of the same address. This bull has been in service in the Hey herd for about a year. He is a son of Paul Calamo Prilly DeKol and Greenlawn Marie Brunnhilde and, as his name indicates, is a descendant of the noted show bull Paul Calamo Korndyke.

Mr. Hey is one of the best known breeders in northern Illinois. Part of the buildings on his farm were used as the Dixon Testing Plant where, under the supervision of C. M. Long, Illinois State Secretary and Field Representative of the Old Association, selected cows from the leading Illinois herds were fitted and tested there for longtime records. The

whole experiment had disastrous results. The expenses of taking care of the cows far exceeded the income earned by them. A number of the animals died at the testing plant. A number of others lost quarters or else did not have any live calves after they left the plant. The owners of the cows had to dig down deeply in their pockets to meet the deficit and the disapproval of the Illinois breeders was so marked that Mr. Long was forced to resign his position as secretary although the management of the Old Association temporarily took care of him by appointing him to a new position. Mr. Hey went into the enterprise in good faith but he is now convinced that frenzied record making is disastrous to all concerned, cows and owners alike.

HE DIDN'T SHAKE—MUCH

Sam had passed through a harrowing experience. He had seen a ghost.

"Ah jes' come out of de cowshed," he said, "and ah had a pail of milk in mah hand. Den ah hears a noise by de side of de road an' de ghost rushes out."

"Did you shake with fright, Sam?" asked one of his dusky audience.

"Ah don't know what ah shook wid. Ah hain't sayin' for suttin' ah shook at all. But when ah I got home ah foun' all de milk gone, an' two pounds o' butter in de pail."

Wanted position as farm manager or herdsman. Lifelong experience with purebred cattle. Thirty-five years old, single. Box W, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

"I suppose," queried the finicky city boarder, "that you hatch all these chickens yourself?"

"Nope," retorted Farmer Penfield, "we keep hens to look after them details."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100, 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. MRS. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEDIATE BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

AGRICULTURAL, LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Ten pails (329 pounds net weight), No. 1, Vermont Maple Sugar, for \$65. F. O. B. Cash with Order. U. F. WEBSTER, East Highgate, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.

LIVE STOCK

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

REGISTERED BIG BONE BERKSHIRES, cholera immune; champion breeding. R. M. HARGROVE, Paraloma, Ark.

PERCHERONS, 2-year gray and 2-year black stallion at \$225.00 each. Five-year gray mare and foal, \$325.00; and others. W. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.



DOGS

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, natural heelers. L. E. STINCHCOMB, Bucyrus, Ohio.

BEAGLES, the Great all purpose hunting dog. They hunt any game. Pedigreed puppies on approval. Circular. RAILWAY VIEW FARMS, Hastings, New York.

FOR SALE, Dick, a real coonhound at one-half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. MISS DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE, Jack, a real coonhound at half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA: 1st cutting now ready. Write for prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.20 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00. Both test 95% pure. Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all varieties, \$1.00—1,000. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

MANCHU SOYBEANS—New crop, re-cleaned. 95% germination. \$1.75 bu., sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MYERS, Greentown, Ind.

CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard and Onion plants, 200—50c, 500—\$1.00, 1,000—\$1.75, prepaid. Expressed \$1.25 per 1,000. Ruby King Peppers, \$2.00, Celery, \$3.00. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

VITAMIN E

The cattle industry is suffering from a constant drain and loss of valuable hereditary material because of uncertain or shy breeding ability, delayed conception and temporary or permanent sterility in both males and females. The failure to conceive to the first service seriously interferes with herd management and frequently results in extended periods of low or unprofitable production, thereby greatly reducing the earning of the cattle business.

Hypothetical vitamin E was first mentioned by Evans and Bishop of the University of California more than 10 years ago. They found that when certain rations were fed, reproduction was normal, but when animals were rationed with a synthetic diet of casein, 18 parts; corn, 54 parts; lard, 15 parts; butterfat, nine parts; salts, four parts, and dried yeast, 0.6 part, gestation was either prevented or interrupted. This combination proved to be a "sterility diet." By adding or taking away wheat germ oil from this diet, they were able to show that this product contains a "reproductive vitamin." This original finding has since been so well confirmed by many research workers that the role of vitamin E is no longer severely contested. Vitamin E deficiency causes the gonads to waste and the unborn fetus to die, in the case of rats.

Vitamin E is contained in wheat germ and the germ of other grains; in most all animal and vegetable oils except cod liver oil, and in leafy vegetables while green. It is also found in limited quantities in butter made from cows at pasture. Notwithstanding that it is associated with sterols, it is absent in the cholesterol of cod liver oil.

While taking the rat as the criterion in proving up vitamin E has been criticized on the grounds that similar results may not obtain in other animals, it is incontestable that the rat laid the groundwork for our knowledge of the other vitamins. —North American Veterinarian.

ON PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Farms, Crops and Livestock is the title of a bulletin or report, issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agricultural. As its title indicates it is very comprehensive and is full of Agricultural statistics, many of which have been brought up to January 1st of the current year. This two hundred page volume may be obtained by writing H. E. Klugh, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and we would advise prompt action for the edition is limited and only a few copies will be available for general distribution.

ARTHUR DOWNTON BADLY HURT

The many friends of Arthur Downton, farmer and Holstein breeder, living near Starrucca, Penna., will be sorry to hear that about six weeks ago a cow fell on him and seriously injured him. For several days he was unable to move at all. He is slowly recovering and on July 25th was able to get to the barn for the first time since the accident. He was to go



ARTHUR W. DOWNTON

to New York about August 1st and will there be given an X-ray in order to determine the full extent of his injuries.

Arthur Downton is a hard working conservative Holstein breeder who now has a herd of around 60 head of purebreds. A number of good bulls have headed his herd, one of which, Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, was an intensely bred animal of the Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family, all four of his grandparents tracing to Cornucopia Plum Johanna the foundation cow of this noted strain. This cow and five of her daughters had records for longtime production and the six averaged practically 4% in their longtime work.

Arthur Downton is a brother to the late Dr. E. W. Downton who formerly was one of the leading Holstein breeders of northeastern Pennsylvania. Arthur

Downton and his wife came from England to this country about thirty years ago. When they acquired their present home there were very few buildings standing. Now they have a complete set with electric light and power supplied by a home lighting plant.

Starrucca is a little village in north-eastern Pennsylvania, close to the New York state line and almost on the border of Wayne and Susquehanna counties. It is the center of a good dairy district and there are a number of good working Holstein dairies in the neighborhood.

We know our readers will join with us in the sincere wish that the doctors may find that Mr. Downton's injuries are not so serious as have been anticipated and we all hope for his speedy and complete recovery.

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK?

By EDSON R. WAITE

THAT classified ads are of great service to all.

THAT the scheme of life is such that some people have things that other people want and other people want things that other people have.

THAT classified ads are looked upon as a clearing house. Splendid opportunities are always listed there.

THAT classified sections should receive much attention. They should be read the same as the news columns.

THAT they offer an opportunity to put your needs before the people at a small cost.

THAT your wants won't receive much consideration until you first put them before the people.

THAT the want ads are a service that is always reliable and helpful.

THAT classified ads give satisfaction because they bring results.

Classified columns are the voice of many people. You can find expressed there their needs and desires. Use classified ads!

THOUGHTLESS

George—"Why hasn't daddy much hair?"

Mother—"Because he thinks a lot darling!"

George (pause)—"But why have you got such a lot, mummie—?"

Mother—"Get - on - with - your - breakfast!"

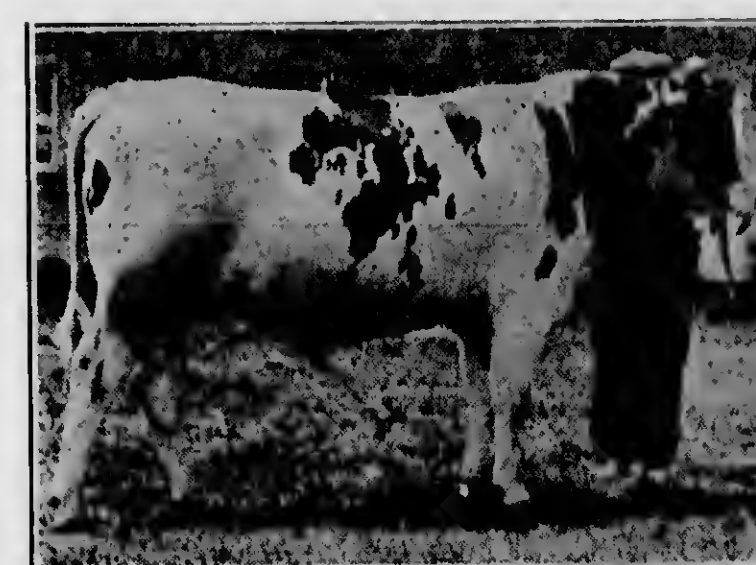
Father—"Well, Willie, I received a note from your teacher today.

Willie—"Is that so, Pop? Give me a quarter and I won't breathe a word about it to mother.

Lowe—"Isn't it difficult to live within one's income?"

Crowe—"Yes, but it's harder to live without it."

A straight line is the shortest distance between two points. The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is a straight line from you to thousands of prospective customers who want the things you have to sell.

**FOR SALE
TWO YOUNG SONS OF****PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE**

His two nearest dams average—Butter one year, 1,507.5 lb. Milk, 29,530 lb.

No. 1—Born June 20—Eleven of his twelve nearest dams average 30.8 lb. Butter in seven days. His dam produced 1,509.3 lb. milk and 88.5 lb. butter in 30 days as a two-year-old (on two time milking.) Her sire is a brother to the \$106,000 bull.

No. 2.—Born May 11—A great show prospect. His dam produced 8,256 lb. Milk and 375.4 lb. Butter in 120 days.

These calves are perfect in type and backed by the breed's greatest milk and butter producers.

Your choice for August delivery—\$150

ROLLING KNOLL FARM
ACCREDITED HERD

McKendree Walker & Sons Gaithersburg, Maryland

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION

BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D. PENNSYLVANIA

FROM A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

I received quite a number of replies to my ad. Find the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN interesting and helpful.

A. S. WEISS

Boyetown, Pa.

Mr. Weiss tried a small advertisement and got results. So will YOU for the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches the men who feed and milk cows for their living.

Give this paper a trial. You will be pleased and profit thereby.

For Full Information Write

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
HARRISBURG, PA.

Box 30

A FINE YOUNG BULL



Born November 8, 1927

Sire: Maple Grove Radio Koningen Glista
Dam: Maple Grove Uneeda Princess Glista.

Her sire is a son of Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter in a week, one of the greatest cows ever in the Cornell University herd.

He is extra fine in every way, with good top lines, good barrel, is well grown and well marked.

Price \$100

An Accredited Herd in an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville

Crawford County, Pa.

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



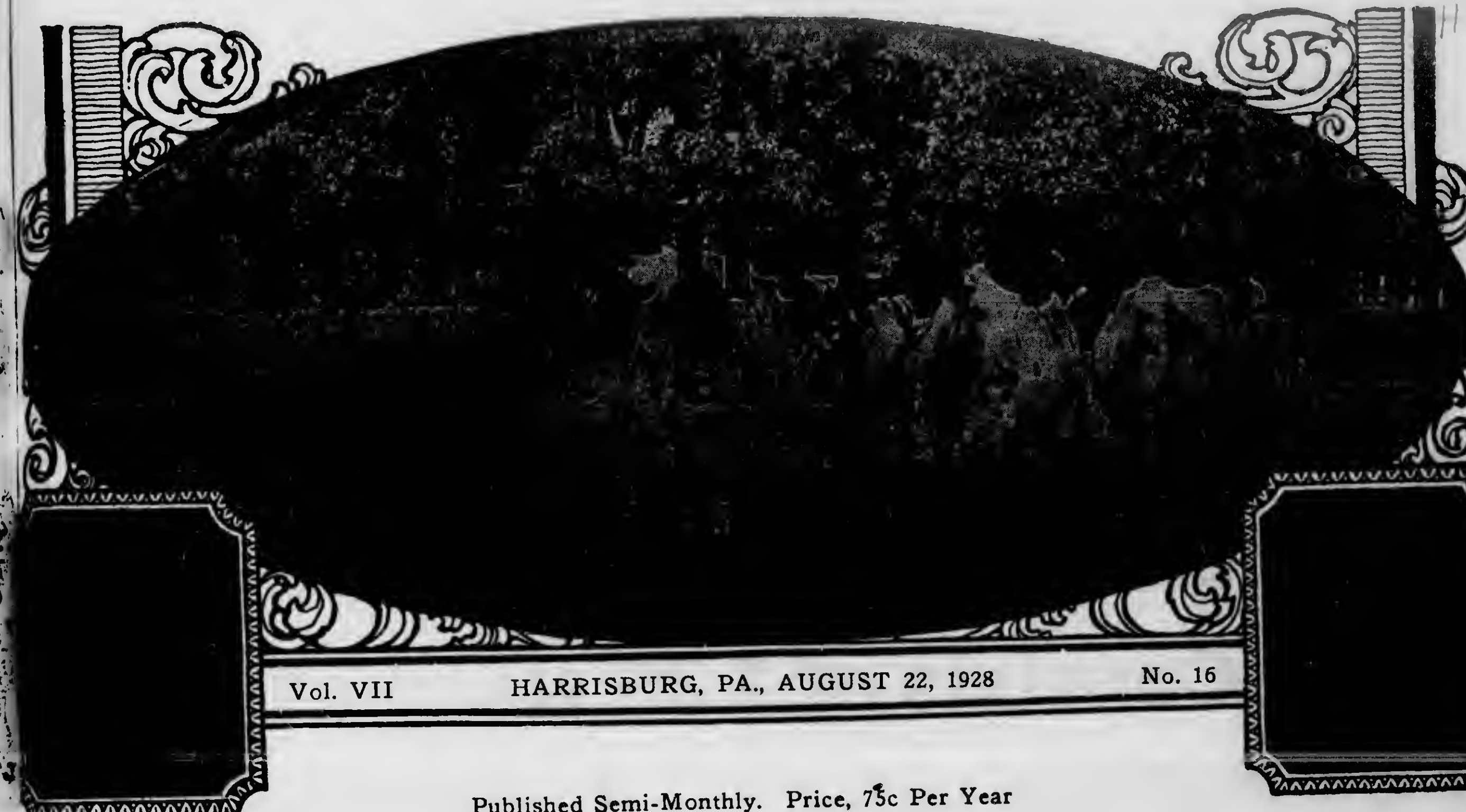
ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE
The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

**HEALTH
CONFORMATION
PRODUCTION**

Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER
FREDERICK MARYLAND



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1928

No. 16

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

AN OPPORTUNITY

WE OFFER FOR SALE

25 Registered Holstein-Friesians. 2 and 3 years old. All first calf heifers, one of which has a heifer calf by side, the balance due to freshen in the Fall.

6 granddaughters of one of the best sons of Judge Segis. 3 of which are bred to a son of King Segis Alcartra Prilly from a daughter of Creator. 3 are bred to a grandson of Wisconsin Fobes 6th (38.58 lb.)

This shipment of cows is from an accredited area and the best bred and best individual herd of Holsteins ever offered in Franklin County. Any number you desire.

Two top notch Bulls

KING ONA SENSATION, 3 years old. Sired by Sensation from Lindale Queen Ona a daughter of King Ona with 1160 lbs. butter from 29,668 lbs. milk. His 6 nearest dams average 1106 lbs. butter from 27,890 lbs. milk.

One granddaughter of Car-nation King Sylvia. Five 2 and 3 year olds bred to a grandson of Wisconsin Fobes 6th (1005.98 lb.)

One yearling bull whose dam has a 2 year old record of 9000 lbs. of milk testing 3.7%.

Seven 2 and 3 year old first calf heifers of King Ona, King of the Pontiacs and King Segis breeding, all of which are bred to a 26 lb. son of King Ona.

S. R. Miller and F. R. Keller

West Point Service Station

Lincoln Highway

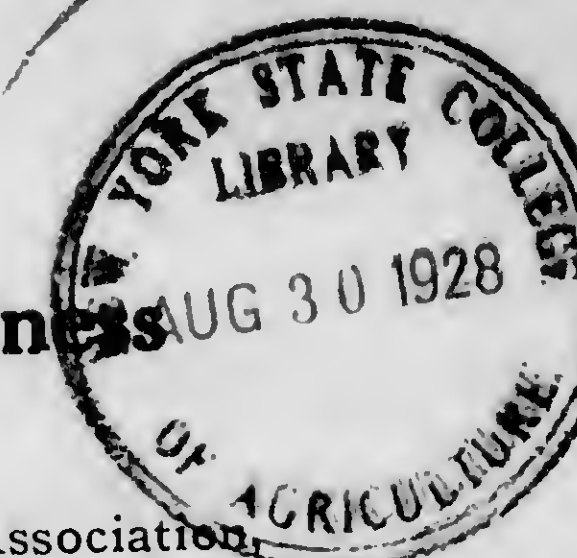
Chambersburg, Pa.

New Registry Association's Business Increases Over 100%

The Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Registry Association, with offices at Harrisburg, Pa., reports an increase of 80% in the number of registrations, an increase of 132% in the number of transfers, and an increase of 114% in the number of new members joining the Association for the month of July, 1928, as compared to the corresponding month of last year.

The months of July and August, when the farmers are busy and the cattle are out on pasture, are considered the two duller months of the year for the registry business. An increase of over 100% in business throughout a dull season is a new record for a Registry Association.

The prompt service and improved methods of keeping herd records which the New Association has adopted, together with the great saving in fees, is being more and more appreciated by breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle everywhere.





OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD

Consists of 125 Head of



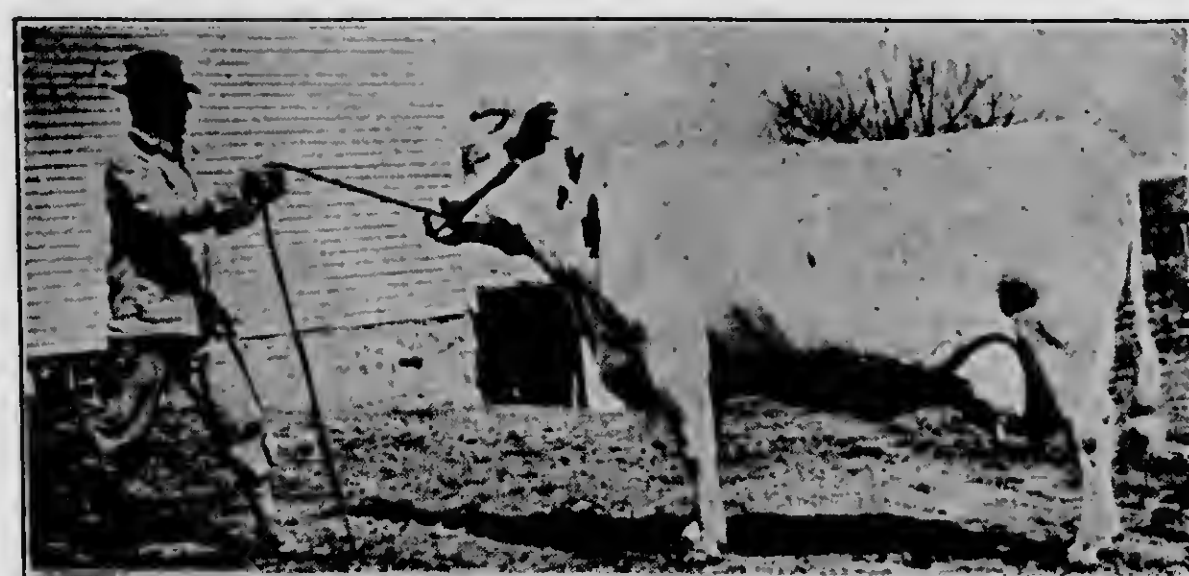
Queen De Kol Gertrude

Purebred
Holsteins



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.

Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND,

INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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Owned By One Family for Over a Century

ABOUT five miles south of Meadville, Crawford County, Penna., is the home of Rush G. Shafer, farmer and Holstein breeder. The deed of the Shafer farm calls for 150 acres which was surveyed and settled more than one hundred years ago by the great-grandfather of the present owner. He migrated from Germany to found a home for himself and family in the New World. He and his descendants have cleared the primeval forest from the soil and developed the tract of wild land into a fertile dairy farm.

A HUSKY TRIO
Rush Shafer and His Two Sons

Black and white cattle have been on this farm for many years. Mr. Shafer's father was a great friend of the late Edwin Huidekoper, one of the leading Holstein-Friesian breeders of his day. The elder Shafer never owned any purebreds but there was usually a bull of Huidekoper breeding upon the farm and many times a Huidekoper herdsire made his home there a short time. Among the famous bulls that were used in the Shafer herd was the famous Billy Boelyn, one of the greatest of the early sires of the breed in this country and a famous show bull who won many prizes at leading fairs. Most of the noted animals of today trace to Billy Boelyn, some of them a number of times. Mr. Shafer has a vivid recollection of Billy Boelyn and of other noted animals that at different times were members of the Huidekoper herd.

It was not until 1913 that Rush Shafer purchased his first purebred Holstein-Friesian female. This was Rhoda Clothilde Pietertje 2d, a daughter of Gyp Butter Boy Inka DeKol and Rhoda Clothilde Pietertje. That she was the right kind of cow for foundation purposes is shown by the fact that she dropped nine calves and

that no less than six of these were heifers. Another female that helped to build up the Shafer herd was Hettie Korndyke of Springvale. She had six daughters and four sons. One of her sons, Jewel Lunde Pontiac was for a time in service in the Shafer herd and was recently sold to S. B. Boyd of Sandy Lake, Pa. Hettie Korndyke of Springvale was sired by a son of Amsdale Pontiac Korndyke who was by Colantha Johanna Lad from a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

Rhoda and Hettie were really the foundation animals of the Shafer herd as practically all of the animals in the herd are descendants of one or both of these two cows. They were long lived and prolific. Mr. Shafer was fortunate not only in securing these two animals but also because the majority of their calves were females. To start with two heifers and have the pair drop twelve heifer calves is quite a little better fortune than most of us experience when we start to found a purebred dairy.

In the herd are a number of animals descended from Gyp Butter Boy Inka DeKol the first herd bull after the purebred females were purchased. He traced to the famous old sire Johanna Rue 3d's Lad.

Another of the early sires was Cornucopia King Pontiac. His dam was Queen Cornucopia DeKol, a granddaughter of DeKol 2d's Mutual and his sire was by King of the Pontiacs from Brookside Pontiac Abbekerk who in turn was a daughter of DeKol 2d's



SNAPSHOTS TAKEN IN THE SHAFER PASTURE

Mutual Paul from Pontiac Abbekerk, one of the milk-iest daughters of old Hengerveld DeKol. The Abbekerk family were noted for heavy milking ability. Brookside Pontiac Abbekerk produced 680 lb. milk in a week and her dam was credited with an average

of 81 lb. milk a day for 30 days as a four-year-old heifer.

King Segis Korndyke Springvale was another of the former herdsires. His sire was Pineland Segis Easter and, as his dam was Hettie Korndyke of Springvale he was a half-brother to Jewel Lunde Pontiac.

The present herdsire recently secured from James E. Thomas is a bull of Canadian breeding. Close up in his pedigree occur the names of such noted sires as DeKol Plus Raymondale, Avon Pontiac Echo, and Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, and heavy producing cows, DeKol Plus Segis Dixie, May Echo Sylvia, Raymondale Rita Korndyke and Woodcrest Rita Pietje. His ancestors have many times demonstrated their ability to produce and as he is a choice individual the Shafers are expecting a great deal from their new herd bull.

The present working dairy of the Shafer farm consists of fifteen cows while there are six heifers now in pasture that will soon be ready to go into the dairy. The Shafer herd is regularly tuberculin tested and is on the accredited list. The milk produced by the general dairy averages 3.7% butterfat but Mr. Shafer believes that he can make more money by selling cream and feeding skim milk on the farm than he can by marketing his milk in fluid form, consequently the calves and pigs get a good start as there is no better food for young animals than skim milk. A gasoline engine furnishes the power to turn the cream separator and the cream itself is shipped to Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Shafer are fortunate in that their children are at home and they do not have to depend upon hired labor. Their two sons help their father on the farm while the daughter Helen, is chief assistant to Mrs. Shafer.

Plague of the Cattle Business

MORE than \$50,000,000 a year is a conservative estimate of the losses from the great animal plague of abortion. Dr. John R. Mohler of the United States Department of Agriculture points out that ten years ago the losses from tuberculosis and abortion were approximately equal. In ten years the tuberculosis losses have been halved and the abortion losses doubled.

Abortion strikes directly at a source of our cattle supply, and at the very organ, the udder, upon which the functioning of our whole dairy industry depends. The heavy toll of the disease includes not only the loss of calves, loss of milk flow directly incident to the abortion, temporary and permanent sterility and other breeding troubles, but also the reduced milk flow due to the presence and activity of abortion bacilli within the udder.

The bacillus that causes the disease was discovered about thirty years ago by Professor Bang of Denmark. Subsequent study has revealed many facts about the disease and the organism. The bacillus may live for months in dead animal tissue; it may be killed by careful pasteurization and by ordinary disinfectants; its favorite habitat is the pregnant uterus and it does not remain long as a rule in the non-pregnant one; but it may reach the udders of infected cows and there maintain itself for long periods and continue to infect the milk.

One misconception popularly held is the belief in the importance of the genital organs of the bull as a means of spreading the infection. This may at times be of importance, but it is not considered an important agency of the spread of infection. Calves are rarely infected. Two types of the bacillus are recognized, one affecting hogs and one cows, and the strains of bovine bacilli differ widely in virulence.

The principal channel is the digestive tract. This is contrary to the early belief which incriminated the genital tract as the principal portal of infection. Infection is spread by the aborting cows through the products of abortion and the discharges which follow in enormous amounts. Doctor Mohler emphasizes particularly the danger of infection from an infected cow that has given birth to a calf in a seemingly normal manner. Cases of apparently normal birth, accompanied by infection in the placenta and discharges, are grave dangers because they are unsuspected.

Discovery of these facts and the fact of the bacillus maintaining itself in the udder for long periods have thrown light on the problem and point the way to better control methods.

Borah Talks to Dairymen

"THE most autocratic form of bureaucracy ever introduced in the United States" was the description Senator Borah gave of the McNary-Haugen bill while speaking to a crowd of Idaho dairymen, estimated at 10,000, at the third anniversary celebration of the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery of Boise Valley, Idaho.

"The principal provision of this bill was the creation of a board, composed of twelve men, to supervise agricultural problems in any way possible. Each of these men were to draw a salary of \$10,000 a year, guaranteed through the terms of the equalization fee provision, and heaven only knows what overhead charges we would have in a few years. The board was also authorized to impose a fee on farmers, which was payable whether the farm wished to take part in the measure or not."

Senator Borah told the dairymen that he offered to vote for the McNary-Haugen bill if either one or two steps were taken, either strike out the equalization fee provision from the terms of the bill or else allow the farmers their option of entering into such an arrangement. Those who were sponsoring and advocating the bill refused to make the change and it went on to President Coolidge, who, of course, vetoed it.

The Senator urged his dairymen constituents "no matter how much you are imposed upon, never give up the management and control of your own business."

"The farmer must have and deserves a market for his commodity and a means of reaching that market under just, fair and favorable conditions."

One of the common objections which can be raised against many of the mineral mixtures sold to improve feeds is the high salt content. Forcing salts into animals in disguise represents a dietetic error of the first rank.

The Purebred at the County Fair

By J. H. LEWIS

THE first of 76 county fairs to be held this fall in the state of Wisconsin was held at Mineral Point, August 1-5. Iowa County is noted for its blue grass pasture, fat beef cattle, and good dairy herds but it is a fact that outside herds took the major portion of the premiums for both dairy and beef cattle.

The Green County Holstein-Friesian herd won many prizes. This herd was easily the finest dairy herd exhibited, for number, type, quality and production. The senior herdsire of the Green County exhibit was the grand champion bull of all breeds.

Unfortunately, bad weather made it very difficult to obtain good photos of the outstanding members of this exhibit. An effort was made but the presence of interested sightseers, the noise of bands, and shouts from the grandstand made the animals nervous and it was hard to pose them. Harry Buralow, himself an exhibitor with the Green County herd, was in charge. Our readers will remember the story of a year ago with this boy shown in the photostatic reproductions. He is very accommodating and a fine fellow, gentle with his herd and a most successful showman.

Elder Lawn Ollie Korndyke, born November 22, 1925, headed the Green County exhibit. He was bred by Heck Brothers of Lyons, Wisconsin and is owned by Theodore Bayrhofer of Monroe. His sire was Sir Ollie Dahlman and his dam Lady Ollie Lilith DeKol. A December calf by this sire was awarded a championship.

Lea Worthy Champion is owned by Buralow & Son of Monroe and is a very typy animal. Others having cattle in the exhibit were Baltz Hoesley of Monticello and Frank Trumpy of Monroe. A September calf shown with the Green County herd, was owned by W. R. Angle, who lives just over the line at Dakota, Ill. He was sired by Sir Ollie Creamelle who is owned by Angle and Bayrhofer.

The various owners of the animals in this county herd with one or two exceptions deliver milk to the cheese factories of their respective communities. The others sell to the condensory at Monticello.

The writer, after a diligent inquiry, finds a growing disposition on the part of most dairy herd owners to withdraw from county fairs for show purposes. There is a lot of expense connected with showing of the herd. Some owners condition the cattle weeks before they enter the show ring. Some judges discriminate severely against any small fault or defect, even in condition.

There is also the loss of the herd from the farm at a time when actual workaday service means round dollars in the pockets of the dairy herd owner at the present price of milk and butterfat at the factories, creameries and condensories, the price being well above \$2.00 per cwt. for milk at this writing. And some herd owners who have been in the business of showing, not this season alone, but for many years, are losing interest because they say exhibiting at the fair is damaging to the herd. The cattle get little or no exercise while penned up in livestock pavilions, sometimes so

situated that the heat is almost unbearable and the cattle suffer. They are fed well to keep them in good condition with the result that they are inclined to pile up fat and the successful dairy farmer does not want fat cows, but rather good milking cows in working condition.

For these and various other reasons the writer can easily understand why county herd exhibits are coming to be more the regular thing than herds shown by individuals as has been the common practice for many years. The careful selection by a real cattleman like Harry Buralow of two or three choice animals from a number of herds and then bringing such an exhibit into competition with the average dairy herd would hardly be fair to the individually owned herd. In time it seems, at least to me, we will witness more County Herd Exhibits or else herds owned by institutions where showing is more a matter of gaining public favor than really to show just what can be developed in the way of better working herds for the average run of dairy farmers.

It is a bit early in the fair season to make very close comparisons. At other fairs we may see other breeds of cattle predominating. Green County, however, is more exclusively Holstein-Friesian country than any other county in the state. Here the early Swiss settlers came and established cheese factories and began working with the Holstein cow. The result of this combination is seen in recent statistics given out for Green County: population 1925, 23,000; Rural population, 16,780, farms, 2,330, of which 1,729 are operated by the owners; average farm value in land and buildings \$23,784, which is higher than in any other county in Wisconsin. Acres in alfalfa 6,000. Leading silo county of the state with over 2,000 silos. The system of highways is the best of any county in the state the size of Green county, built under bonding issues amounting to \$4,000,000.

And the most significant part of the statements made here is summed up in the concluding words of the pamphlet given out, "The Holsteins put Green County there."

Williamson County, Texas, is adding dairy farming to cotton growing. Taylor is the center of a black soil region, but the business men of that city believe that continued cotton growing depletes the soil, and so have organized a farmers night school which meets twice in the Taylor high school. The average attendance has been 268 students with 25 or more visitors nightly. Among the speakers have been D. H. Van Pelt, nationally known dairy judge, and Doctor L. P. Le Gear, of St. Louis, who with other educators have given talks along the line of dairying.

All over this country ruins of ancient forts and abandoned villages—silent now save for the lonesome call of the solitary lark—are but tombstones of the forgotten dreams of power.

The Possibility of Producing Iodized Milk

By C. F. MONROE,

Ohio Experiment Station

IN THE past few years there has been a strong movement to improve the quality of milk sold as market milk. This movement has been concerned not only with increased sanitation in the producing and handling of milk, but also with raising its nutritive value. The discovery of vitamins in milk has played a leading rôle in arousing attention to its food value and as a consequence has greatly increased the consumption of milk. But it must be remembered that the nutritional merits of milk are by no means entirely dependent on its vitamin content. The value of the proteins, fats, sugar, and minerals in milk must be considered. In fact, milk occupies a prominent place in the diet because of a combination of factors. It has been claimed by some that the nutritive value of milk would be increased if it contained iodine or a greater percentage of iodine.

Sherman, in his book on Chemistry of Food and Nutrition, says, "From present indications, therefore, it appears probable that milk and green vegetables classified by McCollum as protective foods because of their calcium and vitamin content, will also prove of value as dietary sources of iodine."

The foregoing statement, made by a recognized authority, may lead some to ask the question, Does milk contain iodine? The evidence on this point is not clear. Forbes at the Ohio Station failed to find iodine in 18 samples of milk. The normal iodine content of milk as stated by some others is quite small, ranging from 5 to 10 parts per billion. Leitch and Hendschen reported milk as having a much higher iodine content. While McClendon claimed that there is a marked difference in the iodine content of milk due to the locality in which it is produced. However, it should be pointed out that the accurate determination of such small amounts of a substance like iodine is exceedingly difficult and that this fact may account for some of the apparent discrepancies.

Work now in progress at the Ohio Station has been in agreement with that of Forbes, in that the presence of iodine in the milk of cows as fed at the Experiment Station has not been demonstrated. This work has been in progress for two years and the milk from 20 cows has been analyzed at varying intervals. Several different stages in the lactation periods have been represented in the work. Also the milk has been produced by cows receiving quite a variety of rations. It is not maintained that the milk from these cows has been entirely free from iodine, but the claim is made that the amount of iodine in the milk must have been lower than ten parts per billion.

The next logical question is, Would feeding iodine to these cows increase the iodine content of the milk? This question is of some practical importance because there are a large number of cows in Ohio at the present time that are receiving this substance in some form. Many dairymen are feeding mineral supplements to their cows, and quite a number of these supplements contain iodine. Iodized salt is also fed to cows, and

some feeders give their pregnant cows solutions of sodium or potassium-iodide in order to prevent goiter in the offspring. Then, in a very few instances, iodine is fed to cows to produce iodized milk, and this milk is specially advertised and sold as such. It appears, therefore, that, whether or not we believe in iodized milk, the question is already with us, Is iodine secreted in the milk from cows receiving this substance in the feed?

To answer the question of the possibility of iodizing milk by feeding iodine, certain cows have been given this substance in the form of potassium iodide. At first the potassium iodide was mixed with the salt, which in turn was mixed with grain. Later, a water-solution of the potassium iodide was made and sprinkled over the grain. The latter method is the one now in use. Minimum amounts of potassium iodide have been fed in order to avoid any possible poisonous effect to the cows. The amount fed has been 0.1 gram daily. This contains approximately 0.08 gram (1.2 grains) of iodine. Four of the cows received this amount for one complete lactation period. No ill effect on health, production, reproduction, or vigor of offspring was noted. Six other cows have received potassium iodide for varying lengths of time. Frequent tests of the milk produced by these cows have shown that iodine is in the milk. The amounts have varied approximately from one part in 100 million to one part in 10 million. Apparently only a very small part of the iodine fed appeared in the milk. This would suggest some regulating influence governing the amount of iodine secreted into the milk, at least on this level of iodine feeding.

Check tests were made on the milk of these cows before iodine feeding was started, and the milk of a check group that does not receive iodine has been analyzed at the same time as the milk of the group receiving iodine. Up to the present time we have been unable to detect any iodine in the milk of cows that do not receive this element as a supplement in their feed.

With the aid of Prof. O. Erf, of the Ohio State University, work similar to that with the herd at the Station was conducted in co-operation with a commercial herd near Columbus, O. Six cows were on this test: two received no iodine, two received 2 ounces of dulce (a seaweed), one received 2 grains of calcium iodide, and the other received 2 grains of potassium iodide per day. Samples of milk from these cows failed to show any trace of iodine before the experimental feeding started. After the iodine had been fed for approximately 30 days, samples were again analyzed and the milk from the check cows showed no iodine, while the milk from the four receiving iodine in one form or another showed traces of iodine, estimated from one part in 100 million to one part in ten million. In so far as we were able to determine, the form in which iodine was fed made little difference on the iodine content of the milk.

The wisdom of producing milk with a higher iodine percentage may be questioned. It may be pointed out that milk with an extremely low iodine content may be regarded as being as much abnormal as one with a high iodine content. The iodized milk produced by

cows fed iodine in the Station herd has not been richer in iodine than milk produced in regions where the feeds are rich in iodine and no supplemental iodine is fed. In these sections iodine in small amounts seems to be a perfectly normal constituent of milk, but in regions where the iodine in the feed given the cow is low, the iodine content of the milk produced may be extremely low or absent.

Farm Taxation

By ERIC ENGLAND

IT HAS been estimated that average taxes per acre of farm land in the United States increased 126 per cent from 1914 to 1922. In 1927 the average tax per farm on all farm property was more than two and a half times as great as in 1914, the increase over the pre-war year being 153 per cent. In Kansas, a fairly typical agricultural State, the ratio of taxes to selling value of farm real estate doubles from 1910 to 1923.

FARM TAXES HIGH

A study of 1,018 cash rented farms in Michigan showed that real estate taxes averaged 54.2 per cent of the net rent (before deducting taxes) in 1925. In 1919, a year of high prices of farm products, 29.9 per cent of the net rent was paid in taxes, and in 1921, a year of low prices, taxes absorbed an average of 70.5 per cent of the net income on 415 farms. Over a period of seven years, an average of 52 per cent of the net rent on Michigan farms included in the study was paid in taxes. On many farms the rent was not sufficient to pay the taxes.

Studies in Indiana, Arkansas, and elsewhere reveal a similar status, taxes absorbing an average of from a fifth to more than a half of the net rent on groups of farms and the whole rent on a number of individual farms.

Farm taxes are still rising, slowly to be sure, when compared with the rapid advance from 1919 to 1923, but advancing nevertheless when considered for the country as a whole. According to an estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, taxes on farm real estate throughout the United States advanced 1.5 per cent from 1924 to 1926, the increase taking place in all geographic divisions, except in the West Central States, where a decrease of less than one per cent was noted. An index for New York shows that taxes on farm real estate and on farmers' personal property in that State increased from 219 per cent of the 1910-1914 average in 1923 to 231 per cent of that average in 1925.

DELINQUENT LAND TAXES

A recently published report of a study by the Wisconsin Experiment Station reveals a startling situation relative to delinquent taxes in northern Wisconsin. "Tax certificates on 2,593,163 acres, or nearly a quarter of the entire land area of seventeen northern counties, were offered for sale at the 1927 tax sales; but certificates on only eighteen per cent of this area was purchased by private parties—the remainder was left in county hands." It is startling that tax certificates which no one would buy represented approximately one-fifth of the land area of seventeen counties! It is

also pointed out in the report of this study that the present tax delinquency situation has developed almost entirely since 1920, and that "by throwing the tax burden on smaller and smaller areas as delinquent lands become greater in extent, tax delinquency is in itself a cause of delinquency and threatens to be more of a cause in the future."

Thirty-Two Years of Milk Recording

AT THE Norwegian College of Agriculture there is a herd of 180 cows. Records of production have been kept since 1896, the milk being weighed every tenth day.

Studies of these production records over the 32-year period have been made in the college and was reported by Professor Per Tuff at the recent World's Dairy Congress. Professor Tuff reported that the figures showed an increase in the quantity of milk year by year up to eight years. Then the increase is more gradual until the maximum is reached at ten years of age. The average lactation period was 315 days. The correlation between the previous dry period and the milk yield was very small but a dry period of at least six weeks seemed to be best for the animals and the milk production during the following lactation period.

Figures were shown of 83 milk records made in the first lactation period. The daily milk yield rapidly increased during the first four weeks after calving and then regularly decreased but the time for the maximum daily yield varied from ten days to eighty days after freshening. Most of the cows gave their maximum yield after thirty days and 75% of the animals gave their maximum dairy yield between 20 and 40 days after freshening.

The quality of milk given in the first lactation period appeared to be an uncertain measure of the capacity of the cow as shown in after lactations. There was a much greater correlation between the second lactation and the milk yields of subsequent lactation period.

Grass Cake

A CONCENTRATED feed stuff prepared from young grass is being advocated in England. It is well known that young grass contains a very large proportion of protein with very little fiber. The young grass is cut when it is not more than three inches long. It is artificially dried and then is ground or packed under pressure and made into a cake. It is very digestible and as one would anticipate, much relished by animals. It is doubtful whether this feed will ever become general in this country, although it is possible that it may have a future in countries where grain is high in price and owing to weather conditions where grass grows readily.

"Julius Caesar didn't take a haircut for ten years."
"I didn't know he was eccentric."
"He wasn't; he was bald."

"Here I go into the hands of my receiver," said the farm hired hand as he was on his way to get married.

Type and Production



A Real Bull

Born November 29, 1927

Sire: Korndyke Ormsby Star

A brother to Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, the greatest show bull of recent years, twice Grand Champion at the National Dairy Show.

Dam: Skyview Arlo Homestead Ormsby

C. T. A record 585 2 lb. FAT in a year. Average test 4.03%.

This herd has been in C. T. A. work for nine years. Last year it averaged 469.7 lb. fat with an average test of 4.1%.

This bull has both Size and Type and is going to make a wonderful animal.

\$175 Takes Him

B. L. Zurcher

Farmersburg,

Iowa

Desirable Characteristics of Feed Mixtures

FIRST in importance is the protein content, which should vary with the roughage to be fed.

A feed mixture should have variety. For small producing cows at least three different grains or by-products are desirable. For heavy producing cows at least five are preferred, although there is some advantage in having a still greater variety.

The feed mixtures should have sufficient bulk and be of a character that will not result in a pasty mass when wet.

The mixture should be palatable.

No weed seeds should be allowed, some of which would find their way with the manure to the field.

Protein content of grain mixtures should conform to the nature of the roughage used. A cow must have a certain amount of protein. If the roughage used is alfalfa, the amount of protein needed in the grain is far less than would be the case if timothy or prairie hay is used. The first step in deciding what grain mixture is needed is to take into account the nature of the roughage with which the mixture is to be used. The following classification, while open to some criticism, serves this purpose.

1. When the roughage consists of legume hay (alfalfa, clover, soybeans, or sweet clover) with or without silage—the grain mixture should contain about 16 per cent protein.

When the roughage consists of mixed hay ($\frac{1}{2}$ timothy, $\frac{1}{2}$ legume) with or without silage—The grain mixture should contain about 20 per cent crude protein.

3. When the roughage consists of prairie hay, timothy hay, or corn fodder, with or without silage—The grain mixture should contain about 24 per cent crude protein.—*Minnesota Circular 27.*

A Veterinary Item

IN THE year 250 B. C., the great Bhuddist monarch Asoka issued a proclamation in which he said he had established two "cures," one for men and another for animals. The word "cure" as he used it has been interpreted as asylum or hospital although others claim that the word is the equivalent of "medical school." Asoka was instrumental in having many medicinal plants collected and planted in places where they were before not found, not only in his own possessions but also in the territory of neighboring rulers.

Neighborly Trade

CANADA exported \$592,000,000 worth of foodstuffs last year. The United Kingdom took more than half of it.

Even the United States bought \$71,500,000 worth of foodstuffs from Canada last year.

What foodstuffs does Canada produce that can not be produced in the United States?

But then Canada last year bought \$687,707,719 worth of American produce and manufactures and sent over the border to the United States \$466,419,539 worth of goods.—*Washington Farmer.*

Tornado Proof Buildings

IT IS possible to erect buildings that will not be wrecked by tornadoes, declares L. V. Teesdale of the United States Forestry Products Laboratory.

Property damage of buildings by tornadoes is of two kinds—that caused by the explosive effect and that caused by flying debris. The explosive effect occurs as a result of a difference in atmospheric pressure set up by a tornado between the inside and the outside of a building. The sudden drop in external air pressure produces an internal pressure which frequently results in the blowing out of some portion of the building. Windows and panels designed so that they would open outward from internal pressure would give the necessary venting. Mr. Teesdale recommends windows equipped with hardware which would work on the same principle as the panic bolts used on exit doors in a theatre. Roofs may be vented by automatic dormer windows, by special skylights, or by hinged roof panels.

When to Begin Skimmilk Feeding

A HEALTHY, vigorous calf may begin to receive skimmilk in the ration when two weeks old. It is usually desirable, however, to delay the change until the third or fourth week, or until the calf is well started. The transfer from whole milk to skimmilk should always take place gradually. A good rule to follow in making the change is to withdraw one pound of whole milk, substituting for it one pound of skimmilk and continuing this until the substitution is completed.

Farm separator skimmilk is superior to that obtained at the creamery, for calf raising. When a farm separator is used, the skimmilk should be fed immediately after separation. It is then at the right temperature (about 90 degrees F.) and is fresh and sweet. Creamery skimmilk is not so desirable because it is not uniform in quality and may also serve as a carrier of disease, particularly bovine tuberculosis. Frequently, also, such milk must stand about during the day, thus becoming unfit for feeding. It is very important to feed milk of uniform quality and temperature at all times. There is probably no easier way to upset the digestive system of a calf than to feed sweet milk at one feed and sour milk at the next. Sour milk in itself is not harmful, because good calves can be raised on it, but if good results are to be obtained it must always be uniform in quality. The same statements apply to temperature, the importance of which has already been discussed, but because of the great importance of this often neglected factor in its relation to successful calf raising it needs to be reiterated here. It is far better to let the calf miss a meal or two than to feed it milk of the wrong quality or temperature.

Skimmilk feeding should continue until the calf is six months old, and longer if the supply of milk is plentiful. The amount fed daily will depend upon the size and vigor of the calf. Usually not more than 18 pounds of skimmilk should be fed daily if a good hay and grain ration is provided. At first 10 or 12 pounds is sufficient, but the amount should be increased gradually as the calf grows.—*Univ. of Minn.*

Concrete for the Farm Porch

THE easy-to-clean features of concrete porch floors meet with real approval from the farm housekeeper. Because concrete is rot-proof, porch floors of this material successfully resist exposure of all kinds of weather. Once built, porch floors of concrete are there to stay.

Porch floors are as easy to build as sidewalks; in fact the principles of construction are much the same. A well compacted sub-base is very essential so that there will be no further settlement after the concrete is placed. If the soil on which the floor is to be laid is well drained, the concrete can be placed directly on it after all loam, refuse and other perishable material have been removed and the area has been well compacted. If the soil is not well drained, a sub-base should be provided of well compacted, clean, coarse gravel or clean cinders. The same mixture of concrete is used as for sidewalks, and finishing and curing are done in the same manner, using a wood float to produce a smooth, yet gritty, slip-proof surface. Porch floors are usually given a pitch of one-fourth inch to the foot to insure good drainage away from the house. Where the porch is enclosed with concrete walls, the floor is sloped toward the steps. Unless suitable shade is available, a roof is usually provided.

A startling bit of information is perpetuated by the Kendall (Wis.) Keystone. According to said family journal, Bert Tunks fed his cows after dark one night and gave 'em sawdust instead of bran. He didn't discover his mistake until the next morning when the first cow he tried to milk gave a half gallon of turpentine and a quart of maple syrup. So far, we haven't seen anything from the Extension Office at Chicago or the Advanced Registry Department at Delavan announcing a new World's Record.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Cutting Ensilage by Electricity

THE use of electric motors for cutting ensilage is gaining favor as the extension of rural electric lines progresses. The five-horse-power motor is a very desirable size.

"Most ensilage cutters are run at speeds of 800 to 900 r.p.m. Recent tests have shown the cutters to be much less efficient at this speed than when operated at 350 to 550 r.p.m. By using a cutter operated at this lower speed by a five-horse-power motor, silos may be satisfactorily filled by a crew as small as two men. These men bring in the load, start the motor and cut and blow the corn into the silo. The labor problem is almost eliminated. The power cost is low. The connected load is reasonably small."

NOT NECESSARY TO TRAMP SILAGE

"Further tests have demonstrated that it is not necessary to tramp the silage when the silo is filled slowly. The weight of the ensilage itself is so much greater than that of several men that it settles of its own accord. Because of this settling, more corn can be put into the silo, and when it is once filled, it will remain nearly full, the settling having taken place. This method has another advantage in that the corn may be cut as the silo is filled; it gets into the silo in better condition. Under test in Michigan, two men filled a ten by thirty-seven foot silo in eighteen hours (7½ hours actual running time).

"The blower of these small cutters may also be used for elevating grain into a bin."—*Southern Planter*.



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Morrison to Succeed Wing

IT HAS been announced that Dr. Frank E. Morrison is to be the new head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He will succeed Professor H. H. Wing who retires after being at Cornell forty years.

Professor Morrison has been for about a year director of the New York Experiment Stations located at Ithaca and Geneva. Before then he was assistant director of the State Experiment Station at Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Morrison is well known to stock-men everywhere as being one of the authors of the revised edition of "Henry's Feeds and Feeding" used as a textbook or reference book in every agricultural school in the country.

The *Breeder's Gazette*, for which Mr. Morrison has been conducting a department, states that Professor Morrison is to receive \$10,000 a year which is said to be a record salary for a Professor in an agricultural college.

Controlling the Warble Fly and Grub

CONGRESS appropriated \$75,000 for the use of the Federal Department of Agriculture for controlling or suppressing the cattle warble fly and its grub. It is announced that the department will spend two-thirds of the amount in establishing a quarantine area.

This move meets with the disapproval of the Institute of American Meat Packers which believes that the money should be spent in trying to locate a parasite which will control the pest or else in finding some other means of eradicating it. The Institution believes that there is not enough information at hand at present to justify the establishment of a quarantine area.

The ox warble or heel fly is a pest to dairy cows as well as beef cattle. We are afraid, however, that this pest will be with us for a long time to come.

Some one says that the reason L. L. Oldham, paid state secretary of the Wisconsin State Association resigned is that "Les" expected to be appointed Director of the Old Association. You know that when the Old Association held its annual convention of "approved" delegates at Kansas City, Paid State Secretary Mott was made a Director. Oldham thinks he has managed many more Sales than Mott ever did and so he ought to be better qualified. But somehow or other, Oldham was overlooked or passed by at Milwaukee and he is just a little peeved. Never mind, "Les," when the real breeders learn all about the recent decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, it will be hard sledding for the salaried representatives of the Old Association in Wisconsin for breeders are not going to pay \$1.50 for a transfer when they can get their animals properly transferred for fifty cents and get their certificates promptly instead of having to wait a long time. Just sit back and see the New Association's membership jump in the Badger State.

Live stock as well as people need sunlight.

Lead Poisoning

LEAD poisoning of cattle is far more common than most dairymen think. Very small quantities of lead suffice to produce serious disorders in cattle and as the main ingredient of the paint used on most farms is lead there is ample opportunity for the cattle to ingest it.

Many cases have been observed in which calves showed extensive lead poisoning, the result of licking posts, fences and buildings that had been covered with lead paint. Some few instances of lead poisoning have occurred from paint scaling off the interior of silos and becoming mixed with the silage. If the inside of silos were generally painted the loss from this source might be considerable.

Lead poisoning is manifested by colicky pains, diarrhea, blueness of the gums, paralysis and death.

When the trouble is well advanced treatment is of little avail. Prevention is by far the best method. Zinc, water or skim milk paints should be used around barns and on stanchions and fences.

Have Corn Fields Near Silos

ON MANY dairy farms the work of filling the silo is made very expensive by the distance the corn fields are from the silos. Most farmers, especially in the East, believe in rotation of crops and seldom have two successive crops of corn on the same piece of ground. J. S. Cutler, of the Ohio Experiment Station, and Walter Mahan, Superintendent of the Belmont County Experiment Farm, suggest that when two fields are conveniently located, a two year rotation of corn and small grain crops may be used with sweet clover seeded in the grain to plow down for corn.

On the Belmont County Farm a block of land near the silo has been growing silage corn continuously since 1917. Neither corn diseases nor insect pests have ever seriously affected the yields but weeds have been worse than where a rotation was practiced and manure applied less frequently.

Where silage corn is to be grown continuously on a field the fertility program should be so planned as to meet the fertilizer needs of the crop and at the same time maintain the supply of organic matter in the soil. Such a program should include a liberal application of well-cared-for manure, together with both broadcast and hill or row fertilizer applications for corn and the growing of some sort of a cover crop on the land over winter. A fertilizer treatment of eight to ten tons of manure and a broadcast application of 200 to 250 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate and a row application of 100 to 200 pounds of 2-10-6 is suggested. For the two-year rotation an application of 400 pounds per acre of 2-14-4 on the wheat or oats crop and 100 or 200 pounds per acre of 2-14-4 on the wheat or oats crop and 100 to 200 pounds of 2-10-6 in the hill or row for corn is suggested. The heavy application on the small grain crop will make for a better stand of the legume used.

Such cover crops as rye, and rye and vetch have

proved satisfactory. Where rye is used as a cover crop, early plowing is especially desirable to conserve the moisture supply and to allow the soil to settle before planting. A mixture of sweet clover and vetch seeded at the last cultivation of corn, has given excellent results, but the use of sweet clover necessitates liming on most soils.

The Country Boy's Creed

I BELIEVE that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out-of-doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever I find it, but that work with Nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do—not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work, and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

Sinton Dairy Farm, Colorado Springs, Colorado, has been incorporated by Herbert G. Sinton, W. E. Doner and Lillian W. Sinton. This well-known Colorado Holstein dairy is capitalized at \$10,000.

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

What Shall We Eat?

WHEN I go down to the meat wagon and say, "Well, what have you today, George?" I know before hand that he will reply, "Beef, pork, veal and lamb." I have offered George all sorts of money if he would invent some new kind of meat. But for the present, I am dependent on new combinations of the old kinds, and this does not apply to meats only, but to the many other dishes that comprise the weekly menu. The wise man said, "Of making many books there is no end" and most assuredly that applies to the getting of meals. Youth must be served and the family must be fed. Some of the following recipes may be new, or serve as a reminder of dishes we have not served for a long time.

CHICKEN WITH CORN

Wash, dress and disjoint a three or four pound chicken. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly till tender, adding a teaspoonful of salt just before it is done. Slip out the bones and remove all skin when cold enough, and cut the meat up in small pieces. Add one quart of sweet corn taken from the cob, three eggs well beaten and three cupfuls of milk; season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour into a baking dish, cover well with buttered crumbs and bake for thirty minutes.

APPLE PIE

Peel and slice enough tart apples to make a good sized pie; put them in a saucepan with just enough water to show from beneath to the top layer. Cook rapidly till tender but do not cook to pieces. While hot, add four heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, a little cinnamon, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a cupful of dried bread crumbs. Allow this to stand until the bread crumbs are well soaked. Have a crust ready baked, and pour the mixture in it. Cover with meringue and set in the oven to brown. Do not forget when serving it that good cheese just completes a piece of apple pie.

SIRUP LAYER CAKE

Beat to a cream, two eggs, two cupfuls of sirup, and two-thirds cup of butter. Add half a teaspoonful of baking soda, or two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat rapidly and notice the lightness. Add one cupful of milk, either sweet or sour and enough flour for a stiff batter. Add one cupful of nut meats chopped, and spices to taste, and bake in three layers. For a filling, use whipped cream to which nuts have been added.

STUFFED TOMATOES

Take six large, ripe tomatoes and scoop out the centers. Dice and fry a quarter pound of bacon, and to that add the tomato pulp and one quarter pound of

grated cheese, salt and pepper to taste and a good sized piece of batter. Cook ten minutes, and thicken with stale bread crumbs. Fill the tomato shells, and sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and grated cheese and bake in a hot oven about ten minutes or until nicely browned.

STUFFED TOMATO SALAD

Remove the skins and scoop out the centers of as many tomatoes as are needed, and set the shells in the ice box to chill. Drain the pulp and add equal quantities of chopped celery, shrimps and cucumbers, and enough mayonnaise dressing to combine them. Fill the shells, cap with a dab of salad dressing and serve on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves.

RAISIN AND NUT BREAD

This is the picnic season and the following will give great satisfaction when used for sandwiches. The ingredients are four cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful salt, one quarter cup of sugar, one quarter cup of butter, one cup of milk, one cup of seedless raisins and one cup nut meats broken into small pieces. Sift the dry ingredients well, add the shortening and rub in lightly, flour the raisins and nut meats and add. Use enough milk to make a rather moist dough, handling as little as possible. Put in a well greased bread pan, and put in a warm oven for about ten minutes, then increase the heat a little and bake for about an hour. Remove from the pan when done and brush the top with melted butter. This bread is better when used a day or so after being baked. It should be sliced thin and buttered well, and spread with jelly.

A "DIFFERENT" SANDWICH

Remove the crust from a loaf of sandwich bread and slice the bread lengthwise of the loaf. Butter the slices on both sides except the top and bottom ones. Make the following filling: Red filling, four slices cold boiled ham and three slices of crisp bacon, and one ripe pimento, all chopped fine. Yellow filling: the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, seasoned with salt, pepper and a little vinegar. White filling: half a package of cream cheese softened with half a grated cucumber. Green filling: four small sweet cucumber pickles and six sprigs of water cress or parsley finely chopped. Spread the slices of bread with these fillings, wrap in a damp cloth and keep in a cold place several hours before slicing across. If they are not to be carried too far before being eaten or if there is a proper container for them at hand, the following addition may be made before they are set in the ice box to chill: Soften three packages of cream cheese with sweet cream and spread on the outside of the loaf as you would ice a cake, and sprinkle liberally with chopped nuts, pimento or green peppers cut in bits.

PICNIC SUPPLIES

If one is apt to decide suddenly to go on a picnic, it is not a bad idea to have a list of necessary supplies so as to check up on what is missing, if anything, just before the start. Almost every one has had the experience of arriving at the picnic spot, minus the most necessary article. Some of these supplies are very inexpensive and should be kept on hand. Of course for each person there should be a fork and teaspoon as well as a couple of extras for serving. Also a package of paper plates, paper sauce dishes, paper napkins, paper drinking cups, paper lunch cloth, paper or hand towels, a tablespoon, sharp large knife, bottle opener, can opener, pitcher or kettle for water, bucket for ice; salt and sugar, vacuum bottles and jugs and plenty of old pillows and robes. If hot drinks are to be served, old china cups are better than paper ones. And once more—the picnic spot should be left immaculate. Experience proves that the public are not yet properly educated as to cleaning up after their picnics.

"Cake" Talk

TRIUMPH as the cake is of all our culinary art, we crown success by saying "that cake takes the cake." The height of a salesman's achievement is to have some article "go like hot cakes." We demand with Tennyson, "Have I not earn'd my cake in baking of it?" and we admit failure in the words of Shakespeare: "My cake is dough." We commiserate ourselves, that "life is not all cakes and ale," and we have sadly known since John Heywood published his first collection of English colloquial sayings in 1562 that "you cannot both eat your cake and have your cake!"

A Traveller

UP-STAIRS, down-stairs, out in the garden, down in the cellar, all over the house, travels the busy homemaker. At night she sinks into her chair as if she had traveled far. And she has, for when a homemaker in an average Iowa farm home recently wore a pedometer for one week it was found that she had traveled no less than 41.25 miles in merely doing her regular household duties.

On wash day she walked six miles. Cleaning days she traveled six and one-half to seven miles. Although on ironing days an electric ironer was used and she sat at this task, she walked three and one-half miles.—*Harriet C. Brigham, Iowa State College.*

I Am in Love With This World

By JOHN BURROUGHS

"I HAVE loved to feel the grass under my feet and the running streams by my side. The hum of the wind in the treetops has always been music to me, and the face of the fields has often comforted me more than the faces of men. I am in love with this world because by my constitution I have nestled lovingly in it. It has been home. It has been my point of lookout into the universe. I have not bruised myself against it, nor

tried to use it ignobly. I have tilled its soil, I have gathered its harvests, I have waited upon its seasons, and always have I reaped what I have sown. While I delved I did not lose sight of the sky overhead. While I gathered bread and meat for my body I did not neglect to gather bread and meat for my soul. I have climbed its mountains, roamed its forests, felt the sting of its frosts, the oppression of its heats, the drench of its rains, the fury of its winds, and always have beauty and joy waited upon my goings and comings."

The problem interesting more people than any other in this country to-day is girth control. There is no topic of conversation more general and more personally important to multitudes of people than how to keep from getting too fat. This is a strange phenomenon in a world that, from the dawn of history, has been hard put to it to get enough to eat. It is probable that there never has been a time when more than half of the world's population was not more or less continuously hungry, but in the United States food is so abundant that everybody must be warned not to eat too much, and there is a protest against reclaiming land lest its cultivation should increase an already embarrassing surplus of foodstuffs.

Success is never an accident, it never "just happens." It comes to the man who does his work a little bit better than the other fellow; to the man who visions tomorrow while facing hard facts of to-day.

Making people happy is a simple matter after all. Fill the child's stomach, the woman's wardrobe, and the man's purse.

Edgar—You say you're disappointed in your wife?
Edwin—Yes, I am. She won't even patch the holes I wore in the knees of my trousers when I proposed!

If the farmer's products were in as great demand as his vote when a national election is approaching, there would be no farm relief problem.

A national convention of either of the major parties is an event that doesn't have to put on a bathing beauty contest to draw the crowds.

Screws scraped with ordinary kitchen soap before they are put into hard wood will go in easily and will be as easily removed.

Take a cue from the hotels, which start each day with a clean sheet. That's the best way to smooth out yesterday's wrinkles.

One can get a divorce in Russia for fifty cents. This will make it impossible to maintain social distinction.

A V-shaped neckline is becoming to a round, full face.

Old Homer was a poet rough,
Who wrote of battle scenes.
I fancy he'd be much too tough
For current magazines.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
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AUGUST 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Is Your County Agent Wearing a Medal?

ONE of the big jobs that face those in charge of County Agent work is to keep the agents going straight, to keep the County Agent from endorsing one particular make of farm machinery or one special brand of fertilizer, or the seeds from one particular seed house. The fertilizer company or the manufacturer of farm machinery or the seed house that could secure the cooperation and whole-hearted support of the County Agent by offering prizes to the Agent that made the most sales for his company would soon transform the agricultural extension work, which is supposed to be educational, into a commercial organization, thus corrupting the whole system.

Although the fertilizer company, the manufacturer of farm machinery and the other commercial enterprises that deal in farm supplies are not permitted to use County Agents as their representatives, the dealers and speculators in purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that have taken over the management of the Old Registry Association, are attempting to use the County Agent's office to sell Holstein cattle with fictitious records at inflated values to innocent buyers through calf clubs and bull club association work. They are seeking this special privilege openly. The following prizes were offered to the County Agent in Pennsylvania for the year 1927.

"A miniature model of the True Type Bull will be presented to the County Agent forming the most Holstein Bull Associations during 1927, a gold Medal to all County Agents forming two or more Holstein Bull Associations of three blocks each, and a Bronze Medal to all County Agents forming a Holstein Bull Association in a county where there is none at the present time."

If it is right and proper for a purebred dairy cattle registry association to be permitted to buy the patronage of the County Agent by offering prizes, is it not equally right and equally proper that the manufacturer of high-grade mowing machines, fertilizers, or the dealers in any other commodity which are useful and helpful to the farmers be granted the same privilege?

If those in charge of the County Agents' work are going to permit the Old Registry Association to extend special favors for services to the County Agent, why not extend the same privilege to all breeds of cattle and why confine the reward to the mere putty model or piece of clanking brass? Why not give the County Agent part of the rake-off to be derived from the sale of animals at inflated values to the poor innocent members of calf clubs or bull clubs.

The sharper that was able to put over the old stock company stud horse swindle got a handsome reward for his services. If the County Agent is going to take an active part in putting over bull clubs on the same principle as the old stock company stud horse deal, why is not the County Agent entitled to his share of the profit that is taken from the innocent buyers?

We are thankful to say that only a few County Agents, to our knowledge, are lending their aid and influence to this sort of thing but it is our belief that the authorities that have charge of the County Agent's work should condemn the practice of extending special favors to County Agents for preferred services.

Protect the 4H Members

ONE of the chief methods adopted by the State and Federal Government to encourage the intelligent feeding, growing and breeding of livestock on the farm is through Boy's and Girl's Clubs. If it be cattle, they are called Calf Clubs and if swine, they are called Pig Clubs, etc., depending on the particular class of farm animals that are being dealt with.

To teach improved methods in feeding and handling dairy calves and dairy cows it has been customary, when organizing calf clubs, to use purebred cattle. Sometimes with beef cattle, high-grades are used and in some cases dairy clubs have been started with high-grade dairy calves. In so far as the educational value is concerned a grade calf would serve the purpose just as efficiently as a purebred. However, in order to further encourage and interest the calf club members in improved livestock, purebred calves are generally obtained. When purebred calves can be secured for club work at prices in keeping with their economical and productive value, purebreds should be purchased instead of grades. On the other hand, we believe that the purpose of organizing a calf club can be defeated through the purchase of calves at too high a price.

When a young boy or girl is started off in calf club work and purchases a calf and pays more or agrees to pay more for it than he can get for the animal at the end of the year, their efforts are of no financial value. The boys and girls have given their time and paid for their feed and when they are unable to sell the animal for enough to pay the purchase price plus the cost of

feed plus a fair amount for their trouble, the lesson they learn is going to discourage them from engaging in livestock breeding as a business.

On the other hand, if at the end of the period their animal is worth more than the purchase price and the young boy or girl is fully reimbursed for the cost of feed plus a fair margin for labor, the organization of a calf club might result in encouraging young men and women to take up agriculture as their life business.

It is very unfortunate that many calf club leaders are influenced by cattle speculators.

Not long ago it was brought to our attention that in an organized boys and girls calf club, animals had been sold to some of the youngsters around the \$300 mark. When a boy or girl starts out with a young heifer with an overhead charge of \$300 as the purchase price, they learn something more than how to feed and care for the animal, they learn the inside of the selling trick that was played on them when they bought the calf.

A great deal of good is being accomplished in an educational way by County Agents and Agricultural Extension workers through the organization of Junior Clubs and, for the most part, County Agents and Agricultural Extension Workers show good judgment in selecting stock to be distributed among club members. It is only when the County Agent and the Agricultural Extension Worker is unduly influenced by the high powered salesman and propaganda artists that represent some of the purebred livestock registry association that the results obtained in Junior Club work are not pleasing.

Unfortunately, some of the high-powered salesmen that were unable to make good as extension workers for registry associations have found employment on the extension force of our agricultural colleges and under the pretense of doing educational work they are continuing to promote the speculative side of the purebred dairy cattle industry.

A Big Dairy Leak

BREEDERS will sometimes search for months before purchasing a young herdsire. Many times they will visit a number of different herds and pay out considerable money before they make a purchase. But after they own a bull a couple of years they will ship him to the butchers before his daughters come into milk and therefore before his true value as a sire can be ascertained.

In Illinois a short time ago, a three-year-old bull was sold to the butcher but when his daughters freshened their milk was weighed and tested and the records show that they were 25% more efficient as dairy cows than were their dams under similar conditions. This 25% gain in efficiency was due solely to the transmitting ability of their sire—and he was gone beyond hope of recovery.

One of the great needs of the dairy industry today is the ability to locate the bulls with exceptional transmitting ability and then to use them extensively. This means the discarding of the poor sires and prolonging the life and usefulness of the good ones.

Under a proper system of management such a dairy tragedy as the Illinois story told above could not happen.

More Milk Less Pellagra

THE disease of pellagra has materially affected the development of the southern states. So wide-spread is the affliction that the Federal Government delegated authorities to make a close study of the situation. Now after nine years the chief of these has announced that milk is one of the preventatives of the disease.

This announcement is not news to many people for it has been known for a long time that the generous use of milk was both a cure and a preventative of the trouble. Yet this Government report should be of much encouragement to Southern dairymen.

During the last three or four years the dairy industry of the southern states has been growing by leaps and bounds. The ease with which cotton can be grown and the fact that it is a crop that can be sold for cash as soon as ginned has induced the southern farmer to concentrate his efforts upon cotton growing. When he learns to keep a cow or two for the use of his family he finds that not only does it cost him less to live but also that the family health is improved and that surplus products are readily salable at good paying prices.

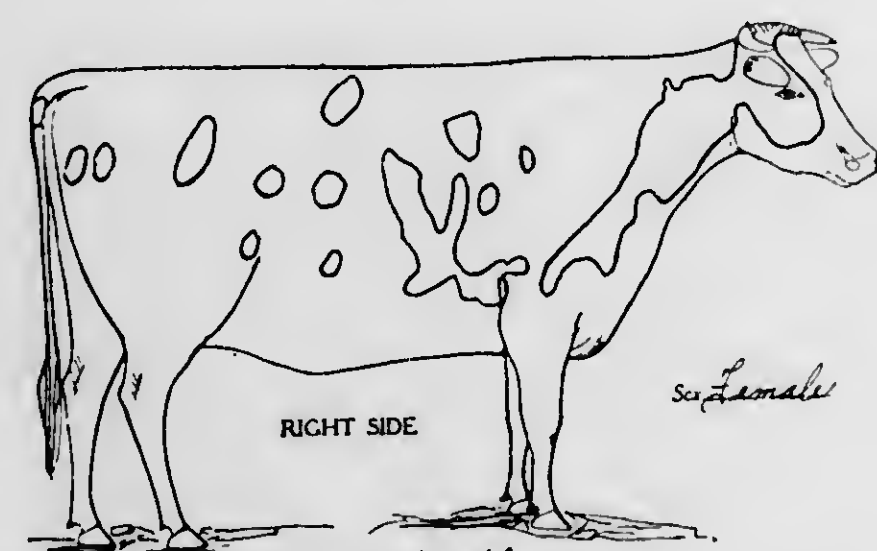
Too Often

PUREBRED bulls suffer more abuses and bad handling than any other class of stock. We have seldom seen a pedigree bull of any breed that did not show some of the effects of excessive confinement, sexual overwork while at large with cows in fly-time, a lack of green or succulent feed, and a poor water supply. The sins of omission and commission on the part of owners in managing valuable bulls are numerous. It is both expensive and difficult to take care of bulls in such a way as to conserve their vigor and maintain them in health, muscular condition and as much contentment as they are capable of experiencing. Bull pens and paddocks are almost always small and naked. It takes a lot of expensive lumber and labor to build them. That is one reason why they are small. Bulls in these muddy or dusty enclosures, realizing the narrow limitations of their artificial world, fret, pine, paw up the earth and suffer nervous and digestive disorders. In a few months they are likely to be, to all appearances, cases of wrecked bullhood. It is not to be wondered at that a high percentage of them should decline in fertility or become sterile. The art of raising young bulls and handling herdsires has not been mastered or else not practiced with conspicuous success by many breeders in recent years.—*The Rural New Yorker*.

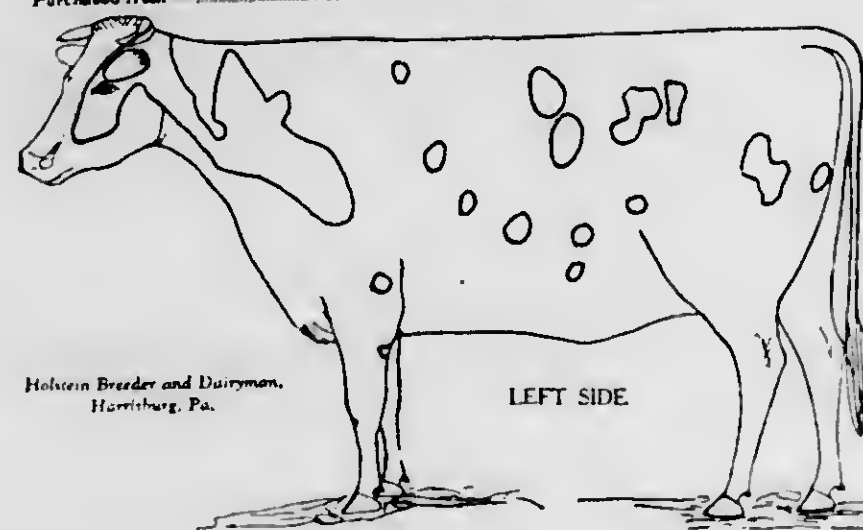
When the State Legislature of Washington again meets it will be asked to pass a law to prohibit in that state the sale for breeding purposes of any but registered dairy bulls.

Honesty isn't the best policy. It isn't any kind of policy. It is a state of mind, or else it isn't honesty.

The Private Herd Register



Name Ashland Lilly Trouble
 Born May 9, 1927 H. B. No. 7059 Sex ♂
 Bred by Frank C. Arnold, Lenoir, Mich
 Purchased from _____ Price _____

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pa.

LEFT SIDE

zip Legue Knowledge	1554
zip Legue Trouble	1559
Trouble De Kal	6353
Red Tetherland De Kal Sept 2nd	1985
Pilly Belle Tetherland De Kal	2313
Pilly Belle Phanna Knowledge ad 2.3	

COLOR MARKINGS AND PEDIGREE

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Large Loose Leaf Herd Book with 50 Sheets,
Complete, \$2.00

Large Loose Leaf Herd Book with 75 Sheets,
Complete, \$2.50

Large Loose Leaf Herd Book with 100 Sheets,
Complete, \$3.00

Additional Sheets in Lots of 50, \$1.00

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Neat, Complete and Durable

[illegible]

PERFORMANCE AND BREEDING RECORD

The favor with which Holstein-Friesian breeders everywhere have regarded the *Breeder and Dairyman's Pocket Herd Book* has evidently incited a desire for a Herd Register along similar lines, for many requests have been received for a larger book, a Herd Register in which the Breeder can record the complete life data of his animals and have all the details readily available whenever needed. In answer to this demand we have designed the Private Herd Register which we believe is the most complete of its kind—an up-to-date Register which Breeders will find practically indispensable. It is the Big Brother of the Pocket Herd Book and should find a home on the desk of every Breeder of Holstein-Friesians.

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Comparing Milk Records

C. W. TURNER of the University of Missouri, in Bulletin 222 says that experiments conducted at that station indicate that cows milked three times a day produced 10% more milk and cows milked four times a day, 16% more milk than cows milked twice a day. The milking in all cases was at regularly spaced intervals. This should be borne in mind when comparing records made by cows enrolled in cow testing associations or dairy herd improvement work.

No figures are given in the bulletin as to the expense of three and four times a day milking compared with the regular dairy practice but we are of the opinion that, taking the entire year, there would be more than 10% difference in the cost of milking three times a day against milking twice a day. Almost invariably cows milked more than twice a day receive more feed, both forage and grain than the same animals receive under the usual dairy treatment. This too should be taken into consideration when comparing records.

Provided the cows receive the same amount of feed and other things are equal, which would you sooner have to head your dairy, the son of a cow that produced 10,000 lb. milk in a year on twice a day milking or the son of a cow that produced 11,600 lb. milk in a year when milked four times a day?

Cattle registered in the New Association are in brisk demand and bring better prices because the best breeders now patronize the New Association.

Public Sale!

The undersigned will sell on his farm, seven miles northeast of Harrisburg, near Linglestown, Pa.,

Thursday, September 13, 1928
at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp

Cows and Hogs

50 Head of T. B. Tested Cows

Eligible to go into any accredited herd. One load of the cows was shipped from Minnesota, the first of March, and the second load the first of July. The last test was run on these cows August 15th and they will be sold with a full guarantee. The herd is made up principally of Holsteins, a few Guernseys, reds and roans. Some thirty-odd will be fresh by day of sale and the rest close springers with a few heifers 3 or 4 months back. The herd is of good, big dairy type ranging in weight up to 1,400 lb., and in age up to 5 years.

ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN STOCK BULL—22 Mos. Old
ABOUT SIXTY HEAD OF HOGS

Farm may be reached by Jonestown Road or River Road, or by Linglestown Trolley.

Terms and conditions will be made known by

H. M. KIRKPATRICK, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Fascination of Livestock Breeding

TO GET the best results a good worker must love his job. The breeding of livestock has an attraction or fascination generally far beyond its monetary recompense. The striving for improvement is inherent in the human race.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association the retiring president W. H. Cherry in his farewell address to the members paid the following tribute to the real breeders.

"Prevailing prices are at least fifty per cent higher than they were two years ago, but to the true breeder, there is, however, another side which appeals even more strongly than the mere making of money.

"There is a fascination about the breeding of pure-bred livestock, the selection of suitable matings, the hope and expectation of producing something better than anything hitherto known, that furnishes the real stockman with an enjoyment that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

"Rudyard Kipling gives a vivid description of this sentimental side of the business. He writes of beef cattle, but to use his own words, 'The everlasting principle's the same.' In his poem 'Alnaschar and the Oxen,' he says:

"To a luscious sound of tearing, where the clovered herbage rips,
Level-backed and level bellied watch 'em move—
See those shoulders, guess that heart-girth, praise those loins,
admire those hips,
And the tail set low for flesh to make above!
Count the broad unblemished muzzles, test the kindly mellow skin
And, where yon heifer lifts her head to call,
Mark the bosom's just abundance, 'neath the gay and clean-cut chin.
And those eyes of Juno, overlooking all!
Here is color, form and substance! I will put it to the proof
And, next season in my lodge shall be born
Some very Bull of Mithras, flawless from his agate hoof
To his even-branching, ivory, dusky-tipped horn;
He shall mate with block-square virgins—kings shall seek his like in vain.
While I multiply his stock a thousandfold,
Till an hungry world extol me, builder of a lofty strain
That turns one standard ton at two years old!"

Destroying Crops to Keep Up Prices

THE law of supply and demand is hard to beat. At Fresno, California, on July 26th, 3,000 raisin growers of the San Joaquin valley decided to form a pool and to leave half of the 1928 crop of grapes on the vines to offset the surplus yield held over from the 1927 crop.

The pool is an organization that will contract raisins over a long term of years, warehouse them and sell them to the packers and to the Sun-Maid Coöperative Association.

The market capacity for California grapes is stated to be 250,000 tons annually. In the warehouses there is now a storage of 100,000 tons of last year's crop and this year's crop is estimated at 300,000 tons.

Growers signing the contract are to be paid \$7.50 a ton for approximately 150,000 tons to be destroyed on the vines or cut and plowed under. It is planned

to pay this out of the first money received from sales of raisins delivered and marketed.

The California raisin growers, have, as far as this country is concerned, practically a monopoly on the growing of their products. Still we doubt very much whether the scheme of destroying part of the crop in order to keep up prices is workable, but it will be watched with interest in this and other countries. If it is successful, even for only two or three years, we may expect similar schemes to be advocated to the producers of other food products and to be advocated in many lines where there is world-wide competition and absolutely no possibility of such a scheme being a success.

No Member of the Association Signs a Contract

THE Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., a Coöperative Association handling milk in the New York City Milk Shed, reports that 800,000,000 lb. of milk were sold during the year 1926 at a total selling cost of less than \$14,500.00. They also say:

"The Association was formed on the theory that what dairymen want is a market for all their milk every day in the year, prompt payment for that milk and every dollar that it is honestly possible to get for it.

No member of the Association signs a contract. When a dairyman is asked to sign a contract, it is for the purpose of holding him fast when he wants to withdraw. We believe that as a general rule a member will not withdraw unless he can get more for his milk elsewhere. All members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., are at liberty to sell elsewhere whenever it is to their advantage to do so. No other selling agency has given its members this freedom. Notwithstanding this fact, the Sheffield Producers Association is the only association in the field 5 years ago, that has not either gone out of existence or had a great decrease in membership. As a result of returning a larger price to our members than they could get elsewhere, we have had a 300 per cent increase in membership. We have had such a growth in membership that it has left many milk plants with locked doors, boarded windows and smokeless chimneys—but they are not Sheffield plants.

Every individual is made up of a multitude of characters, the more highly organized the animal the more complicated these characters become. They are of two classes, dominant, those you can see and recessive, those you cannot see. Recessive characters come forward in the absence of the dominant and therefore are important to the breeder. The transmission of characteristics is not from parents to offspring, but from ancestors to offspring through parents.—C. W. Gay.

The Lyons Milk Company, advertized in the Elkhorn Independent of August 9th, that commencing September 1, 1928, prices of milk will be \$2.50 for 3.5% and \$2.75 per 100 for milk testing 4%. This is the Chicago rate. Transportation charges have to be deducted from this.

Sheffield Milk Prices

Highest Prices Yet Paid for July Milk

THE Secretary of the Sheffield Producers' Coöperative Association, Inc., announced August 7th that the price to be paid Sheffield producers for the milk they produced and sold in July, 1928, is \$2.37½ per hundred pounds for THREE PER CENT Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, butterfat and grade differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.57½ for milk sold on a 3.5 basis. It is an increase of 25 cents per hundred pounds over the price paid in June, 1928, and is the highest price paid for July milk in the history of the organization.

This increase is no doubt appreciated by dairymen. The month of August will doubtless show a further increase since the advance of 47 cents in Class 1 and 77 cents in Class 2 covered only the latter half of July but will be in effect for the whole of August together with a slight increase in Class 3.

The Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association is a coöperative selling agency that in six years has grown from about 3,000 dairymen to about 12,000 and, according to Secretary Halliday, is now marketing more than \$2,000,000 worth of milk monthly.

"All that glitters is not gold,"
But here's the truth, though bitter;
Lots of people that we know,
Are satisfied with glitter.

BREEDER ads are business getters.

BUY ONE OR BOTH

BULL BORN DECEMBER 18, 1927

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34-lb. sire.
DAM: Maple Grove Coreva Glista, 358.7 lb. milk, 16.28 lb. butter in a week.
A very desirable fellow.
Price - - - - - **\$75.00**

HEIFER BORN NOVEMBER 1, 1927

SIRE: Maple Grove Radio Konigen Glista.
DAM: Maple Grove Mabel Clever Glista, by our 34-lb. sire, from a 20-lb. dam.
A nice individual, well grown, more white than black. Price **\$100.00**

**An Accredited Herd in
An Accredited Area.**

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
Centerville Crawford County, Pa.

Our Fourth Year

The New Registry Association was organized August 1, 1925.

During the first three years of its existence it has grown in membership until it is now the second largest Registry Association in this country.

That's quite a showing for a three-year old!

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle everywhere are experiencing a great saving in fees by joining the New Association.

Its rapid unprecedented growth indicates that it meets a real and long felt demand for Prompt, Efficient Service and Reasonable Fees.

The highest courts in leading Holstein states have placed their stamp of approval upon the New Registry Association, its Methods and its Records.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 17—New Paris, Ohio, Roy E. Smelker Consignment Sale.
October 2-3—Earlville, N. Y., Thirteenth Earlville Sale.
October 12—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 2. Dispersal of Triplex herd, Professor Enos. H. Hess, owner.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
October 20—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of the late James M. Hemphill's registered herd.
October 30—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 9, J. A. Gsell sale. Fifty head Registered Holstein-Friesians.
November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.

AN ENERGETIC FARM TENANT

Ed. O'Neil of Palmyra, Penna., has rented for eleven years a farm of 117 acres not far from Campbelltown. He has an accredited herd of fourteen cows, five of which are purebred Holstein-Friesians. Milk from the herd is delivered to the Hershey Factory and there made into milk chocolate.

When the representative of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called upon Mr. O'Neil, one of the purebred cows was milking over 60 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking.

The O'Neil barn has a stone basement and wooden partitions. The cattle are stabled in long rows with wooden feed racks and mangers. Evidently the barn has been built a long time for the doors are hung with handmade strap hinges. But the silo is right up-to-date. It is twelve by thirty and built of staves.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil have five children, a boy twenty, a boy eighteen, another one eleven and two girls, nine and seven years old respectively.

Besides farming Mr. O'Neil operates a thrashing outfit driven by a tractor and had an extensive business last fall. He also has a flock of muscovy ducks of which he is very proud.

A FARMING FAMILY

In 1914, John Hartle, Sr., of Owatonna, Minnesota, purchased some purebred Holstein-Friesian females although he had owned a purebred bull for sometime previous. Today he has more than eighty black and white cattle of which one-half are purebred.

In the year ending September 1925, the Hartle dairy of twenty cows averaged 283 lb. The following year twenty-seven cows including fourteen heifers in their first lactation period averaged 324 lb. The third year, thirty-seven cows, a large number of them under four-years-old, averaged 9,111 lb. milk, 304 lb. butterfat. It is expected that the average this year will be much greater for both milk and fat.

The present income from the sale of dairy products amounts to about \$6,000 annually and there is a substantial return from the sale of surplus stock, principally bull calves.

Most of the product is sold as sweet cream to a local company and the balance

goes to the Owatonna Dairy Company. The Hartle Farm consists of 374 acres. Eighty acres of this was purchased more than forty years ago by John Hartle, Sr., who bought next to his father's farm. The farm is now operated by John, Jr., and Herbert who rent from their father. Each son has a modern home on the farm, equipped with electricity, many labor saving devices and other conveniences.

John, Jr., supervises the field work and Herbert has charge of the hog department and supervises the barn work.

The dairy ration is built around alfalfa hay and corn silage. The only feeds purchased are high protein feeds to balance the ration.

In addition to the Holstein-Friesian dairy there is a choice herd of Duroc-Jersey swine and a flock of 200 Buff Leghorn hens. Several acres of canning peas are grown each year.

The Hartles are prominent in their community and are leaders in all movements that are likely to benefit agriculture in their county.

FARMERS COW WINS AT ENGLISH ROYAL

Some of us have gotten the idea that the purebred industry in Great Britain was a business of long established herds, owned by rich men and handed down from father to son. So we are all the more pleased when we noticed that an animal owned by a practical farmer who feeds and manages his own cows won the milking competition at the recent Royal Show at Nottingham, England. Chad-desley Hedge Rose 2d exhibited by Mr. E. G. Barton, of Saundby, Notts, in twenty-four hours produced 102 lb. of milk, her average test being 3.23% butterfat. This gave her a credit of 114.92 points against 92 points for her nearest rival a Jersey with another Friesian close behind with 91.05 points.

Rose earned her owner 177 pounds sterling, about \$880. She was placed second in the butter competition. She made the largest amount of butter but a Jersey obtained the most points. Just why, we do not know because we did not see the rules.

In Almendralejo, Spain, women are taxed according to the length of their skirts. No skirts, no taxes?

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preaching in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

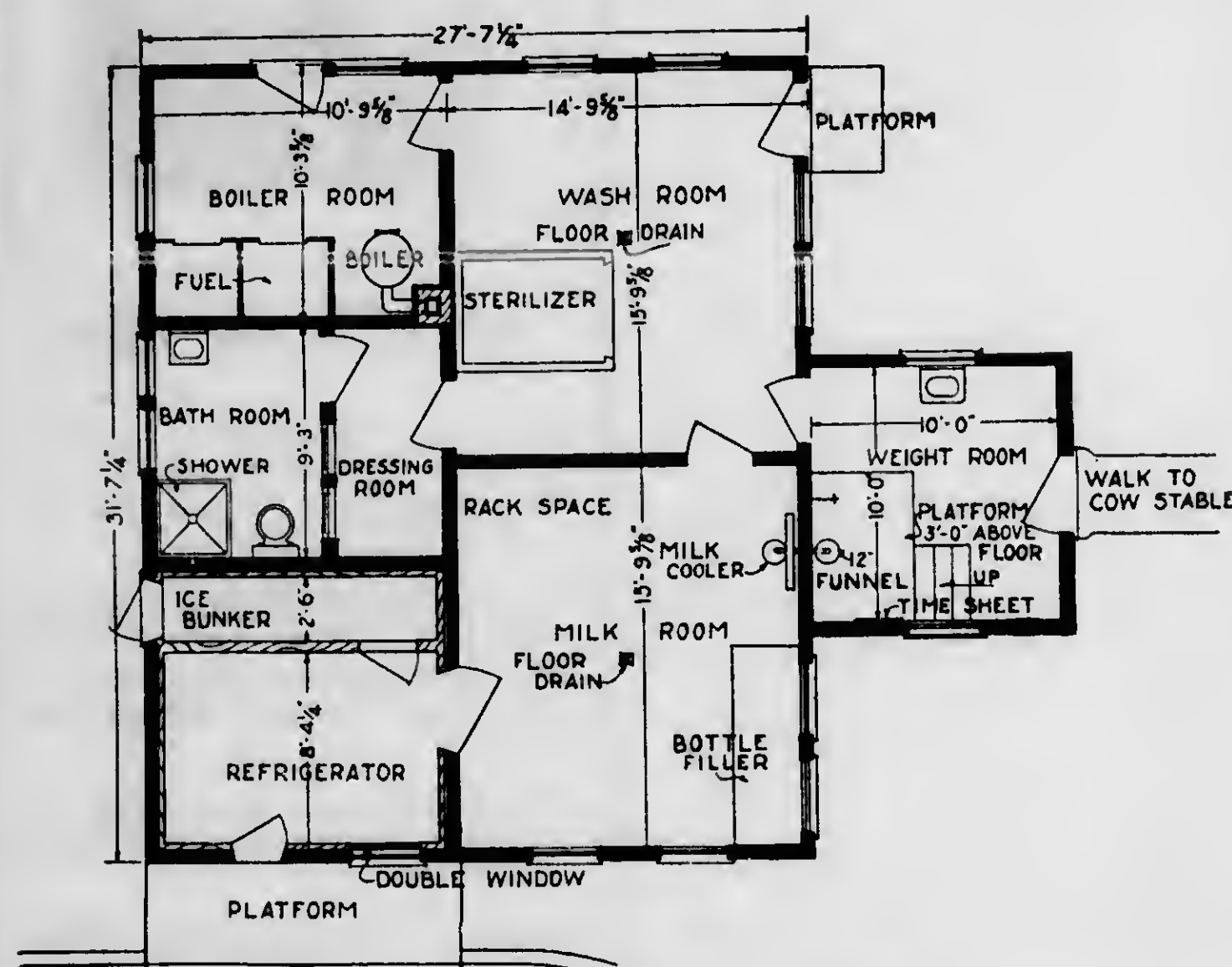
GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

The Dairy House

Dairying has become an important industry in this country and the per capita consumption of milk and milk products has increased rapidly in United States during the past decade. As consumption grows, state and city laws regarding the handling of dairy products daily become more rigid. In self-defense the great milk distributors, whether they are commercial firms or organizations of milk dealers, milk producers or both, are insisting that the producer erect and maintain a room or building in which the milk, fresh from the cow, can be cared for without the possibility of contamination

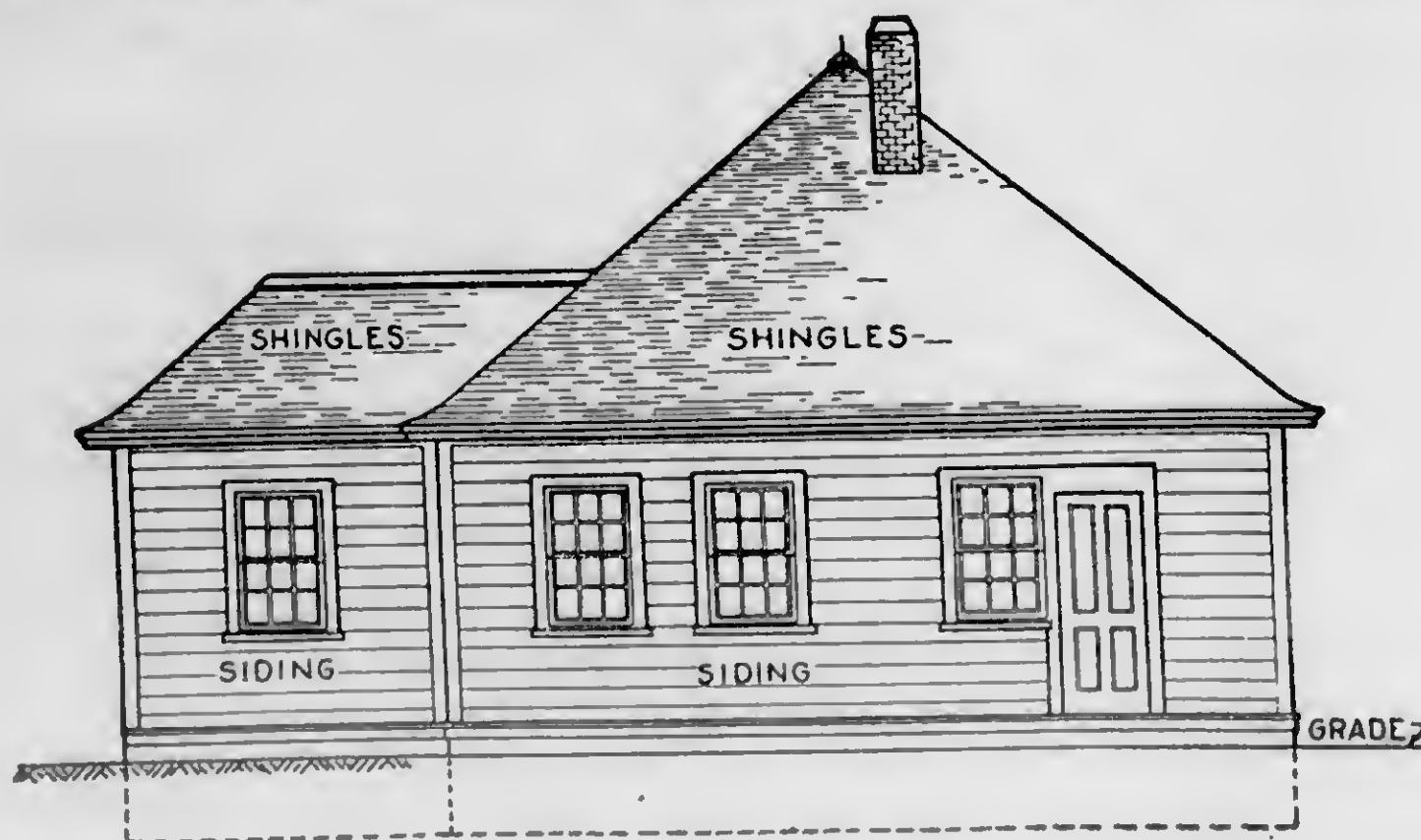
The milk or dairy house should be located upon a well-drained site. It should not open directly from the cow stable but may be built adjacent with an outside opening. A short enclosed passage between the dairy house and stable with a door at either end is a convenient arrangement. If the milk can be carried to the dairy house without the carrier being exposed to inclement weather it will be more satisfactory to all concerned.

The first cost of a desirable dairy house may be high. Economy and available material will enter into the selection of the design and also the construction, but



PLAN OF FARM DAIRY HOUSE

from dirt or odor. Milk, the main product must be kept in mind that cleanliness and income producer of the dairy is a primary consideration and the dairy farm, is easily contaminated and must be house should be built with materials that carefully handled. It absorbs stable odors can readily be cleaned. very readily and should be removed from Masonry materials make the most the stable to a clean place immediately satisfactory dairy house floors. These after each cow is milked and not be at floors should have a hard smooth finish lowed to stand in the stable where it can and should slope at least one-fourth inch



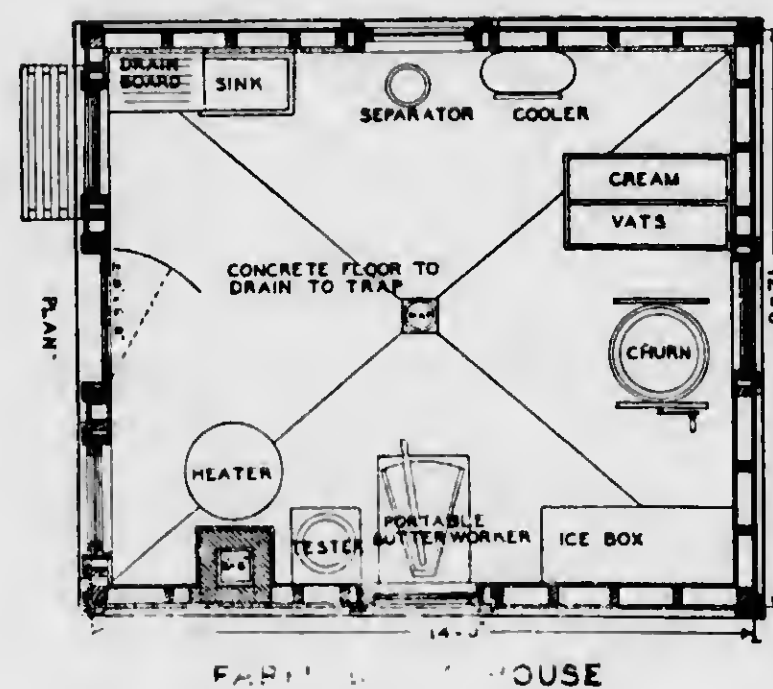
FARM DAIRY HOUSE

take up odors. Prompt cooling is necessary to check bacterial growth and in a milk house the necessary cooling can be done promptly and effectively.

per foot toward large, grated drain openings permitting a thorough draining. The drain in turn should carry the surplus water well away from the house.

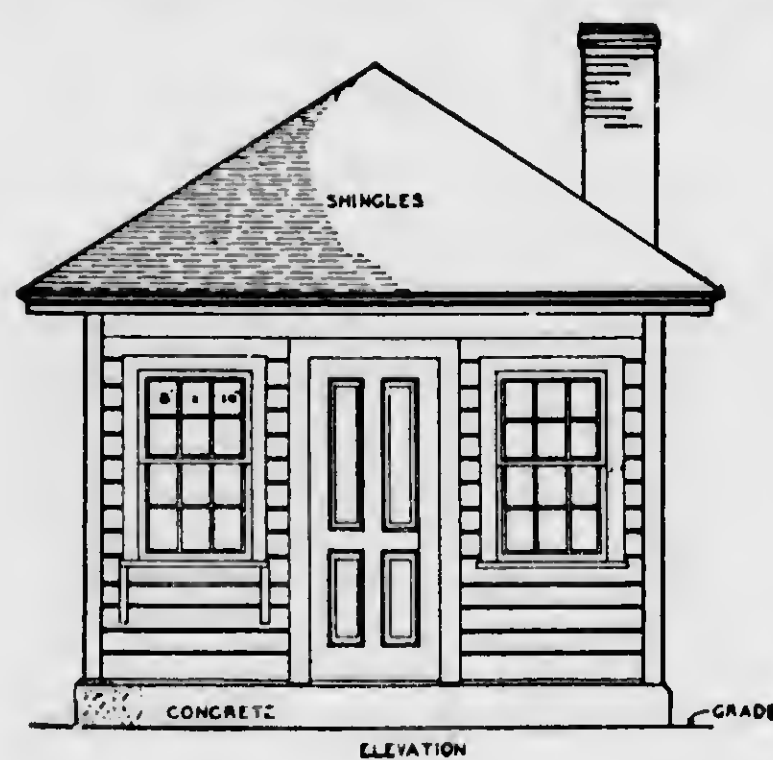
Plenty of sunlight is required in a dairy house. The glass surface of the windows should be at least ten per cent of the floor area. All window sash should be made to open and the windows should be covered with screens on the outside to keep out flies and other insects which may carry disease germs.

To keep the dairy house floors and walls sanitary it is necessary to do a great deal of scrubbing and washing.



The steam for heating, cleaning and sterilizing equipment will also make considerable moisture in the house which condenses on the ceilings and walls. This moisture, if not removed, will cause deterioration in the building and favors the growth of mold and bacteria. Spilled milk is likely to cause odors. The house must be carefully ventilated to keep the air dry and sweet. In some climates this can be done by open doors and windows. In most dairy sections, however, some other method is necessary and in such cases an efficient commercial ventilating system should be installed.

A complete ventilating system consists of inlet openings, preferably controlled by automatic regulators, out-take flues, and ventilators which are scientifically constructed to exclude weather and insure air circulation. Every building has an



individual ventilating problem and should be considered accordingly.

The illustrations show two types of dairy houses. The larger is arranged for a farm keeping from 40 to 100 cows and producing certified milk for retail trade. Therefore it is very complete. The drawing is taken from the back as the plan lays but the position of the house, may, of course, be shifted to suit the plan of the farmstead. The weigh room is toward the stable.

Complete plans for this house may be obtained free of charge from the Agri-

cultural Engineering Division, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. This is plan number 1339.

The smaller drawings are of a dairy house planned for a farm having from 25 to 30 cows. It too is very complete and some of the equipment shown may not be needed. This plan with working drawings may also be obtained free of charge. Ask for plan number 1341.

Much valuable information is given in farmers bulletin 1214 entitled Farm Dairy Houses. This bulletin may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington. It is not expected that many farmers will exactly follow the plans but they may profitably be able to avail themselves of many suggestions contained therein.

COLONEL BEN RHOADES

Colonel Ben A. Rhoades, well-known Holstein-Friesian auctioneer died at his home, Los Angeles, California, July 6th. Colonel Rhoades was for many years, president of the California Milk Producers Association. He was also instrumental in helping to bring a large number of purebred Holstein-Friesians from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois into California.

Two men who it is claimed Colonel Rhoades persuaded to go into the Holstein-Friesian business were the noted novelist Harold Bell Wright and the former world's champion pugilist James J. Jeffries.

ADVERTISED MILK

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is doing much to advertise milk as a nutritious and life-giving food. It is claimed that they paid \$4,000 for a single advertisement which appeared recently in a popular magazine.

The life insurance company is not interested in milk but in having its patrons live longer. It recommends milk not only for raising children and as a builder—but also as a repairer as well, that is, for people of maturer years who want to keep strong, vigorous and youthful.

BARE SPOTS

Nature abhors a bare spot and tries to cover it over with some sort of growth, even if it be only noxious weeds. Follow nature, but keep the ground covered with food crops, instead of weeds.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

LIME-MARL

With the growing of legumes there comes from many districts a demand for lime. Many of our soils are deficient in lime and use of that soil amendment often pays big dividends on the amount invested.

Lime Marl has a reputation of being a superior form of agricultural lime. It is the soluble part of high-grade limestone that has been dissolved out of the limestone (leaving insoluble matter behind) and then precipitated. Thus is produced a soft, porous, quick-acting lime of especially high analysis, so finely divided that each small particle can actually be crushed as fine as flour between the fingers. It is dried or "roasted" in large rotary kiln driers at a high temperature and comes to the farmer fine and dry, in splendid condition for drilling.

Lime has an interesting effect on soils. On a sandy soil it has a tendency to make it less coarse and therefore better able to hold water. It renders many forms of clay flocculent, that is, it makes a number of small particles adhere and so form larger particles which in this case assists in the drainage.

Lime Marl is marketed by a number of firms one of which is now using the Classified Columns of this paper. This firm is highly recommended and we advise any of our readers who are interested to get in touch with the firm and find out more about Lime Marl and its uses.

BORDENS NOW IN CHEESE BUSINESS

The Lakeshire Cheese Company, one of the largest loaf cheese concerns in America with headquarters at Plymouth, Wisconsin, has been purchased by the Borden Company, payment being made in Borden stock. This is said to be the first venture of the Borden Company into the cheese business.

The Lakeshire Cheese Company is now fifteen years old although it was known as the Brookshire Company until 1925. Last year this company purchased the plant of the Kraft Cheese Company in Plymouth. It also owns a cold storage warehouse and cheese plant at Marshfield, Wisconsin, an office and warehouse in New York City while plants are being erected in Portland, Oregon and Loyal, Wisconsin.

HE IS CAREFUL NOW

When the amount of his bond was increased recently, an employee of a large industrial concern was given a paper to sign.

"Lots of reading on it," he observed, as he perused the text with great interest.

"Huh!" remarked the clerk with the paper. "I'll bet you didn't read your marriage license that carefully."

"Maybe not," was the reply, "but ever since I signed that I'm reading everything!"

The dairy cow is of threefold value: She produces a constant income, she produces a valuable offspring, and she improves the quality of the farm.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd. If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

This space reserved

for

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Breeder of

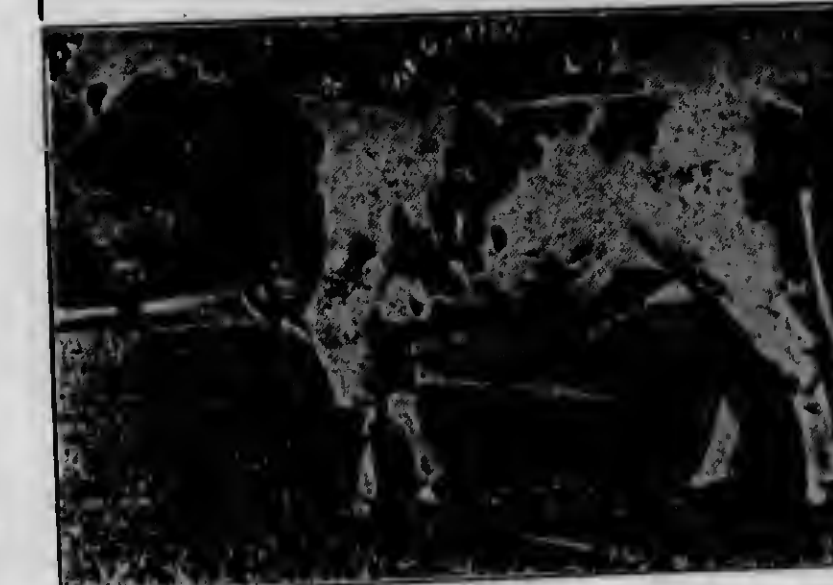
Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1

FATTEN ON GROUND LESTONE

Experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural College show that in many cases ground limestone can be added with advantage to rations fed fattening cattle.

The addition of .12 of a pound of ground limestone to a ration of prairie hay, corn and cottonseed meal increased the daily gain one-tenth of a pound per head per day and also increased the selling price 25 cents per hundred, which resulted in \$2.53 more margin per steer. In the tests carried on with prairie hay and alfalfa it was found that the lot fed alfalfa returned \$10.37 more per head than the steers fed prairie hay.

Another experiment with the feeding of limestone indicated that better results are obtained by feeding the limestone in addition to either prairie hay and cane silage or alfalfa hay and cane silage than where it is fed with alfalfa or prairie hay alone.

IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Looking over tester R. G. Miller's report of the July production in the South Franklin County Testing Association, we are reminded that one herd in this Association, that of C. Barnhart of Chambersburg, Pa., will be dispersed September 15th.

Barnhart cows stand second and sixth in the testers list, Blanche being credited with 1,860 lb. milk, 59.5 lb. fat, and Manrith with 1,829 lb. milk, 56.7 lb. fat. The amount of milk produced by these two cows is 400 lb. more than is credited to any other two cows on the honor list.

J. A. Gsell has three cows on the list, one with 1,597 lb. milk, 57.5 lb. fat, another with 1,637 lb. milk, 57.3 lb. fat, and the third with 1,616 lb. milk, 54.6 lb. fat.

Eleven cows exceeded 50 lb. fat. Twenty-four produced over forty pound and eighteen exceeded 1,200 lb. milk in the month. Mr. Miller has twenty-one herds in his charge. These contain 356 cows in milk and 50 cows that are not in milk.



SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

SOLD OUT

On July 31st the properties of the Boise Valley Cooperative Creamery was sold at public auction at Boise, Idaho. About a year ago this creamery and the Cooperative Creamery at Nampa closed their doors at the same time following internal dissension among six creameries selling cooperatively to a Los Angeles marketing agency.

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, Agronomy and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, horses, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd, will be open for position September 15th. New York or near-by states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y. c/o Breeder & Dairyman, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

IN ADAMS COUNTY

The herd of R. M. Spangler of Gettysburg, Pa., headed the Adams County cow testing association by averaging 12,050 lb. milk, 387.1 lb. butterfat in the year. Six other black and white herds exceeded 300 lb. fat.

The highest cow was Dot, a grade Holstein in the Spangler herd credited with 16,302 lb. milk, 556.1 lb. fat. Lady, a registered cow had 12,653 lb. milk, 443.8 lb. fat to her credit and Lyons, another registered cow produced 13,006 lb. milk, 421.8 lb. fat.

Harry E. Brown of Fairfield, owned three cows above the 400 lb. mark, a grade being credited with 504.4 lb. fat while a three-year-old purebred is reported with 11,526 lb. milk, 422.9 lb. fat. Della, a three-year-old purebred owned

by Millard Basehoar of Littlestown, Pa., is credited with 12,533 lb. milk, 545.9 lb. fat. The Association average was 8,387 lb. milk, 289.4 lb. fat.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

MICHIGAN FARM PAPERS MERGE

The consolidation of the *Michigan Farmer* and the *Michigan Business Farmer* is announced by the Mount Clemens Press. The *Michigan Business Farmer* is published at Mount Clemens, Michigan, by the Rural Publishing Company.

The *Michigan Farmer* is one of a chain of farm publications published by the Lawrence Publishing Company with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. This company is controlled by United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who also controls a number of farm papers published in western states.

Twenty-seven Registered HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, Accredited. Twenty-five very large high-grade HOLSTEIN COWS and ten registered. EIGHT REGISTERED BULLS, ready for service.

SPOT FARM

JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N. Y.

MORE IMPORTS—LESS EXPORTS

The United States is importing more butter and several times more cheese than it is exporting. The Department of Agriculture reports that exports of butter amounted to 3,664,000 lb., and imports 4,684,000 lb. during the July-May, 1927-28 period. Exports of cheese amounted to 2,693,000 lb. and imports 68,842,000 lb. in the same period.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Marie was very enthusiastic regarding the new minister, and young Willoughby was inclined to be jealous.

"Oh, he is superbly eloquent!" cried Marie. "He can move his hearers to tears."

"That's a poor accomplishment," said Willoughby, sarcastically. "I would scorn proficiency in an art in which every sneeze is my equal and every peeled onion my superior."

PENNSYLVANIA PRODUCERS

Ethel 2d a purebred Holstein-Friesian owned by C. B. Dayton headed the First West Susquehanna cow testing association by producing 2,452 lb. milk, 78.5 lb. fat in July. Registered Holsteins stood second, fifth, seventh, ninth and tenth in the list. Tester Tom C. Davis had twenty-five herds containing 431 milking cows under his charge. Of this number 39 exceeded 40 lb. fat and twenty produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

In the Western Crawford Association, eight of the ten leaders were black and white cows although first place went to a grade Jersey. Jennie, a purebred owned by Mrs. Rosie Fitch is credited with 62.1 lb. fat, 1,776 lb. milk. P. C. Jackson, Dean Reaugh and J. S. Patton each had a purebred Holstein among the ten leaders.

Tester Robert Risel reports that there were 340 milking cows in his 28 herds. Of this number forty-one produced over 40 lb. fat and 37 are credited with 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

Tester Luke Martin reports the ten leading cows in the Garden Spot Association were all purebred Holsteins. Mast Stoltzfus is credited with the cows standing first, second, fifth, seventh, eighth and tenth place. Elmer Stoltzfus with the cows standing third and ninth while Ira M. Eby and M. V. Brubaker each owned one of the ten leaders.

The high producer made 79 lb. fat, 2,108 lb. milk. There were ten cows that exceeded 50 lb. fat, 28 that exceeded 40 lb. and 28 that gave 1,200 lb. or more of milk. There were 107 milking cows in the ten herds besides 24 that were dry during the month.

May, a registered Holstein owned by John Leinart had 56.8 lb. fat, 1,420 lb. milk during July while enrolled in the Adams County, Pa., Testing Association. The leader was a grade Holstein owned by Harry Brown credited with 64.1 lb. fat, 1,686 lb. milk. R. M. Spangler owned a four-year-old purebred that produced 1,556 lb. milk, 49.8 lb. fat while a four-year-old purebred owned by Harry Brown produced 1,361 lb. milk, 43.6 lb. fat.

Tester Robert Coble had twenty-four herds containing 227 milking cows under his charge. Of this number twenty-two exceeded 40 lb. fat and eighteen gave over 1,200 lb. milk.

In the Indiana County Association the herd of H. O. Kimmel, of Shelocta, Pa., averaged 11,318 lb. milk, 383.5 lb. fat. This was the second highest average in the Association. The Kimmel herd consisted of a dozen purebred Holsteins.

Paul Witte won a milk drinking contest at Juneau, Wisconsin, by consuming a gallon at one sitting. If any Dodge County calves look starved, Witte is liable to be accused of causing the famine.

BREED PROMINENT IN NEW JERSEY

Holstein-Friesian cows stood first, second and third for milk production in the July report of C. T. A. work in New Jersey and also stood first and third for fat production. R. H. Krog owned the milk leader credited with 2,479 lb., while the fat leader credited with 93 lb. was owned by the Little Flower Monastery.

Bloomington Farms owned the cow in third place with 83.9 lb. fat.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Announcements of examinations for a number of positions in animal husbandry work have been sent out by the United States Civil Service Commission. These are for vacancies at Beltsville, Maryland, Washington, D. C., or in the field. Competitors will be rated on the practical questions relative to the duties of the position and their education and experience.

The entrance salaries range from \$1,800 to \$2,100 a year for laboratory aid in animal husbandry, and from \$1,440 to \$1,740 a year for junior animal husbandry aid, junior laboratory aid in animal husbandry, and junior poultry aid. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Applications for these positions must be on file with the commission at Washington, D. C., not later than September 4th.

WELL LIKED

John Cribbs, of Pleasant Mount, Pa., is a Holstein-Friesian breeder regarded very highly by his neighbors. Testifying a short time ago, one of them said that Mr. Cribbs was accurate, reliable and a man to be esteemed in every way. In an early issue we hope to have more about Mr. Cribbs and those with whom he is associated.

PLANS TO EXPAND

The Federal Department of Agriculture evidently intends to expand during the next few years and is advocating a number of moves and measures to be supervised or administered by departmental officials. One is to develop standardized grades for hides and skins. Another is to assist in the collection of international statistics. A third is to put into practice in this country the Australian methods of grading, packing and selling wool.

GETTING EVEN

Squire Green—"Mandy, after I die, I wish you would marry Deacon Brown." Mandy—"Why so, Hiram?" Squire—"Well, the deacon trimmed me on a cow trade once."

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

WEIGHT VS. MEASURE

No two dairy feeds are the same in bulk. A quart of one brand may weigh less than a pound while a quart of another may weigh a pound and a half.

When dairymen switch from one feed to another, it is important that they at least weigh the first few days' feeding. Better still, they ought to weigh all the grain they feed.

Unless they do this, they will run into danger of either overfeeding or under-feeding their cows—and they'll blame their poor results on feed rather than on poor feeding practice.—The Larro Dealer.

Wanted position as farm manager or herdsman. Lifelong experience with purebred cattle. Thirty-five years old, single. Box W, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

IN VERMONT

Holstein-Friesian cows occupy the four leading positions in the Vermont report, dated August first. Honor in this state is based on value of production. Butterfat is figured at fifty cents a pound, skim milk at fifty cents for 85 lb.

The highest cow on twice a day milking is Fredia, owned by Rudd Brothers and enrolled in the Mount Anthony Association. She is credited with 1,986 lb. milk, 71.5 lb. fat. William Noonan has seventeen Holstein-Friesians in the Second Addison Association that average 1,454 lb. milk, 44.4 lb. fat.

Bartholomew—"I crossed all my chickens with parrots."

Archibald—"What was your idea?"

Bartholomew—"Well when one of my hens lays an egg now, instead of cackling she comes to me and says: 'Bart, I laid, go get it.'"

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

I HAVE just received a carload of Canadian bred cattle which I am offering for inspection and and for sale.

If you are in need of dairy cattle write me for prices and description.

ROBERT P. DIEHL
Lehighton Penna.

FROM MARYLAND TO PENNSYLVANIA

Prince Echo Crestfield, the young bull advertised in recent issues of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN by J. Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland, has been purchased by Mr. F. S. Hemminger of Boswell, Pa. Mr. Hemminger's bull was born September 16, 1927. His sire is King Echo Glista Pontiac a son of King Tillie Echo and Hattie Glista Pontiac. The dam of Mr. Hemminger's young herdsire is Princess Clothilde Crestfield, a daughter of Sam Clothilde Boy and Alicine Crestfield Princess, one of the greatest cows ever in the Roulette herd.

Prince Echo Crestfield is a well-grown light-colored bull, backed by good producers. Mr. Roulette says that the four nearest dams of this bull gave from 55 to 75 lb. milk daily on twice a day milking and that all four cows tested about four per cent butterfat.

Mr. Roulette has exhibited a number of his animals different years at Hagerstown and other near-by fairs and, despite stiff competition, has been very successful.

As the Roulette herd has been on the accredited list since 1919 it can be seen that Mr. Hemminger has obtained production, individuality and health in his young herdsire and therefore may expect that the progeny of this young bull will be desirable in every way.

GIVE COWS TO BOYS' HOME

On Ventura Boulevard which is located in the San Fernando Valley about twenty-two miles northwest of Los Angeles, California, there is an institution called the Pacific Boys Lodge for which the Southern California Milk Dealers Association has undertaken to build, equip and stock a dairy barn and milking house.

Eight cows have already been donated. The Los Angeles Creamery Company gave two purebred Holsteins, George E. Platt, president and general manager of the Los Angeles Creamery Company gave two, while Frank F. Pellessier, well-known Holstein breeder who is also interested in the creamery company gave two and the Adohr Creamery Company donated the purebred Guernseys.

The August number of the *Pacific Dairy Review* gives a picture of a group interested in the enterprise. Among these are Mr. F. F. Pellessier, Jr., Richard Wright, a sixteen-year-old member of the Pacific Boys' Lodge and the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow Aaggie Ormsby Mercedes.

The Jersey Farm Dairy has been awarded the contract for the dairy buildings. The president of this company is the well-known Holstein-Friesian breeder, Frank Helm.

BIG HOLSTEIN BEEF

Joseph Stackpole, a farmer living near Stetson, Maine, raised a Holstein steer that when killed at two years and three and one-half months old dressed 1,200 pounds. His girth was exactly seven feet and he was about 57 inches high.

LENKER CATTLE WIN PRIZES

At Linglestown Fair held the week of August 13 to 18, at Linglestown, Penna., the well-known Holstein-Friesian breeder William D. Lenker, of Harrisburg, exhibited and captured a number of prizes. Among his winnings was first for best team of draft horses, Holstein-Friesian bull calf, first, second and third prize



LENKER TYPE

two-year-old heifer, first, second and third prize heifer calf, third prize mature cow and first prize yearling heifer.

Dr. Jesse Lenker, who also owns Guernseys as well as Holstein-Friesians, won first prize on his well-bred Guernsey bull.

E. B. Mitchell of Harrisburg won first and second on mature Holstein-Friesian cows.

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Life-long experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

KISS THEM GOOD-BYE

The auto truck is a great convenience for farmers but is also a serious menace in that it makes stealing easy, says the *Omaha Journal-Stockman*. An Indiana man posted the following notice on his farm after a visit from one of these night hawks: "To the party or parties who carried about 25 bushels from my crib on the night of July 11: The next time you decide to make a raid on my poultry or corn crib, before you start, kiss the ones you love as well as the ones you expect to leave behind, because you may be compelled to remain away from home for a long, long time."

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

A good rat preventive pays during the summer. Rats breed and multiply rapidly during warm weather even though they may not be very bothersome. When cold weather comes they become more annoying and noticeable. Much of this winter annoyance can be prevented by a summer anti-rat campaign.

Be a booster. Subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

SPOT FARM

Spot Farm is one of the best known Holstein-Friesians institutions in New York city. Animals from Spot Farm have gone to practically every state in the Union. John C. Reagan, the head of Spot Farm, conducts an extensive business in both grade and purebred Holstein-Friesians.

He believes in reaching the consumer without the intervention of a middleman for the products of Spot Farm are sold direct to the consumer, Mr. Reagan taking advantage of the tourist trade.

Spot Farm products are of a high quality and so the old customers come back for more. This also applies to the cattle business for dairymen who purchase a bull or one or two good females from Spot Farm are quite inclined to come back for more.

Spot Farm is located at Tully, Onondaga County, N. Y., and Onondaga and its neighbors Madison and Chenango are the homes of a large proportion of the good Holstein-Friesians of New York state.

NEW CHEESE DEFINITIONS

Definitions and standards for various food products have been adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with various authorities. In some states the standards and definitions so adopted automatically become the standards and definitions for those things. New definitions are as follows:

Pasteurized Cheese, Pasteurized-Blended Cheese, is the clean sound, pasteurized product made by comminuting and mixing, with the aid of heat and water, one or more lots of cheese into a homogeneous, plastic mass.

The name "pasteurized cheese," "pasteurized-blended cheese," unqualified, is understood to mean pasteurized Cheddar cheese, pasteurized-blended Cheddar cheese, and applies to a product which conforms to the standard for Cheddar cheese. Pasteurized cheese, pasteurized-blended cheese, bearing a varietal name, is made from cheese of the variety indicated by the name and conforms to the limits for fat and moisture for cheese of that variety.

Emulsified Cheese, "Process Cheese" is the modified cheese made by comminuting and mixing one or more lots of cheese into a homogeneous, plastic mass with the aid of heat, with or without the addition of water, and with the incorporation of not more than 3 per cent of a suitable emulsifying agent.

The name "emulsified cheese," "process cheese," unqualified, is understood to mean emulsified Cheddar cheese, process Cheddar cheese, and applies to a product which contains not more than 40 per cent of water and, in the water-free substance, not less than 50 per cent of milk fat. Emulsified cheese, process cheese, qualified by a varietal name, is made from cheese of the variety indicated by the name, and conforms to the limits for fat and moisture for cheese of that variety.

GOOD AVERAGES

F. W. Eyer, of Tyrone, Pa., owned thirty cows that averaged 9,769 lb. milk, 363.7 lb. fat while enrolled in the Huntingdon County Cow testing association which finished its year, June first. This may be called the first year of the present organization although it operated in 1921 and 1922.

Taylor Brothers of Warriors Mark, owned twenty-two cows that averaged 8,200 lb. milk, 336.6 lb. fat. Both of these herds consist of registered and grade Holsteins with a few grade Guernseys.

The herd of John T. Martin of Alexandria, consists of thirteen registered Holstein-Friesians and their average was 9,378 lb. milk, 333.3 lb. fat. One of his cows, a four-year-old, Princess, stood in second place by producing 483.7 lb. fat, 13,531 lb. milk.

AMUSING ADVERTISEMENTS

"Buildgood for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."
"Wanted a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."
"Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."
"Animal sale now on; don't go elsewhere to be cheated; come here."
"A lady wants to sell a piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."
"Wanted, an airy bedroom for a gentleman twenty-two feet long and eleven feet wide."

TIME TO CONSIDER

Since feed prices usually drop during the months of August and September it is high time to consider the purchasing of such feeds as wheat, bran and wheat middlings. Considerable wheat is being ground for flour at the present time, therefore, bran has dropped in price during the past thirty days, says the *Wisconsin News Letter*.

Although some farmers find difficulty in buying feed and storing it at this time, the farmer who has equipment will be money ahead if he will consider the low prices which are certain to prevail during August and September.

Usually the late Summer and early Fall months show wheat feeds to be lowest. Linseed meal is weak and gives promise of going lower. Corn gluten feeds, although higher than usual at this time of the year, may take a tumble when the corn harvest is made. Gluten feed is a better food than corn meal and it contains practically three times as much protein as corn.

At this time of the year cows are either grazing on poor dry pasture or they have been turned into the meadows. A few farmers have summer silos or are feeding green corn. In some sections of the state cows are receiving hay and grain.

The dairyman should feed his cows to keep up a fair milk flow as well as keep them in body flesh.

Three grain rations are recommended. For cattle on poor pasture a ration of

100 lb. barley, 100 lb. oats, 100 lb. bran and 100 lb. oil meal. For cows on fair pasture the mixture might be 200 lb. barley, 200 lb. oats, 100 lb. bran, 100 lb. oil meal. Milkers on good pasture might have 300 lb. barley, 300 lb. oats, 100 lb. bran and 100 lb. oil meal.

Feed one pound of grain for every four or five pounds of milk produced daily. Gluten feed may replace half of the oil meal, will add variety and may reduce the cost of the ration.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

New crop ready about July 15th. Write for delivered prices. John Devlin May Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE FEED PROBLEM

The cost of dairy rations has decreased and it is the opinion of many that the decline is not yet ended. The *New York News Letter* says that the low point usually comes from July to September. Feeds have been high during the past year but reports indicate that there is an abundance of oats and wheat by-products with a big corn crop in sight.

A grain mixture carrying 20% protein is recommended but only cows that can use grain to advantage should get very much of it. With milk prices good and likely to be better judicious feeding is likely to pay well during the next few months.

The ration recommended consists of 300 lb. corn, barley or hominy, 300 lb. bran or oats, 200 lb. cotton seed meal, 200 lb. gluten meal. This contains about 17.5% digestible protein and the whole-sale cost is estimated at \$44.48.

The milk cows need a little extra care and feed during August and September in order to be ready for next winter's work. A little green feed; peas and oats, clover, alfalfa, green buckwheat, new hay or corn, and a light grain ration will help maintain the flow of milk and keep the cows in good condition.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

A Yale professor says: "We have too many people who live without working and we have altogether too many people who work without living. You can't do anything with the former, but something may be done for the latter." Whence comes it that we have too many people living without working? Are not schools to blame for this condition? A college graduate as a rule bids good-bye to the plow, hoe, hatchet and saw. He wants to save his lily white hands and since there are not enough easy jobs to go around, he hangs around cold drink stands. Great men do not come from that class.—*Fletcher's Farming*.

FROM A GOOD DAM

Pearl Bess Donsaskia is the name of a very handsome heifer purchased by H. E. Nipple of Walnut, Penna., from the wellknown breeder and dairyman J. H. Lear of Carlisle, Penna. This heifer is a daughter of Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia, a bull of splendid breeding and individuality while her dam Westtown Pearl DeKol Korndyke has three successive years made a very fine showing in C. T. A. work. In 1925 she is credited with 460 lb. fat, 11,823 lb. milk. In 1926 she is recorded as producing 540 lb. butter, 12,290 lb. milk and last year she had to her credit 464 lb. butter, 11,852 lb. milk. As this splendid showing was made on twice-a-day milking it reflects great credit not only on the cow but also on the dairy of which she is a representative.

DAIRY POSSIBILITIES IN THE COASTAL PLAINS

During the last twenty years or so, southern farmers have been urged to increase their livestock. Campaigns with this object in view have been waged. Some of them failed others have been only partially successful. The Federal Department of Agriculture recently completed an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining what the opportunities are for increasing livestock in the Coastal Plains. From 700 farmers figures and suggestions were received.

From 1879 to 1919 the southeastern Coastal Plain doubled its acreage of harvested crops but in the next five years the acreage shrank by one-third. Striking changes have taken place during late years. Cotton and corn are the principal crops. In 1924 only two per cent of the farm land in this region was in hay and forage crops and only 21 per cent in pasture. In the United States exclusive of the Cotton Belt, about 17 per cent of the farm land was in hay and forage crops and 41 per cent in pasture.

In 1924 the region had only about half as many milk cows per hundred acres of crop land as had the United States outside the Cotton Belt. Production of milk per capita of the population was only about one-fourth as great as the production outside the Cotton Belt.

Among the obstacles to successful livestock production in the Coastal Region, the investigators rank first the scarcity of good pasture. Originally all this area was virgin forest. Native grasses that have persisted are early-maturing forest grasses that do not form a turf and are not adapted to close grazing. Individual farmers have demonstrated that it is possible to have good pasture in nearly all of this country.

On low, moist soils carpet grass will form a good sod in two years, and will carry from 1 to 1½ mature animals to the acre for nine months of the year. Carpet grass can also be established on the lighter upland soils, although the process takes longer. Conversion of land into pasture in the Coastal Plains is a means of utilizing considerable acreages that at present bring no return. Roughage as well as pasture is needed to carry livestock through the winter. The Coastal Plains, however, are well adapted to the production of a wide range of feed crops. Many farmers have demonstrated that it is quite possible to produce an abundance of feed in the area.

Hence there is no insurmountable obstacle to the expansion of the dairy industry in many sections of the Coastal Plains. Moreover, certain economic incentives appear to exist for such expansion. Fluid milk is generally high in price compared with prices in other parts of the country. When Miami, Fla., was paying 25 cents and Tampa, Fla., 18 to 25 cents a quart for milk, Chicago, Boston and Buffalo were paying 12 cents. Consumption of fluid milk in cities of the Coastal Plain is low compared with the consumption in cities in other parts of the country.

On the other hand, Coastal Plains

dairymen have to contend with numerous obstacles. Profitable expansion of the industry will necessitate more economical methods of production, including the development of pastures and forage crops. Local indifference to the enforcement of sanitary regulations must be overcome, and improvement effected in distributing methods. In most cities of the Coastal Plains milk distribution is inefficient and expensive. The number of retail distributors is large and there is much duplication of services and equipment. As a result, the margin between what the producer received and what the consumer pays is usually much wider than in the dairy regions farther north. It is believed that better sanitation and more efficient distribution would reduce distribution margins, make prices lower to consumers, and increase the consumption of sweet milk. In some parts of the region the cattle tick continues to be a great handicap to the dairy industry.

FOUND EMPLOYMENT

Will—"What's become of the pet woodpecker you used to have?"

Bill—"I sold him to an antique furniture dealer, and he's got the poor thing working 18 hours a day making worm holes in tables."

THESE MODERN HAZARDS

She—"What happened to you? Were you in an accident?"

He—"No, I was being shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor."

CAN'T BE POSSIBLE

Little Willie: "Mamma, is papa going to Heaven when he dies?"

Mother: "Why, son, who put such an absurd idea into your head?"

Be a booster. Subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMELE'S BREEDING FARM, Box D. Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Ten pails (329 pounds net weight), No. 1, Vermont Maple Sugar, for \$65. F. O. B. Cash with Order. U. F. WEBSTER, East Highgate, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.

LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

PERCHERONS, 2-year gray and 2-year black stallion at \$225.00 each. Five-year gray mare and foal, \$325.00; and others. W. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

PURE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD pups. Natural heelers. The ideal farm dog. HIRAM LOUCKS, Vermilion, Ohio.

FOR SALE, Dick, a real coonhound at one-half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you. I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46, Mayfield, Ky.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—My real coonhound Ted, at one-half price on 20 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Dyersburg, Tenn. 23

BEAGLES, the Great all purpose hunting dog. They hunt any game. Pedigreed puppies on approval. Circular. RAILWAY VIEW FARMS, Hastings, New York.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA: 1st cutting now ready. Write for prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.20 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00. Both test 95% pure. Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all varieties, \$1.00—1,000. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard and Onion plants, 200—50c, 500—\$1.00, 1,000—\$1.75, prepaid. Expressed \$1.25 per 1,000. Ruby King Peppers, \$2.00, Celery, \$3.00. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
 677 N. Howard Street
 Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist
 buyers in locating some very
 desirable Purebred Holstein
 Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
 South Montrose Pennsylvania

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-
 bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save
 you money but also enable you to obtain
 more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. E. MILLER, Penna.
 Chambersburg.

MAPLE GROVE NEWS

A number of sales have recently been made from Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa. Mr. H. W. Judd of Townville, Penna., took a very nice young bull born June 23, 1927. His sire was Maple Grove Ybma Glista, a son of that grand old cow Maple Grove Spofford Princess. This cow has had thirteen calves and in 1927 she produced 13,141 lb. milk, 505.3 lb. butter on twice-a-day milking, certainly a splendid showing for a cow of her age.

The dam of Mr. Judd's purchase was Maple Grove Columbo Jupiter, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter who headed the Maple Grove herd several years ago. As he was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld DeKol he represented the breeding cross most in demand at the time he was purchased and he was closely related to some of the best known producers and leading sires of his day.

Blakeslee Brothers, Spartansburg, also took a very nice young bull born September 23, 1927. His sire was Clever Model Glista, a son of Glista Coreva, one of the biggest producers in the herd at Cornell University. She is twice credited with making over 31 lb. butter in a week and has a seven-day record of 593.1 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter. She has a number of other production records and her daughters have proved to be big producers.

The Blakeslee bull is from Maple Grove Annie DeKol Glista. She freshened for the second time when three years and three days old and in seven days produced 408 lb. milk, 16.60 lb. butter. She is a daughter of Model Daniel Glista whose dam, Glista Dinah, when over eleven years old produced 31.26 lb. butter, 502.7 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam was the noted Glista Coreva mentioned above.

The Maple Grove herd has been on the

accredited list for many years and was one of the pioneers in testing work in Crawford County which is not only a modified accredited area but has also been recently reaccredited.

The Maple Grove herd is a high-class working Holstein dairy and from our knowledge of the herd and the way it is handled we believe that Mr. Judd and the Blakeslee Brothers have secured bulls that will be profit makers for them.

THE INVENTOR OF EVAP- ORATED MILK

Goat's milk evaporated for the use of babies is marketed by a large factory near Soledad, Calif. This factory is managed by the Meyenbergs, sons of John B. Meyenberg, the originator of the process of evaporating and sterilizing fresh milk without the use of sugar.

John B. Meyenberg was born in Switzerland in 1847. As a young man he worked in one of the largest Swiss condensed milk factories. He studied mechanics and chemistry and eventually became manager of a very large plant. He experimented in evaporating without the use of sugar and is said to have worked for three years, from 1880 to 1883, on his process. Then, because he was unable to interest the Swiss milk canners in his idea he decided to come to America.

He was granted an American patent on his process in 1883 and then during the next two years organized a company. Evaporated milk was first packed in this country in 1885 by Meyenberg at Highland, Illinois. So successful was the venture that other evaporating plants were started under his direction in Wisconsin, Illinois and California.

In 1894 Meyenberg moved to California and started a plant at Buena Park. Soon afterwards the first "Carnation" plant was built at Kent, Washington.

Meyenberg died October 27, 1914. During the last two years of his life lived in San Francisco and San Jose. He founded an industry which sends its products to every country, and made an important contribution to the welfare of the dairy industry and the human race.

GERMAN MILK RECORD SOCIETY

Official milk recording in Germany has only been in existence since October, 1, 1926. A number of German agriculturists visited the United States and subsequently at a sub-committee meeting of the German Agricultural Society on April 9, 1926, a resolution to establish a Cattle Record Register was passed and was confirmed at a general meeting April 22d. The Register is affiliated to the society but has a special board of management consisting of eight members representing the Government Breeding Stations, the German and Prussian Ministries of Agricultural and various Breed Societies.

When the Register started there were four inspectors appointed to test 49 cows on fourteen farms. On January 1, 1927, the number of inspectors increased to 25 and in October 1927 there were 32. At that time there were 605 cows on the Register but about 200 have been entered

since then. Of these cows 250 belong to East Prussia, 107 to East Friesland, 108 to West Prussia and Pommern and only a few to South Germany.

In the beginning owners of cows were rather slow in sending in entries and in some districts the number of cows listed was so small that the expense was a material drawback. There has never been any trouble in securing enough inspectors.

The cattle are divided into two classes, Lowland and Highland breeds. Tests are for 365 or 305 days.

The Journal of the Society reports the owner's name, the cow's herd book number, her name and age as well as her required minimum and the actual production of the cow. The East Prussia animals almost invariably are black and white cattle and what we term Holstein-Friesians.

The entire herd does not have to be tested. The owners select a few animals and concentrate their efforts on them the same as in the advanced register of the Old Association.

The highest record so far recorded is of a cow named Brunette, born June 27, 1920. She was credited with 12,012 kilos of milk equivalent to 26,426 lb., with an average test of 3.53% butterfat. The German system of milk recording differs from the English in that every member of an English Recording Society is bound to list every cow and heifer in milk on his farm.

FARM RELIEF

A factory at Dubuque, Iowa is converting corn stalks into wallboard. An Iowa company has been organized to manufacture insulating boards from corn stalks and will operate in Grundy County. This should mean real farm relief for the corn growers of Iowa.

ALPHA ZETA

The agricultural fraternity, Alpha Zeta, was founded at Ohio State University in 1897. It now has 35 chapters in the leading Agricultural Schools of the country. The qualifications for membership are scholarship, campus activities and personality.

"Do you act towards your wife as you did before you married her?"

"Exactly. I remember just how I used to act when I first fell in love with her. I used to hang over the fence in front of her house and gaze at her shadow on the curtain, afraid to go in. And I act just the same now when I get home late."

Judge: "Why did you hit that dry goods clerk?"

Prisoner: "I asked to see some suitable neckware for myself and—well, I'm a peaceable man, judge, but when he held up a wash rag I lost my temper."

Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants. Be sure all livestock is getting plenty of this free nature's tonic, especially the young growing animals.

Your Choice

OF A FEW

BULL CALVES

seven months old and younger

SONS OF

King Tillie Echo

AND

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

Our Cows Are Choice Individuals,
 Big Producers and High Testers.

Oldest Established and First Ac-
 credited Herd in Washington County.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION



BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

FROM A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

August 18, 1928.

"Your advertisements bring results."

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg, Maryland.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches the men who Buy because they make their living from their dairies. Give this paper a trial. You TOO, will get results.

For Full Information Write

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

HARRISBURG, PA.

BOX 30

FOR SALE

TWO YOUNG SONS OF



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE

His two nearest dams average—Butter one year, 1,507.5 lb. Milk, 29,530 lb.

No. 1.—Born June 20—Eleven of his twelve nearest dams average 30.8 lb. Butter in seven days. His dam produced 1,509.3 lb. milk and 88.5 lb. butter in 30 days as a two-year-old (on two time milking.) Her sire is a brother to the \$106,000 bull.

No. 2.—Born May 11—A great show prospect. His dam produced 8,256 lb. Milk and 375.4 lb. Butter in 120 days.

These calves are perfect in type and backed by the breed's greatest milk and butter producers.

Your choice for August delivery—\$150

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

ACCREDITED HERD

McKendree Walker & Sons Gaithersburg, Maryland

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

HEALTH CONFORMATION PRODUCTION

Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

FREDERICK

MARYLAND

AN OPPORTUNITY

WE OFFER FOR SALE

25 Registered Holstein-Friesians. 2 and 3 years old. All first calf heifers, one of which has a heifer calf by side, the balance due to freshen in the Fall.

6 granddaughters of one of the best sons of Judge Segis. 3 of which are bred to a son of King Segis Alcartra Prilly from a daughter of Creator. 3 are bred to a grandson of Wisconsin Fobes 6th (38.58 lb.)

This shipment of cows is from an accredited area and the best bred and best individual herd of Holsteins ever offered in Franklin County. Any number you desire.

Two top notch Bulls

KING ONA SENSATION, 3 years old. Sired by Sensation from Lindale Queen Ona a daughter of King Ona with 1160 lbs. butter from 29,668 lbs. milk. His 6 nearest dams average 1106 lbs. butter from 27,890 lbs. milk.

One granddaughter of Carnation King Sylvia. Five 2 and 3 year olds bred to a grandson of Wisconsin Fobes 6th (1005.98 lb.)

One yearling bull whose dam has a 2 year old record of 9000 lbs of milk testing 3.7%.

Seven 2 and 3 year old first calf heifers of King Ona, King of the Pontiacs and King Segis breeding, all of which are bred to a 26 lb. son of King Ona.

S. R. Miller and F. R. Keller

West Point Service Station

Lincoln Highway

Chambersburg, Pa.

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Vol. VII
HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 3, 1928
No. 17

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



WINTERTHUR BESS BURKE DONSASKIA

Great Dairy Sire, Owned by J. H. Lear and E. C. Ludt, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.



OLDENBURG FARM BARN, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

OLDENBURG FARM HERD

Consists of 125 Head of



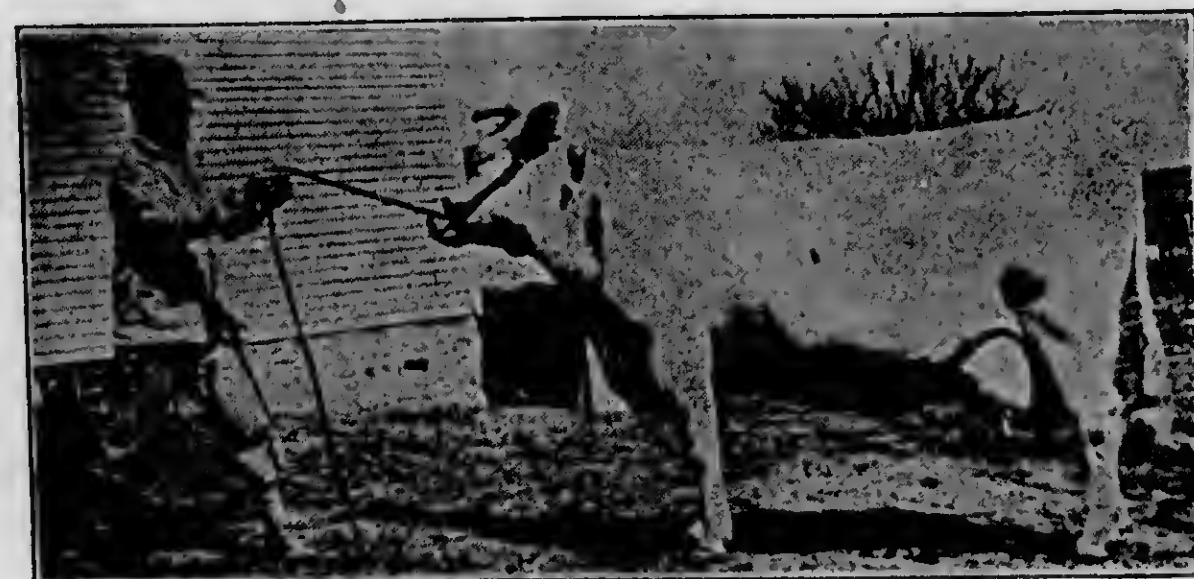
Queen De Kol Gertrude

Purebred
Holsteins



Junior Champion (Indiana State Fair 1924)

I have practiced selective registration in my herd for years. The poor ones go to the butcher and the good ones are retained for milk production and breeding purposes.

Colantha Ormsby Fobes
Grand Champion at Indiana State Fair in 1923

If you wish animals of type and production you can find them in my herd.

CHARLES WEIDLER

SOUTH BEND,

INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

No. 17

The Dean of Southern Holstein-Friesian Breeders

PROBABLY the oldest man who had anything to do with the early days of the Holstein-Friesian breed in this country is J. R. Beuchler of Leesburg, Virginia. Certainly he is the oldest living southern breeder. Mr. Beuchler is now ninety years old and is still keenly interested in the breed and its progress.

In the year 1880 Mr. Beuchler purchased his first purebred Holstein-Friesian females from Smiths and Powell of Syracuse, New York. That year he joined the Holstein Breeders Association of America and his membership certificate was number fifteen. The act incorporating the Holstein Breeders Association of America was passed May 27, 1880, so that, with the exception of the incorporators, Mr. Beuchler was one of the earliest members.

J. R. BEUCHLER
The Oldest Living Southern Holstein-Friesian Breeder

In 1874 Judge William Fullerton brought into Virginia from New York State eleven imported females and two bulls, the first purebred Holsteins to be brought into Virginia. His place was at Clifton Station, Fairfax County, about twenty-five miles from Leesburg. Mr. Beuchler was unable to purchase any purebred females from Judge Fullerton although he secured at least one bull so, being determined to have a purebred herd of his own, he made at least three trips to New York State, each time buying from three to six animals from Smiths and Powell.

Among the famous foundation animals he saw during his northern trips was Pictertje 2d, then in the herd of Dallas P. Whipple of Cuba, New York and he distinctly remembers what a great cow she looked to be, although she was about dry when he saw her.

Mr. Beuchler was the first man in Loudoun County to own a purebred black and white herd. He was the second in Virginia to have a herd of purebred black and white cattle. He was the first farmer-breeder in the state as Judge Fullerton was a New York City lawyer and not dependent on his farm for a living.

The first animal we find any record of Mr. Beuchler registering was the bull Cardinal born March 12, 1880. His sire was Beaconsfield, number 401 and his dam Imogenia, number 500. Imogenia has a production record of 10,925 lb. 9 oz. milk in a year. Two of the first females he retained in his herd were Maid of Purmer and Martha Washington. Both of these cows were imported from Holland by Smiths and Powell. Martha Washington came in the same importation as the noted Clothilde while the Maid of Purmer came quite a bit earlier. The examination committee on the Martha Washington importation was Mr. W. H. Gifford and Gerrit S. Miller of Peterboro, New York, and Mr. Miller is the only living early Holstein-Friesian breeder we know of that might be as old as Mr. Beuchler.

Cardinal and Duke of Leesburg were the two first sires to be retained in the purebred herd. The Duke was calved June 14, 1881. His sire was Ebbo and his dam Maid of Purmer. Smiths and Powell are given as the breeders and he was dropped in the Beuchler herd.

Martha Washington had been bred to the bull Uncle Tom, number 163 H. H. B., and January 12, 1882, she dropped a heifer which was named Martha Washington 2d. Apparently Maid of Purmer was an unbred heifer at the time of purchase. At any rate she dropped a calf April 26, 1882. This was sired by Mr. Beuchler's own bull, Cardinal, and was named Maid of Purmer 2d. These two heifers and their dams were retained and were the foundations of the Beuchler herd which in time grew so large that it required three different farms to house and feed it. Mr. Beuchler paid \$700 for Maid of Purmer. She was a real producer. The first year she was in her new house she milked from sixty to seventy pounds a day for a long time and she reached 73 lb., her best day. In a year she is credited with producing 11,473 lb. milk. Her stablemate Martha Washington has an advanced registry record of 10,720 lb. milk made in eleven months and twenty days, evidently one complete lactation period.

Mr. Beuchler believed in keeping track of the pro-

duction of his animals and so the milk was weighed and a record kept not only for his own information but also for the information of the many visitors that came from long distances to see the new breed of cattle.

As mentioned before, farming was only a side line with Judge Fullerton and for a number of years he would not sell any purebred females. Mr. Beuchler, however did quite a little dealing or perhaps it would be better to call it importing as he brought animals from the north into Virginia. Many southern herds were founded with stock secured from him.

The Martha Washington family were very attractive animals and the females were big producers. Animals of this family were used for the foundation of the present Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, now generally known as the V. P. I. herd.

The bull that went with these females stood for a long time at the head of the Beuchler herd and was



MAID OF PURMER, imp., MARTHA WASHINGTON, imp.,
MARTHA WASHINGTON, 2d
Foundation animals of the Beuchler Herd

originally purchased from one of the leading Holstein breeders of that day, Edgar Huidekoper of Meadville, Penna.

A son of Netherland Duke and the cow Milla, or Pietertje 3d did much to build up the prestige of the Beuchler herd. His dam was first named Milla but after her mother Pietertje 2d made her tremendous record of 30,318½ lb milk in a year, Milla's name was changed to Pietertje 3d and she too made a tremendous milk record. Her son grew until he weighed 2,300 lb. and his size, type and attractive markings created much interest in his southern home. His daughters were deep milkers and they did much to popularize the breed in Virginia and neighboring states. Another herdsire was a son of Netherland Prince and Aaggie Beauty, a cow reported to produce 13,573 lb. milk in a year as a three-year-old.

Stock from the Beuchler herd went into a number of southern states and particularly into Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. Many Virginia herds were started by this establishment, several dairies around Richmond in particular taking successive herdsires. At least two well-known Maryland herds were founded with stock obtained from Mr. Beuchler, one of these being owned by William P. Morsell of Frederick, and the other by J. B. Diamond of Gaithersburg, the father of J. B. Diamond, Jr., and Douglas B. Diamond. Mr. Morsell and the Diamond family have for many years been Holstein leaders in the state of Maryland.

J. R. Beuchler was born in Washington, D. C., and

lived there until he attained his majority. He learned the business of baking. While Congress was in session he frequently listened to the debates which indicated that civil war was coming between the northern and southern states and when this war was about to start he and some of his friends slipped across the Potomac River.

He joined the Second Virginia Regiment as a cavalryman, serving under Colonel Mumford and General Fitzhugh Lee. His first drilling was on the grounds surrounding Fairfax Court House. Mr. Beuchler was in a number of battles. He was twice wounded, once at the second battle of Manassas or Bull Run, August 1862, and two days later was captured and was kept prisoner for several months, but he regained his freedom and rejoined his comrades. In the fall of 1864 Union troops were massed in force about twenty-five miles from Leesburg, but Mr. Beuchler managed to get around them and visit his home folks. When he was ready to go back he saw a Union soldier dismount from a fine horse and enter a house. It took only a few minutes to mount the horse and ride away but after five miles journey, he was captured by Illinois cavalrymen under the command of a Captain Washburn. It was found that the horse belonged to an officer whose body was found that same night a few miles away. The charge was made that Mr. Beuchler had murdered the officer in cold blood and stolen his horse and saddle. Several Confederate soldiers charged with similar offenses a few days before had been hanged. Captain Washburn talked with his prisoner and decided to investigate his story. In a few days he came back from Leesburg with the soldier who had lost the horse. This soldier was orderly for the slain officer who had owned two horses and who had ridden away on an expedition on another one. The orderly was friendly with a Leesburg girl and had ridden one of the horses to call on her that evening. Captain Washburn cleared his prisoner of the crime charged against him and gave him a ten dollar note. Mr. Beuchler has always regretted that he never again was able to get a trace of this officer, so was unable to return the money.

The prisoner was taken to Fort Delaware. At the time he entered prison he weighed 150 lb. Nine months later in July, 1865, when released he weighed only 114 lb. and he had worked in the prison bakery for six weeks previous.

He said the prisoners of war received scant rations and that there was a great deal of graft around the prison and the securing of supplies for the soldiers and the prisoners. The sharks, sharpers and speculators were blamed by men on both sides for this state of affairs. There was a gang that tried to get just as much money as they could out of the government. Many of the prisoners, Mr. Beuchler included, were not released from prison until three months after Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

Leesburg is a historic town. It contains two houses on opposite sides of the street, one in which Lafayette and one in which George Washington made their headquarters in Revolutionary times. In fact the Beuchler home is built on a lot purchased from owners of the Lafayette house.

The bringing of purebred Holstein-Friesians to the South is not the only evidence of Mr. Beuchler's progressiveness. In 1876 he built the first ice house above the ground seen in his neighborhood. In 1878 he built the first silo in that part of the country. At that time he owned a purebred bull and some half-blood heifers which he had obtained from Judge Fullerton. He was a cattle inspector for the Holstein Breeders Association. He was among the earliest shippers of Virginia milk to Washington. He brought to the attention of Mr. Hoxie a centrifugal device for milk testing invented by Professor Beimling and he was appointed the official representative of the Association to ascertain the value of the test. Very soon after Professor Babcock announced the discovery of the Babcock test which was quicker and simpler than Beimling test and which is now in use all over the world.

Despite his adventurous and active life, Mr. Beuchler is still erect and spry. He spends most of his time in the South as he has sons at Atlanta, Georgia, and Miami, Florida, and only recently returned from a stay in Florida for several months. He still is interested in the Holstein-Friesian breed and has just renewed his subscription to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN which he says in his letter "is always interesting."

Working Hours On the Farm

WORK is still the fundamental prerequisite of profitable farming. Whether a man is farming by choice or chance he must be willing to work if he is to succeed. That goes for the landowner-operator, the tenant and the hired hand.

"Engineers, chemists, and scientists generally have given farmers many new things on the farm but some one must be there to put them to work.

"It is unfortunate that a farmer's hours cannot be regulated as they are in the city. In factories, offices, stores and business houses generally the working day can be between certain hours, but not so with the farmer.

"Pigs, chickens, cows, and horses do not eat and go to bed by the clock. They must be taken care of according to their natural sleeping and eating habits. Crops do not grow by the clock. They develop and ripen according to nature's scheme and must be taken care of at the proper time and not just when it suits the whims and fancies of a farmer.

"For that reason the farmer's hours are toughest during the growing and harvesting season, but he often has a few days off at other times in the year which offsets, to some extent at least, the long hours during summer.

"The farmer's working hours 'come in bunches,' but it is doubtful whether the average farmer puts in more total hours during the year than many city workers who work between certain hours day after day throughout the year.

"Since the work on the farm must be done when the 'time is ripe,' rather than by the clock, it has been suggested that farm hands working by the year be hired to work 310 days a year—the average work days for the average factory worker—at the option of the farmer

who employs him. The number of days would perhaps vary depending upon the general or local holidays that are to be counted out, including Armistice, Christmas, Columbus, Memorial, Independence, Labor days, and New Years, Thanksgiving and Washington's birthday.

"Advocates of the hired hand's new yearly working basis argue that a man who is working on a farm must make up his mind to work according to seasons. He has to work long hours during the long days and often seven days a week. In compensation for this he gets many days off during stormy weather and in winter, it is pointed out."

The above was written by Frank Ridgway who writes on farm matters for the *Chicago Tribune*. It is interesting in that it appears in a paper that enjoys a big circulation in the labor union ridden city of Chicago, and is an attempt to show how the city labor viewpoint may be applied to the farm labor problem.

On European Dairying

AMERICAN delegates to the World's Dairy Congress recently held in England have been visiting in that and other European countries. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the dairy industry in this country, from the breeding of cattle to the distribution of milk to the consumer, is well ahead of the industry in Europe. The British and the people of western Europe do not know fresh milk as the American consumer knows it. Refrigeration and modern facilities for distribution are undeveloped.

Americans notice the non-use of milk as a beverage. Butter is seldom served with the dinner even at the best hotels. Only a small amount, served in fancy forms, is brought on with cheese and nuts as a final course to a full course dinner. Europeans seldom eat butter and meat together.

Europeans eat considerably more cheese per capita than is eaten in this country but the delegates believe that with improvements in milk handling and ice-cream manufacturing the European Dairy interests would considerably widen their home markets.

One noticeable result of the recent Dairy Congress is a campaign, already started by English dairy interests, to stimulate the consumer to a greater use of whole milk, butter and ice cream.

European farmers are conspicuously ahead of the American farmers in the use of fertilizer is the conclusion of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Renick W. Dunlap one of the American delegates. They feed their crops with an abundance of commercial fertilizer as a matter of course and their fields show it in luxuriant growth and big yields. These farmers grow and harvest their crops with what is to us a great expenditure of labor, but they are good husbandmen.

"While constantly on the lookout for something which would indicate a solution of our farm problem," said Mr. Dunlap, "I did not find it. The farmers abroad conduct their work intensively and from ap-pearances they are engaged in a profitable business, yet considering the general conditions in foreign countries, they are not so well off as the farmers in our own country."

A Coming Holstein-Friesian Community

CABOT is the name of a village situated about ten miles from the city of Butler, Pa. The country around Cabot is rolling, of moderate fertility, the district is well watered and therefore adapted to the raising of dairy cattle. In past years a large number of beef cattle have been marketed from this district and on many of the farms you will find a few steers although the fattening of steers as the main business has been dropped in favor of dairying.

During the past few years a number of the dairy farmers have become interested in purebred Holstein-Friesians and Cabot is, we believe, destined to become quite a Holstein-Friesian center.

One of the leaders in this district is Andrew Lang who, although his herd has been headed by purebred bulls for a number of years, did not buy his first purebred female until 1918, adding another the following year. In our August 8th issue, we told something about the activities of Andrew Lang who now has a milking dairy of eighteen cows and has ten more purebreds due to freshen this fall.

There is a bull association in Butler County. Andrew Lang is caretaker of the bull located in his district. The present one is King Piebe Mutual Flossie, and his predecessor was Brentwood Sylvia Segis. In consequence, the offspring of Brentwood Sylvia Segis are found in a number of herds in this locality and as there are seven members of the local association, the offspring of King Piebe Mutual Flossie will predominate among the calves that will be dropped next winter and spring.

AMOS BICKER

Amos Bicker and family live with his father J. F. Bicker, on an 84-acre farm close to Cabot. His brother George has a 61-acre farm adjoining this one. Originally it was the same farm and the men still work together just as they did before the farms were divided. This George is not to be confounded with George H. who is the son of H. L. Bicker, brother to J. F. Bicker. This George Bicker does not keep any dairy cattle.

Mr. J. F. Bicker has always fattened steers and they still have 35 on the place which were purchased at Chicago. Mr. Bicker, however, is not well satisfied with his present animals and says that it is becoming more difficult for him to secure the right kind of steers with which to make money.

Amos prefers dairy cows to steers. Several years ago he went to Cortland, Ohio, and there bought two purebred females, Princess Sadie Vale and Oakdale Pearl Pontiac. Princess is a granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and her dam was Bodora DeKol Burke Pontiac 2d. Pearl was from Oakdale Pearl 3d and was sired by a grandson of Spring Farm King Pontiac. Princess has two daughters in milk and another younger one that will soon be fresh. Pearl has two milking daughters. These six cows with another heifer, purchased a year ago, make up the present milking dairy. The odd heifer has no living offspring in the herd and the young stock are all descendants of the two foundation cows.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Bicker have three small children,

a boy and two girls. They are great favorites of their granddad who spends most of his time caring for his steers or attending to his duties as school director. J. F. Bicker is keenly interested in politics and was, we believe, formerly County Commissioner.

Breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesians in Butler County, Penna., have been prominent in county politics and public affairs.

In our issue of August 8th we mentioned how Andrew Lang and his neighbor J. F. Bicker looked upon their positions as school director and the nightly trips they are taking over torn-up roads in order to better carry out their duty. At that time Mr. Bicker joined his neighbor by riding horse-back through the pasture and across closed roads and then they travelled through back-lanes to get on a good road leading to Butler where the meetings are being held.

CHARLES C. MARTIN

Former County Commissioner Charles C. Martin owns a black and white herd of which seventeen are purebreds. The herd is made up of producers, the average test being 3.5% butterfat, the last two tests each being 3.9%.



KING PIEBE MUTUAL FLOSSIE
He heads seven Holstein Herds in Butler County.

Mr. Martin is one of the seven breeders interested in King Piebe Mutual Flossie. This bull was two years old on the second day of January. He is a very handsome animal, very deep and remarkably long for a bull of his age. His back is straight and his rump square and the picture, which was taken from a snapshot, hardly does him justice. To pose for this picture he was taken from a yard where he was running loose and was not fixed up in any way.

His sire was King Piebe. His dam Lady Mutual Flossie has a number of good production records. In her first lactation period as a two-year-old she produced 14,158.2 lb. milk, 665.7 lb. butter in ten months. Freshening again before the year closed she made 530.3 lb. milk, 27.19 lb. butter in a week, and a year record of 19,195 lb. milk, 894 lb. butter. Her sire was King Mutual Korndyke and her dam, Williams Farm Flossie DeKol, is credited with making 31.52 lb. butter, 611 lb. milk in seven days and 18,712.7 lb. milk, 846.93 lb. butter in a year.

Mr. Martin is one of a number of Butler County

Holstein breeders that are building up good herds by strict attention to business. When judging the value of a cow, her profit making ability as well as production is taken into consideration. This is under farm conditions with twice a day milking, good feeding but no forcing.

The Butler County breeders seem to have an unusually good understanding of their work and while they work together yet each man runs his business as he thinks it should be run. They certainly have a great system of coöperation. It seems to be beneficial and it keeps all of them good friends. In many districts of this kind you hear cattle owners criticising another for something he has done or else hasn't done but the Butler County Breeders are singularly free from anything of this kind, yet they not only own bulls in common but also spraying machinery and are interested in a number of coöperative efforts.

GEORGE H. BICKER

George H. Bicker is a prominent man in all movements to benefit agriculture in Butler County. For one thing he is a prominent Granger and has been Master not only of the local Grange but also of the Pomona Grange of Butler County. "George," as everyone seems to call him was the successful candidate in the primaries for assemblyman in Butler County and as the district is strongly republican, we expect to have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Bicker next session in Harrisburg. Mr. Bicker is a Mason, and is prominent in a number of other organizations.

But do not get the idea that George Bicker is just a politician. The afternoon the representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called upon him he was driving a two-horse cultivator and cultivating corn and while we could see very little to find fault with around the buildings and the fields yet he was full of apologies for the condition of his crops saying that he had to devote so much time to his campaign that he had not been able to give as much time as he wished to his farm duties.

George Bicker operates a farm of 112 acres and this summer has twenty acres in corn and potatoes. He only has five head of dairy cattle at present but they are all purebred Holstein-Friesians.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. George Bicker consists of six children, five girls and one four-year-old boy.

A few yards from George Bicker's house is the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bicker. The senior Mr. Bicker has been blind for a number of years but that did not prevent him pointing out to us the direction of the buildings or telling us how to go cross-lots and find the field in which his son was cultivating. George Bicker told us that when his father could orient himself by standing at the side of a house or fence with which he was familiar, he could point out any point of interest on the farm and give a vivid description of the buildings and other features of the landscape.

H. E. KENNEDY

H. E. Kennedy only has a small herd which includes five purebred Holstein-Friesians but he also is a member of the cow testing association and is interested in King Piebe Mutual Flossie. The Kennedy herd has

been in existence for some years but unfortunately the calves dropped have nearly all been males and consequently the herd has grown very slowly. However there are two heifers by Brentwood Sylvia Segis that look very promising. One has been named Sylvia De Kol Korndyke and the other Winner Sylvia Korndyke.

Harry Kennedy is looked upon as one of the local leaders in crop growing. Every year he has quite an acreage of potatoes. Potatoes are grown as a cash crop on a number of farms around Cabot. These Holstein men also own a spray rig in common and so coöperate in more than one way.

A. GILBERT DOERR

On another road is the home of A. Gilbert Doerr. Mr. Doerr has seventeen head of Holsteins, thirteen of which are purebreds. The herd sire is King Piebe Mutual Flossie. There are no calves by him as yet but the first will arrive in early winter. The appearance of the Doerr cows indicate that they are producers.

Mr. and Mrs. Doerr, living as they do quite a distance from the other dairymen mentioned in this article, have evolved their own way of marketing the produce of their farm. Mr. Doerr makes butter from the milk of the dairy and this is marketed in Cabot and Tarentum, a near-by mining town. We were told that the demand exceeds the supply, and if the quality of the butter was anywhere near the quality of the buttermilk of which we were privileged to partake we can readily see the reason. They also keep Berkshire hogs and when ready to market these are killed on the farm and sold to the miners and villagers as hams, sausages, etc.

The Doerrs have one of the finest farm gardens we have seen during the past year. Mrs. Doerr was enjoying herself in it at the time of our visit and at the same time keeping an eye on the youngsters which consist of two boys and three girls. The farm is part of the homestead on which Mrs. Doerr was raised, in fact, her mother and sisters live on the farm across the road.

There are a number of other Holstein breeders around Cabot. There is A. F. Wetzel, Paul J. Lauer, Jack Cribbs, George Keck, but these all live a little farther from the village although they get their mail from the Cabot post office.

This article relates more to the men who are interested in King Piebe Mutual Flossie. It is unusual to find such a group of good dairymen interested in purebred Holstein-Friesians and working together coöperatively to better themselves and the community in which they live. Our trip through this district was handicapped by showry weather, so we took few photographs and practically all of those we did take turned out badly, but we trust that in the near future we may be able to renew our acquaintance with the Cabot Holstein-Friesian breeders as well as other owners of black and white dairy cattle in Butler County.

The downward trend of the Old Association in its declining years will naturally be marked by "lean years" and "fat years" depending on how successful the controlling influences are in spreading propaganda to mislead and deceive the breeders.

The Value of Forced Records

IT IS recognized everywhere that milk and butter records made under heavy feeding and multiple milking cannot be depended upon as the measure of the true capacity of a cow under everyday dairy management. Some cows make a greater response to heavy feeding than do others. Yet very little work has been done to ascertain what correlation there might be between the performances of cows under ordinary dairy conditions with twice a day milking and cows on forced test where they are milked four times daily and fed accordingly.

Turner of the Missouri Station did some work along this line. He says that cows milked three times a day produce ten per cent more milk, and cows milked four times a day produce sixteen per cent more milk than cows milked daily. In each case the milking was at regularly spaced intervals. It is our understanding that the daily feed ration was the same whether the cow was milked twice, three times or four times daily. Therefore Professor Turner's figures only have a slight bearing upon the forced test records where cows are fed and milked three or four times daily and are fed every time they are milked. It is well known that cows will consume more feed if they are fed several times a day than if they are fed twice.

The most exhaustive work we know of along this line was done by Professor Clarence H. Eckles of the University of Minnesota, formerly of the University of Missouri.

In his book "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production" which is used as a textbook in agricultural colleges, Professor Eckles compares the production records made by cows on official test and by the same animals kept under good dairy conditions but milked only twice daily. The animals were in four different herds, all state owned and were in the Minnesota, Nebraska and Missouri Experiment Station herds and in the one at Storrs, Conn.

Comparative records were obtained from 41 cows. These were kept one year under typical conditions of official testing and in the same herd under "good practical conditions such as are usually followed on the best farms and which is typical of cows tested in cow testing associations. These cows were milked twice a day and calved again by the end of twelve months."

Four breeds were represented, Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, and Ayrshires. Taking the entire number the figures show that the cows under official test conditions averaged 70.7% more milk and 64.9% more fat than when milked twice a day and calving again within the year. There were more Holsteins than there were animals of any other breed. The Holsteins showed even more variation.

Their official records exceeded the records made by the same cows under ordinary conditions by 81% milk and 69% butterfat. Again quoting Professor Eckles, "Production under ordinary conditions, it should be noticed, was excellent, indicating that cows that make good records under official test conditions are unquestionably superior animals and many can be relied to give a liberal production under ordinary conditions."

We are inclined to think that Professor Eckles rea-

soned from the wrong end and that the deduction should appear—cows giving a liberal production under ordinary conditions are unquestionably superior animals and may be relied upon to make large records under official test conditions.

Professor Eckles says "these results suggest that at times there may be a tendency to overrate cows with official records in comparison with cows tested under cow test association conditions." The professor divides his cows in two groups, those producing more than 600 lb. of fat in official test and those producing less than this amount. There were seventeen animals that averaged 673 lb. on official test, and under ordinary farm conditions these cows averaged 363 lb. There were 24 cows that averaged 487 lb. fat in official test and these under ordinary conditions averaged 328 lb. The percentage of difference in milk for the first group was 90.5%, and for the second 52.9%.

The Professor's conclusions are: "The situation is that the higher record cows have the greater capacity for milk production, and under conditions of official testing have opportunity to make use of all their capacity. Under ordinary conditions other factors set the limits and a cow that has the ability to produce 700 lb. of fat under favorable conditions of official testing may not under ordinary conditions produce much more than one that is capable of making an official record of only 500 lb. of fat. The large records made under official test conditions are the result of a cow with outstanding ability as a milk producer combined with the most favorable environment."

"The thought will naturally arise that—if a cow with a 700-lb. fat record made under favorable conditions may not under ordinary conditions produce much more than one that is capable of making an official record of only 500 lb. of fat"—what dependence can the everyday dairyman place upon large records? Reading between the lines it is evident that from Professor Eckles' words that very little dependence can be placed upon them. When it is taken into consideration that at some of the so-called big breeding establishments men drawing large salaries are employed to feed and fit cows so that when they freshen they are "hog-fat" and the milk such cows give for several weeks after they freshen contains a much higher percentage of fat than does the milk produced three or four months after freshening, it can be seen that no dependence can be placed on records made under such conditions.

If the evil was only with the record cows it would not have such a detrimental effect upon the industry. But the greatest influence is exerted by the sons of such cows. A bull backed by a series of big records is often sold for a large sum and placed at the head of a herd of good cows. Unless his dam and his female ancestors for some generations back were good cows, that is, cows that would produce well under ordinary dairy conditions, his offspring, inheriting as they do, 50% of their producing powers through him, may actually fall below the standard of the cows with which he is mated and therefore he may be a detriment to the herd he heads instead of being an asset by building the producing ability of the herd.

For instance, the United States Government owns a herd at Woodward, Oklahoma. At the head of this

herd the bull Count Piebe Watson Hero was placed. He was a son of King Segis Pontiac Hero, full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count. His dam was Watson Segis Pontiac Homestead, a cow with a number of big records and credited with producing 1,143.55 lb. butter in a year as a six-year-old from 27,297 lb. milk and as a five-year-old, 1,159.89 lb. butter from 25,360 lb. milk. This cow was a daughter of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King and was from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. With the tremendous records back of him and the showing made by his dam one would naturally expect that Count Piebe Watson Hero would be a great sire and that his daughters would be real producers, yet it was found that when his first seven daughters completed a year's production and this production was calculated on a mature basis, the average production of the seven was 80.3 lb. butterfat less than the average production of their dams calculated on a same basis. Therefore the Government discarded this bull despite the fact that he was backed by big records.

For years the advocates of high records have preached that the only way to be sure of getting a good herd sire is to buy a son of a high record cow or a bull from a high record family. If their theories were true the milk production of the purebred herds in this country would go up by leaps and bounds. It is very evident that the theory they advocate is a fallacy. Fattening a cow for months before she freshens, then feeding her all she will consume and milking her four times a day does not make her daughters any better producers nor give her sons any greater ability to transmit greater producing capacity.

The Domestic Dairy Markets

PRICE, production and storage trends have been normal during August and for this reason the general dairy situation is in a fairly strong position. Consumption has been well sustained although prices have averaged several cents higher than they were last year. At this time the interest in market centers about the prospects for fall production and the prospective demand for storage butter.

Butter prices continue to follow a normal course. August has been no exception to the general rule that butter prices usually start upwards with the end of July although this year prices have been consistently above those of 1927 since the early part of May. If the usual course continues we may expect a gradual rising trend during the fall months.

There is a continued decrease in dairy production. July butter production was estimated as 1.6% lighter than July, 1927. July cheese production was practically on a par with the previous year and condensed and evaporated milk showed 14% reduction from the previous July. Up to the end of July it is estimated that at least two per cent less milk was being used for manufacturing purposes but it is believed that the decrease in August may not be so great as in previous months. Cheese production, in fact, seems to be definitely above last year's.

Shortages or surpluses influence the market trend and there is less dairy products in reserve. On August

1st, butter stocks in storage was about 25,000,000 lb. less than normal although there was an increase of five million from a month earlier. This indicates that unless fall production should be large enough to make up the difference domestic supplies may not be great enough for the usual demand. Possible importations are already being discussed.

Cheese storage stocks on August 1st, was some five million pounds greater than August 1, 1927. There was a heavy storage activity during July.

Stocks of condensed and evaporated milk in the hands of manufacturers showed a reduction of about twelve million pounds during July. This is not unusual but it is said that unsold stocks of condensed and evaporated milk are about 29% lighter than last year.

The shortage of butter stocks, the decreases in condensed and evaporated milk holdings, the moderate surplus of cheese, and the general decrease in production points toward strong fall markets.

Wonder what the little editor of the *World* will have to say about the Wisconsin Supreme Court decision? He was so anxious to "holler" about something that he went all wrong on the Clendaniel case in Maryland. So far we haven't seen where he ever told his readers that he was mistaken in that instance. The Krause case means so much to the breeders of Holsteins in Wisconsin that we would expect he would be just as anxious to tell all about it. But perhaps he has gone on a vacation?

Doctor—I can cure your husband of talking in his sleep.

Mrs. S.—That's all right, Doctor. I do not want him cured, but can you not give him something to make him talk plainer so that I can get what he is talking about?

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Farm Taxation

By ERIC ENGLAND

(Continued from page 487, August 22d issue)

HIGH taxes depress land values. This has been a powerful factor in reducing the value of farm real estate since 1920. The estimated average value per acre in the United States in 1927 was only 19 per cent above the 1912-1914 average, having declined from the peak in 1920 when values stood at 69 per cent above the pre-war level. But, measured in term of constant purchasing power of the dollar, farm real estate values in 1927 were 20 per cent below pre-war values. The decline in farm real estate values since 1920 is, of course, due mainly to low prices of farm products relative to wages and cost goods bought by farmers and to the tremendous emphasis in recent years on a "dark outlook" for agriculture. In addition to these factors, mounting tax levies which the farmer has been unable to shift to others undoubtedly have contributed to the decline in farm real estate values.

Increase in farm taxes is a part of the general phenomenon of rising taxes resulting from increased public expenditures. Direct taxes on city real estate and on personal income, and business taxes of various kinds, also are higher than before the war. But, unlike farm taxes, a considerable part of these levies are probably shifted to the public at large including farmers through enhanced prices of goods and services, and therefore are not actually borne in full by those from whom they are collected.

DIRECT FARM TAXATION A STATE AND LOCAL PROBLEM

Since few farmers pay direct taxes to the National Government, the problem of property taxes borne by them is mainly State and local, except insofar as proposals to collect a part of the necessary local revenue from other sources would involve the question of overlapping jurisdiction in State and Federal taxation—and that is more important than commonly realized.

Efforts to improve the status of farmers in our tax structure should include a determined effort to secure greater economy in State and local expenditures. Money saved by economy is money saved to the taxpayer. Public spirited citizens should exercise vigilance over expenditures in their communities. Suitable systems of budgeting and of accounts should be installed to make public scrutiny more effective and to give the public a better understanding of the uses of their funds. Reorganization of some of our local government units also might result in economies. In time it may be possible to alter our standard of values in public expenditures without curtailing essential parts of the public service. Given local independence in tax levies bond issues, the competitive race for community superiority becomes costly. Communities that are anxious to satisfy their pride and to assert their will to excel may find less expensive means of doing so than the means now commonly used.

GREATER ECONOMY AND WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF TAX LEVIES MAY BE POSSIBLE

It is uncertain, however, to what extent farm taxes could be lowered by reducing waste, since there may be less preventable waste than often supposed. Reduction in the direct taxes on farm property by curtailing the service functions of State and local government would be sure to mean, among other things, less adequate schools in rural communities and poorer roads, a reversal of rural progress which few would propose.

The possibility remains of so changing the prevailing system of taxation that a part of the local tax burden now borne by farm property will be levied on other sources of income in the community and on larger taxing units. A basis for such adjustment may be sought not only in data showing that farmers are over-taxed in comparison to other groups, and in the belief that many public improvements and services—roads, schools, etc.—are less local in character than generally thought, and that the movement to finance them by taxes levied on larger territorial units should be accelerated.

Since the number of persons of school age is relatively greater in rural than in urban communities, the rural communities bear the cost of educating a proportionately greater number of the rising generation, and as a result of "migration to the cities" many country school children become citizens of urban communities. Hence, it seems fair to urge that the cost of rural schools should be met to a greater extent than at present by taxes levied over larger taxing units.

The major share of all taxes in the United States is levied by local units—counties, townships, school districts, etc. While the size of these units has remained the same the economic unit has grown with industrial and commercial development. Because of the intricacies

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of the shifting and the incidence of taxation, this may have important consequences from the standpoint of justice in the distribution of tax burdens.

TAXES ARE NOT ONLY A BURDEN, BUT ALSO CONFER BENEFITS

Any discussion of the relation of taxation to agriculture would be altogether one-sided if no mention were made of benefits that flow from public expenditures. Taxes are often spoken of as though they were money dropped into the well, and it is as a rule more popular to talk about burdens than benefits, which too often we seem to take for granted.

More public money is being spent than ever before for schools, roads, research, education outside of schools, and for numerous other improvements and services which add to the community standard of living, and enhance the opportunity of the individual to develop his capacity for advancement. Who can say that these are not worth the price? Beneath chronic complaint over high taxes, lies the implied conviction that the people who submit to, or rather impose upon themselves, heavy taxes, believe that the purposes for which the taxes are levied yield returns that warrant the cost.

Old Home Farm Cow Heads Sussex Association

A HOLSTEIN belonging to the Old Home Farm herd led the Sussex cow testing association for the month of July with a total of 79.3 lb. fat. She also stands fourth for milk with 1,699 lb. The Old Home Farm herd is owned by Joustra and Bennett, of Allamuchy, N. J., and the Bennett in question is Eugene B. Bennett, president of the Benn-Chester Publishing Company and contributing editor to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

There were ten cows that exceeded fifty pounds of fat and while the breeding of these cows was not given in the report we know from the names that nearly all of them were Holstein-Friesians.

Grace, owned by G. Katzenstein was second for fat with 77 lb. She led for milk production with 2,083 lb. Noxford was third with 68.9 lb. fat and in the same position for milk with 1,813 lb. Tranquility Farms is represented by White Maine in eighth place for fat with 52 lb. and by K O B Pet in fifth place for milk with 1,677 lb. Lady Hartog of the Cedar Lane Farm was in tenth place for fat with 50.5 lb. to her credit and in sixth place for milk with 1,631 lb. Others represented in the list of honor cows was Demarest and Swayze, Upper Windy Brow Farm, Little Flower Monastery, Charles Ilif and R. D. Smith.

Mr. Bennett reports that the Old Home Farm herd is increasing so fast that he will not have stable room enough for them all this coming winter and therefore plans to reduce his herd to the barn limit.

The picture of Joustra and Bennett's cow shows an animal of great capacity, a real type animal that anyone would be proud to own. The photograph was evidently a snapshot and from the animals depicted it is evident that Joustra and Bennett are building a herd

of real producers at Old Home Farm. In an article contributed by Mr. Bennett in this issue he says that the cows are making from twenty to twenty-two cans of milk daily.

Mr. Bennett has found that running a dairy from a business angle is much more profitable than running one along the lines advocated by the officers of the Old Association, that is, the making of forced and exaggerated records regardless of the cost of making such records or the effect upon the health of the animals tested.

The Old Home Farm cows are handled as dairy cows should be, that is they are expected to calve normally



THE JULY LEADER OF THE SUSSEX C. T. A.
Owned by Joustra and Bennett, Old Home Farm, Allamuchy, N. J.

about every two months, and they are expected to return a profit over the cost of feed and labor. Mr. Bennett believes that the animals should be pleasing to the eye as well as help fill the pocket book and therefore you find the Old Home Farm cattle of pleasing type and conformation.

Within a very short distance of Old Home Farm are the Allamuchy and Tranquility Farms, noted Holstein-Friesian breeding establishments. These are under the supervision of Mr. Arthur Danks and he too "has seen the light," and these farms are also conducted on a business basis, the dairies consisting of Holstein-Friesian cattle managed from the standpoint of economical production.

A six-year-old South Devon cow exhibited at the Pietermaritzburg show last June actually weighed 2,410 lb. She was bred by J. T. Foster of Natal, South Africa. This is the heaviest cow of which we have ever heard although it is possible that some of our Shorthorn friends may know of cows that have exceeded this weight.

Little Johnny (looking curiously at visitor): Where did the chicken bite you—I don't see any marks?
Visitor: Why, Johnny, I haven't been bitten by any chicken!

Johnny: That's funny; I heard father tell mother you were awfully henpecked.

Life is a burden to some people, and others are a burden to life.

Embargo Lifted On Montreal Milk

THE embargo against importation of milk and milk products from Montreal, which has been in existence since March 25, 1927, was lifted September 4th by the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. This administration, which enforces the Federal food and drugs act, placed the embargo under authority of that law on advice from the United States Public Health Service that the typhoid situation existing in Montreal and its vicinity early in 1927 rendered milk and milk products from that section potentially dangerous to the health of the people of the United States.

The original embargo covered milk products within 200 miles of the city of Montreal but as health conditions improved the extent of the embargoed territory was reduced and on May 7, 1927, was modified so as to include only the immediate vicinity of the city of Montreal.

Officers of the Public Health Service have completed a survey of the sanitary protection now accorded milk and milk products in Montreal and vicinity and reported that there appears to be no consistent reason for the continuance of the embargo.

In addition to the surveillance maintained over imported milk and milk products under the Federal food and drugs act, all importations of milk and cream are subject to supervision under the recently enacted Federal import milk act, also administered by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration.

The Cumberland County Dairy Show

APPROXIMATELY 800 people attended each day of the third annual Cumberland County Dairy Show which was held at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., August 22 and 23. There were 264 animals exhibited, 61 of which were Guernseys, six Ayrshires and the balance Holstein-Friesians.

There are no cash prizes at the Cumberland County Dairy Show. This was started as a farmer's show, really an exhibition of the Cumberland County cow testing association but now the competition is open to residents of Cumberland County.

Started the first year as purely a dairyman's show the animals were shown without any preliminary fitting, save a few animals exhibited by breeders closely allied with the political management of the Old Association. For the most part the animals exhibited were taken right out of the herds and were simply specimens of producing dairies shown in everyday working condition. This year some of the animals had been fitted until they were in the condition called for at the great state fairs, in fact, some of the animals of one particular herd were shipped from the grounds to compete at the New York State Fair. In his placings, the judge, Professor A. L. Beam, of Pennsylvania State College, gave the fitted animals full credit for their condition. It was apparent that the judge gave the preference to animals conforming to the "putty model" type of animals over the true production dairy type and so his awards have to be discounted accordingly.

There were five entries in the aged bull class. The judge placed the well fitted Winterthur King Ormsby Glothil of the W. A. Woods herd first. The best aged bull and we believe the best bull exhibited from a dairy standpoint at the show, was Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia owned by E. C. Ludt and J. H. Lear and shown as the representative of the Ludt herd. He is now six years old and had evidently been taken right out of the pen without any preliminary fitting. He was in everyday condition and as one of the onlookers described him "just the kind that sires milk-wagons-on-legs."

He is very long bodied, is straight on the back, good at the rump and his short hair and mellow hide indicate quality. He is naturally an active, nervous animal but when in the ring he was remarkably well behaved. The judge placed him second with Paul Gible's herd bull third.

There were five entries in the two-year-old class. The highly fitted King Piebe of York 37th exhibited by Willis Shaeffer was placed first. He is a bull that was exhibited at a number of shows last year and was placed first of his superior condition, symmetry and size. Later he was made Grand Champion of the show. In form he resembles somewhat the true type putty model and as a small model of this kind was given as a prize necessarily the judge had to follow that type in his placings. We learn that the following week this bull headed his class and was made Senior and Grand Champion at the New York State Fair.

The aged cow class brought out nineteen matrons. Again fitting counted and the blue went to the Shaeffer entry.

There were thirty yearling heifers including a number of very nice ones. Wood's entry was the best fitted and was given first place.

It was very evident that there are two distinct types of Holstein-Friesians, the type that conforms to the putty model and the more stretchy, big-producing, dairy type. The judge had the model type in mind.

On the second day of the fair J. H. Raudabaugh, who has been tester of the Cumberland County cow testing association for nine years, gave several talks on various angles of dairying illustrating his points by animals from the different herds. With the majority of the milkers shown Mr. Raudabaugh was familiar because of his testing work and he repeatedly pointed out animals that Professor Beam had placed low that had produced more milk and butterfat than animals that were placed higher than them in the show ring. Tester Raudabaugh said that profitable production was what all dairymen must have and with the figures before him he showed the large crowd that the judge's placings could not be depended upon in judging the value of an animal from the standpoint of profitable production.

Dr. C. G. Jordan, state secretary of agriculture, gave a brief talk touching on agricultural conditions in the state and on national and state politics. He illustrated his speech by personal experiences in younger days on his own farm and told of his present farming operations.

A judging contest was staged during the show. First place was won by J. D. McCulloch of Newville, second

by Tom Crothers, Carlisle, and third by Elmer A. Bulb of East Berlin, Pa.

The awards were: aged bulls, five entries, first W. A. Woods; second, E. C. Ludt; third, Paul Gible.

Two-year-olds and under three, five entries; first, Willis Shaeffer; second, I. V. Otto; third, J. W. Raudabaugh.

Yearling bulls, six entries: first, Jesse Kurtz; second, Paul Gible; third, George Wilson.

Bull calves between six months and one year, fourteen entries: first, Glenn Smith; second, Jesse Kurtz; third, W. S. Kerr.

Bull calves under six months, four entries: first, Willis Shaeffer; second, Paul Gible; third, J. H. Lear.

Aged cows, nineteen entries: first, Willis Shaeffer; second, Jesse Kurtz; third, I. V. Otto.

Three-year-olds and under four years, fifteen entries: first, Shaeffer; second, Otto; third, Shaeffer.

Two-year-olds and under three years, having freshened, twenty-two entries: first and second, Shaeffer; third, Otto.

Two-year-olds and under three years, not having freshened, six entries: first and second, Otto; third, Mark Basehoar.

Yearling heifers, thirty entries: first, W. A. Woods and son; second, Shaeffer; third, Kurtz.

Heifer calves between six months and one year, thirty-eight entries: first, Kurtz; second, Woods; third, Otto.

Heifer calves under six months, thirty-eight entries: first, Kurtz; second, Woods; third, Otto.

Heifer calves under six months, twelve entries: first, H. L. McMeen; second and third, E. C. Ludt.

Dairy herd, four cows in milk, four groups: first, Shaeffer; second, Otto; third, Shaeffer.

Produce of dam, two females, any age, eight pairs: first, Shaeffer; second, Kurtz; third, Otto.

Get of one sire, four animals of any age, three to be females, eight groups: first, Shaeffer; second, Otto and Woods; third, Otto.

Lower Farm Prices for Crops in August

THE general level of farm prices received by producers on August 16th was 6 points lower than on July 15th, according to the monthly farm price report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, but at 139 it was still 7 points higher than on August 15th last year. The base period taken as 100 is the five-year period 1909-1914.

Meat animals were 5 points higher in August than in July, dairy products advanced 1 point during the month and poultry products 6 points, but the month witnessed declines in the farm prices of all the important groups of crops, grains declining 22 points, fruits and vegetables 19 points, and cotton and cottonseed 17 points. The farm price of wheat went below one dollar a bushel for the first time in four years, and farm prices of oats and barley on August 15th were below pre-war level.

The 4 per cent rise in the farm price of hogs during the month is largely seasonal but is earlier than usual.

Contributing to this situation are the decrease in receipts of live hogs at markets and the decrease in storage stocks of pork and lard. Receipts of hogs at 7 principal markets were 18 per cent smaller in the four-week period ended August 18th than for a similar period ended July 21st, while pork stocks were 10.4 per cent less on August 1st than on July 1st, and stocks of lard were 43 per cent lower than on the first day of July.

The price strengthening effect of the 36 per cent reduction in car-lot shipment of potatoes in the four-week period ended August 18, compared with the four-week period ended July 21 has been more than offset by the prospects of a large crop to be harvested. The decline for the country as a whole was about 5 cents a bushel or 6 per cent from the mid-July farm price.

A member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association living in a western state tells us that recently a salaried representative of the Old Association approached him and tried to get him to throw up his membership in the New Association. Said representative was promptly told to go where the Good Intentions Company has the permanent paving contract.

"Robert," said the teacher, to drive home the lesson, which was on charity and kindness, "if I saw a man beating a donkey and stopped him from doing so what virtue would I be showing?"

"Brotherly love," said Bobby promptly.

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION



BLAKES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Pickling Time Is Here

PROBABLY a great many kitchens have already been filled with the spicy smell of pickling, canning and jelly making, and there are few housewives who do not welcome a new recipe or an addition to the old ones. Some one asked me the other day for a recipe for

DILL PICKLES

Make a brine by putting half a cup of salt to each gallon of water and in this place about a hundred fair sized cucumbers and allow to stand over night. Boil together two gallons of water, a quart of good sharp vinegar and two cups of salt, and let this brine stand over night. In the morning drain the cucumbers and pack in a five gallon crock, placing them between layers of dill seed stalks, cherry leaves, grape vine tendrils, several chopped green peppers, and horse radish roots, cut in small pieces. The top layer should consist of grape and horse radish leaves, some of the dill seed stalks and pieces of horse radish roots. Over this, the last brine should be poured, a plate weighted down should be placed as a cover so that all the pickles are in the liquid. These pickles keep well and are a change from the usual cucumber pickle, and also affords a place for those that have outgrown the usual pickle size.

OIL PICKLES

One hundred medium sized cucumbers, one teaspoonful white pepper, one quart sweet white onions, one ounce celery seed, four tablespoons grated horse radish, two quarts vinegar and one quart olive oil. Wash and pare the cucumbers and onions and slice very thin; put a layer of cucumbers, then a layer of onions in a stone jar, continuing until all are used. Cover with cold water and allow to stand over night. Next morning, drain and put in a kettle and cover with one quart of vinegar and one quart of water and bring to just boiling point, but do not boil. Allow it to stand over night. Next morning drain once more and fill glass jars, getting equal proportion of onions and cucumbers in each jar. Mix the horse radish, salt and spices, adding gradually and alternately the oil and the remaining quart of vinegar and beat until thick and creamy. Pour over the onions and cucumbers and seal. If one is very fond of onions, more than the quart may be used.

CORN SALAD

Twelve large ears of sweet corn, one good sized firm head of cabbage, three green peppers, three red peppers, four good sized onions, five pints of vinegar, two cups of sugar, three tablespoonfuls ground mustard and salt to taste. Cut the corn from the cob, chop the cabbage, onions and peppers fine and boil in the vinegar for fifteen minutes. Seal while hot.

BEEF CHOWDER

One quart raw chopped cabbage, one quart cooked chopped beets, one cup ground horse radish, two cups sugar, one tablespoonful salt, one teaspoonful each of black and of red pepper. Cover with cold vinegar and can.

CUCUMBER CATSUP

Pare and remove the seeds from four large ripe cucumbers, grate thin and drain the pulp in a colander. When well drained, add one teaspoon salt, five tablespoonfuls grated horse radish, one quarter teaspoonful cayenne pepper and half a pint good cider vinegar. Mix well together, bottle and seal.

BORDEAUX SAUCE

Two quarts of sliced green tomatoes, drained; four quarts sliced cabbage, six sliced onions, three red peppers, one half ounce each of celery seed, whole cloves, and whole pepper, two ounces white mustard seed, six cups of sugar, half a cup of salt and eight cups of vinegar. Mix well and boil for an hour and a half or longer if not thick enough. Stir frequently and when done, seal in jars.

JELLY MAKING

The art of jelly making seems to be one of the conundrums of housekeeping. To some women, it seems to be one of the easiest of tasks, to others, one of the hardest. There are women who excel as housekeepers who never seem to have mastered the art of successful jelly making. The answer to this may be that it is easy to make good jelly if every step is carried out properly—and just as easy to spoil the whole thing by overlooking or overdoing just one thing. Fruit used should not be over ripe, as it then does not contain enough pectin to jelly well. It should be covered with cold water, brought to a boil and allowed to simmer a few minutes, then strained through a cloth. The bags in which sugar is purchased make good jelly bags. If unpeeled fruit is used, there is apt to be a cloudiness in the jelly, which may be cleared by boiling an egg shell in the jelly before the sugar is added. It is also wiser to make small quantities at once, as the quicker jelly is made the clearer and lighter in color it will be. Large quantities take longer to cook and usually result in a strong, dark article which is unappetizing. Usually, the amount of sugar used is measure for measure of fruit-syrup, and a good way is to have it measured, then place in the oven to warm and add after the fruit syrup has boiled briskly for about twenty minutes. As soon as the sugar is dissolved, skim, remove from fire and pour into glasses at once. In making jelly, experience is the best guide as to the length of time for boiling, as much depends on the juiciness of the fruit or the amount of water used for covering. It is quite a trick to make good jelly.

TUTTI FRUTTI

Take five lb. currants, five oranges, one lb. seeded raisins and five lb. sugar. Cook the currants and raisins together for half an hour before adding the other ingredients. Boil until thick and put in jelly glasses.

GREEN TOMATO MINCEMEAT

One peck green tomatoes, one quarter peck apples, two lb. raisins and three lb. sugar, one cup of molasses, one teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves, one cup chopped suet. Boil the tomatoes for five minutes in about eight cups of water, drain, add the other ingredients, and another eight cups of water, cook for three quarters of an hour and seal in cans.

Agriculture and the Farmer

By DANIEL WEBSTER

AGRICULTURE feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it, we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and the largest is agriculture. Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms, and free-hold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee-simple acres; drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence, and manly freedom from the ground they plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. And whatever else may be undervalued, or overlooked, let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man.

Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors, but without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he steps from the chase, and fixes himself in some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.

Teaching Women Mechanics

IT IS reported that the Iowa State College is giving instructions to more than 100 women in how to use and keep in order the electrical devices now being used in the average home. The experimental course has been so popular that the college is including the subject of gas equipment.

It used to be in years past that a large percentage of women often stayed at home when there was no man handy to "hitch up" a horse and buggy. Of course, some farm women were real handy around the stable, but there was a big proportion of them that depended on the men folks for the means of conveyance. When the self-starter was put into the automobile woman became independent of the home men folks. It was very easy to start the car, drive down to the garage and have the attendants look over the car and put it in order for a trip.

If the Iowa State College teaches the women to do all

the little jobs which the "handy man" has to attend to around the home what will be the use of having a man around the house anyway? Is this a further step in the Emancipation of Women from the Tyranny of Man?

"If you kiss me again, I shall tell father."

"That's an old tale. Anyway, it's worth it," and he kissed her.

She sprang to her feet. "I shall tell father," she said, and left the room.

"Father," she said softly to her parent when she got outside, "Mr. Bolder wants to see your new gun."

"All right, I'll take it in to him," and two minutes later father appeared in the doorway with his gun in his hand.

There was a crash of breaking glass as Mr. Bolder dived through the window, and he has not been seen since.

This is what one reporter wrote about the Episcopal convention: "Bishop Quin of Texas will conduct a quiet hour for men in the morning. The women will meet in the afternoon."

Down in Iowa some farmers found out that milking interfered with the movies, and so they quit milking. Maybe that's what's the matter with Iowa.

If a married man dreams that he is a bachelor it's a sure sign that he will meet with a disappointment when he wakes up.

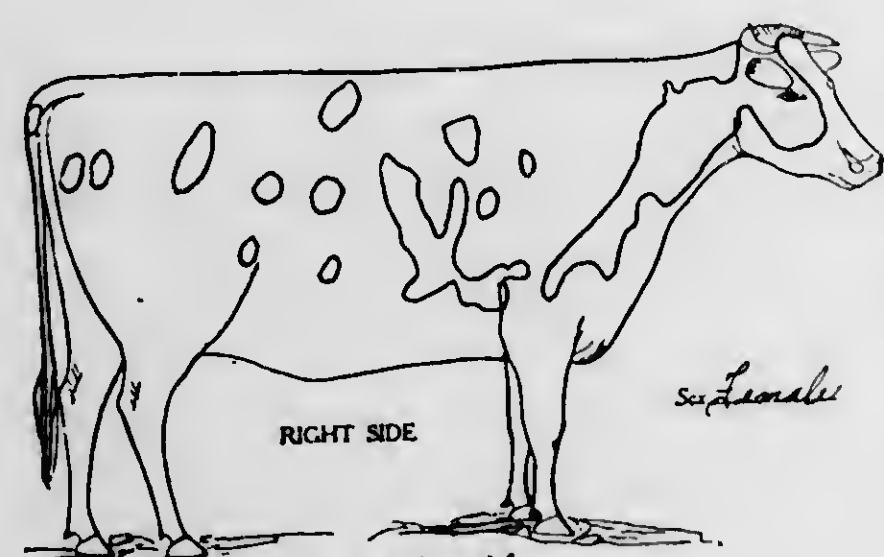
A CITY MAN'S DREAM

I would flee from the city's rule and law,
From its fashion and form cut loose,
And go where the strawberry grows on its straw
And the gooseberry grows on its goose;
Where the catnip tree is climbed by the cat
As she crouches for her prey—
The guileless and unsuspecting rat
On the rattan bush at play.
I will watch at ease the saffron cow
And her cowlet in their glee,
As they leap in joy from bough to bough
On the top of the cowslip tree;
Where the musical partridge drums on his drum.
And the woodchuck chucks his wood,
And the dog devours the dogwood plum
In the primitive solitude.

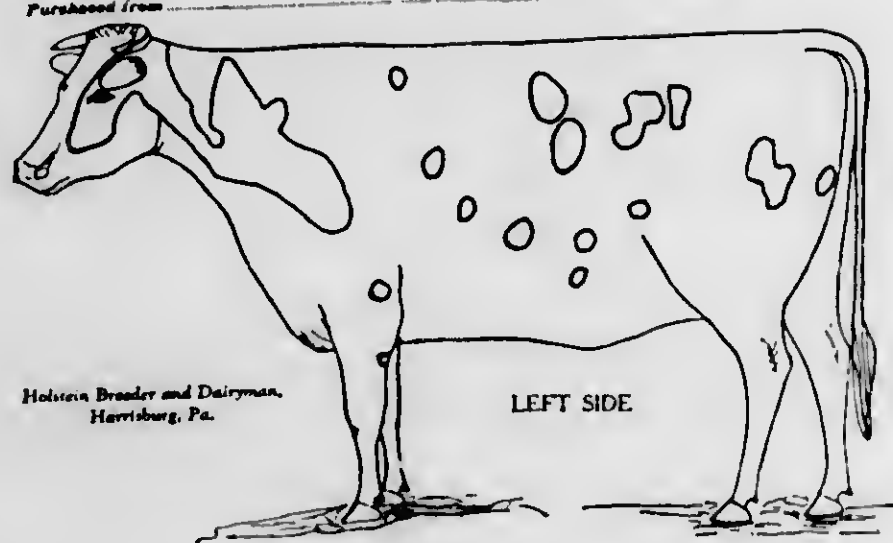
Oh, let me drink from the moss-grown pump
That was hewn from the pumpkin tree,
Eat mush and milk from a rural stump,
From form and fashion free.
New-gathered mush from the mushroom vine,
And milk from the milkweed sweet,
With luscious pineapple from the pine—
Such food as the gods might eat!
And then to the whitewashed dairy I'll turn,
Where the dairymaid hastening hies,
Her ruddy and golden-red butter to churn
From the milk of her butterflies;
And I'll rise at morn with the early bird,
To the fragrant farmyard pass,
When the farmer turns his beautiful herd
Of grasshoppers out to grass.

—S. W. Foss, in Tid-Bits.

The Private Herd Register



Name Ashland Lilly Trouble
 Born May 9, 1921 H. B. No. 7059 Tag
 Bred by Frank C. Arnold, Snover, Mich
 Purchased from Price

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pa.

LEFT SIDE

Zip Legia Houwtje 1505

Zip/Segis Trouble 1569

Trouble De Kal 6353

Lilly Belle Netherlands Ave Col 2318

Red. Netherlands Ind. Kol. Sept 24 1883

Lilly Belle Johnson Kennedy 2d 2.325

COLOR MARKINGS AND PEDIGREE

PRICE LIST

Large Loose Leaf Herd Book with 50 Sheets,
Complete, \$2.00

**Large Loose Leaf Herd Book with 75 Sheets,
Complete, \$2.50**

Large Loose Leaf Herd Book with 100 Sheets,
Complete, \$3.00

Additional Sheets in Lots of 50, \$1.00

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Neat, Complete and Durable

[illegible]

PERFORMANCE AND BREEDING RECORD

The favor with which Holstein-Friesian breeders everywhere have regarded the *Breeder and Dairyman's Pocket Herd Book* has evidently incited a desire for a Herd Register along similar lines, for many requests have been received for a larger book, a Herd Register in which the Breeder can record the complete life data of his animals and have all the details readily available whenever needed. In answer to this demand we have designed the Private Herd Register which we believe is the most complete of its kind—an up-to-date Register which Breeders will find practically indispensable. It is the Big Brother of the Pocket Herd Book and should find a home on the desk of every Breeder of Holstein-Friesians.

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
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R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
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SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Needs Government Help?

WHEN one takes into consideration the number of millions of dollars invested in it and the thousands of people employed by it, one would naturally consider that the leather industry was one of the best organized trades in the World, yet officials of two Federal Departments, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce are working with representatives of hide dealers, tanners, butchers, cattle raisers and dairymen for the production of better hides and skins. They claim that needless losses estimated at \$20,000,000 annually is the result of careless or wasteful methods in curing hides and skinning animals.

Hide is the "base goods" of all leather. Leather is a present-day essential in every walk of life. Our domestic hide supply is falling shorter and shorter of our leather requirements. Every year millions of pounds of hide substance are needlessly lost through ignorance and indifference. Because of the large quantity of raw material involved and its high value, the work is claimed to have great economic possibilities.

Where Honor Is Due

ONE of Nature's oldest laws is that only the fittest shall survive. When man takes a hand in running things he begins to upset many of Nature's laws particularly this one. But after all, is any lasting good in the livestock breeding business accomplished by upsetting this law? We doubt it. We believe the cattleman who works hand in hand with nature and breeds only from the strongest and best specimens will, in the long run, accomplish much more than the cattle-owner who is lured away from the law by the glamour of frenzied records and the gleam of the

polished hide on an overdeveloped and overfitted show animal.

No matter how handsome a cow may be she should not be kept in the breeding herd if she is unable to earn for her owner a profit over the cost of her feed and care. The fascination of making high records has caused the physical ruin of many herds and the financial ruin of their owners. There are very few cattle owners who have had the experience of taking a show herd over an extended fair circuit that will claim that the trip paid for itself in value of premiums won. Nearly all of them, before they start out, hope that they at least may break even. It is not the professional showman or the persistent record maker that should be given the place of honor in the breed associations but it is the everyday dairyman who stays at home and attends to his everyday business of milking and feeding cows who is really the backbone of the Holstein-Friesian industry.

Record Making and Consignment Sales

IN a recent editorial in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN you asked Mr. H. V. Noyes of New York State, a former breeder, and now a salaried officer of the Old Association, if it paid to make A. R. O. records and if it was profitable to sell cattle through the medium of public auctions.

Mr. Noyes may not want to tell the truth and therefore may not answer. From my experience I can say most certainly that neither the making of official records nor the selling of cattle at consignment sales are profitable.

When you test cows in order to make records of the kind the Old Association advocates, it means that you have your cows dry for long periods, you feed them heavier and a different kind of feed than you would use in ordinary work, you employ special men to milk three or four times a day, and if you put extra work on the men you have to pay them accordingly. Then you run the risk of making your cow a nonbreeder. None of these things compensate you for what you lose nor is there any comparison financially with the building up of a good milk producing business. The making of A. R. O. records does not fit in well with profitable dairying.

In my opinion it never pays to send cows to consignment sales. If they are real good cows or animals that you can recommend, they will sell just as well on the farm at a great deal less expense.

My first experience with Holsteins was in Pennsylvania. Here I owned and operated a farm and dairy, making A. R. O. records and consigning to public auction. On my farm at Allamuchy, New Jersey, we are now producing a daily average of from twenty to twenty-two forty-quart cans of milk. Our ledger account looks much better than it used to look in former days when I was feeding and milking cows for official records and consigning and buying at public sales. I learned by experience that if you did not belong to the ring that promote consignment sales, and buy a few when it was your turn the cattle which you consigned seldom brought what they were worth and the shipping

expenses, including extra labor, feed and commission, further reduced the selling prices.

The evils of the consignment sale and the making of forced and exaggerated records is not confined to the Holstein-Friesian breed alone. These are games that can be played equally as well with any other breed of livestock. Breeders of purebred dairy cattle must recognize the fact that they are engaged in a business and not a hobby. What is his business to one man might be a hobby for another. You aim to make money from your business but you spend more money on your hobby. Dairying with purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is a business. The making of big records and gambling at auction sales with purebred cattle are hobbies.—EUGENE B. BENNETT.

Livestock Business Shows Improvement

IN ITS monthly summary of the Agricultural Situation the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports continued improvement in the livestock industries.

"Beef cattle producers are once again in strong position after all their hard times," the bureau says. "Hogs are apparently on the upswing of a price cycle. The dairy industry is in relatively good shape, with market milk prices at about the highest level since 1920, with feed prices easing off, and with cows at very high value. Even the sheep industry is still doing well in spite of all its expansion. The widespread tendency now to raise more young stock is evidence of the relative prosperity of the animal industries."

Lower prices are reported for wheat, corn and potatoes. Wheat land is now being fitted for the next crop and sowing has started in Kansas. Present reports indicate that the average of wheat sown this fall will be about two per cent below that sown last fall. The chief reductions are in the corn belt, Oklahoma and Texas. An increase is indicated in the Northwest and Pacific Northwest.

The bureau's general index of purchasing power of farm products, in terms of things that farmers buy, is placed at 93 for July, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. This is close to the highest point reached since 1920. These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production.

The Imitation Butter Bill

EARLY in the "Lame Duck" session of Congress which will start about the first of December, the Norbeck-Haugen Oleomargarine Bill will come up for consideration. The House committee has reported the bill favorably and it is now on the House Calendar ready for a final vote. As it is tax legislation it must be passed by the House before the Senate can act upon it. Secretary A. M. Loomis, of the National Dairy Union, says that the only opposition to the bill is from a Rhode Island congressman, one of whose constituents manufactures an imitation butter, and one Maryland congressman who has always fought for oleo.

The bill in question is an amendment to the Oleo-

margarine law which provides that fat products made to look like butter, but which do not contain milk in making up the emulsion which is wrapped up inside the package, shall be called Oleomargarine, and be taxed and supervised just like Oleomargarine sales are taxed and supervised.

For the first time in history the friends of Oleomargarine and the friends of butter are united in seeking the passage of a bill. Large numbers of stores are giving up their oleomargarine sales licenses, and selling these new products instead. This removes them from the last vestige of control and supervision, and makes a situation in which any dishonest proprietor, or unreliable clerk can make any sales talk, any claim, or any guarantee he likes as to these yellow fats, even to selling them as butter, without any federal law under which he can be reached and prosecuted, or the practice stopped.

No Help from Europe

SECRETARY A. M. Loomis of the National Dairy Union attended the National Dairy Congress and then extended his holiday to a trip around Holland and Denmark looking into dairy problems. He says he did not find an ounce of help anywhere for the American problem of competition with imitation butter. Although this problem is present throughout Western Europe "there is not butter enough to go around and so they shut their eyes and let the oleomargarine crowd sell all the coconut and other food products they can sell." There are some restrictions regarding selling and truthful labelling is required.

Good Prospects for Cattle Trade

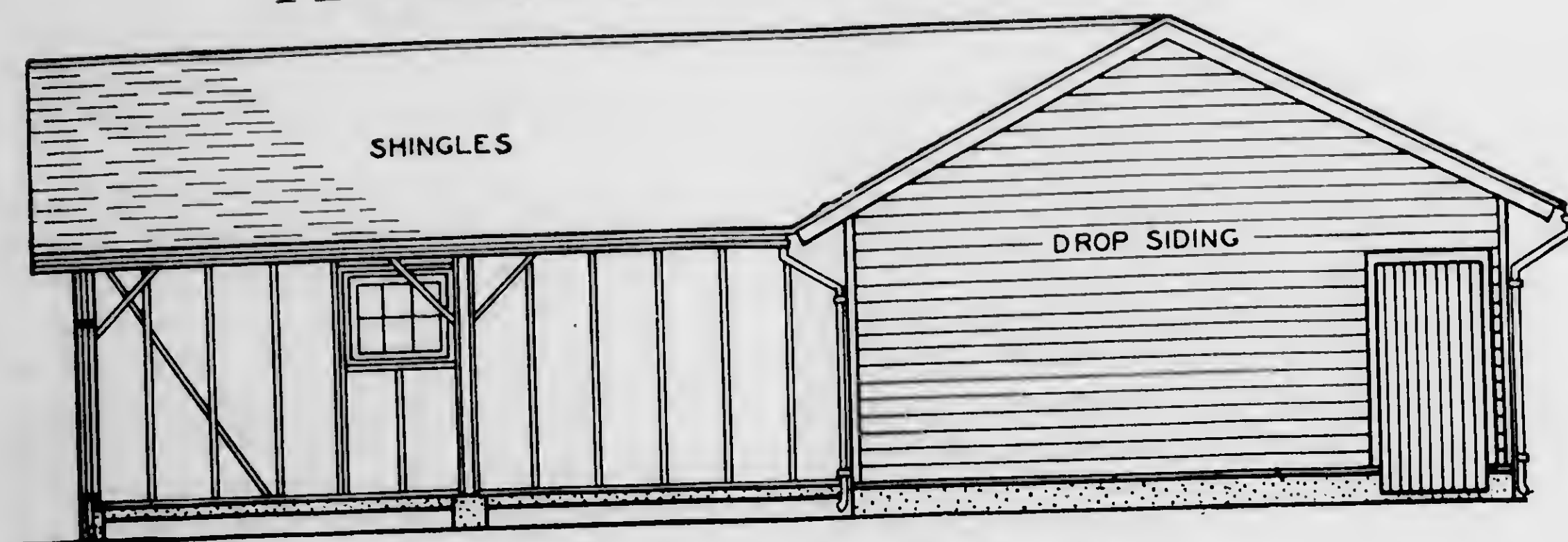
WITH the exception of 1921 cattle slaughter has exceeded production every year from 1918-27 inclusive, says the Mid-Summer Cattle Outlook report just issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This statement is of importance to dairymen although it was really issued for the benefit of those engaged in the beef cattle business.

Consumer demand for beef has been increasing at an annual rate of two to two and one-half per cent ever since 1921 and it is the opinion of the Bureau that there will be no reduction in such demand during the remainder of 1928 and early 1929.

The probable volume of industrial employment and wage earnings and consequently the purchasing power of consumers is likely to be greater than in the same period a year earlier. No serious foreign competition in our domestic beef and cattle markets during the next year is in prospect. Any material break in prices during the next twelve months must come from an unexpected lowering of the general commodity price level or a marked lowering of industrial activity rather than from any weakness of the cattle situation itself.

The very essence of business is the expectation of a profit on the part of those who conduct it. Government is conducted from an entirely different motive.—Calvin Coolidge.

A Practical Stock Shelter



ELEVATION OF CATTLE SHED

IN AN effort to insure vitality in dairy cattle a number of breeders have practiced raising the young heifers in open sheds. The open shed method is also followed by a great many breeders of beef cattle and then too, many cattle are fattened in open shed, that is, the only shelter they have from storm is a shed of this description.

By an open shed is meant a low roofed building, having one, two or three sides tightly closed and the other side or sides open. The open sides should be to the south and east.

Illustrated above is the east elevation of an "ell" type shed. The main shed stands east and west and is 20 feet wide by 68 feet long. There is a 20 x 24 foot "ell" to the south, off the west end.

There should be a number of windows in the side walls to insure plenty of light along the back of the shed.

The Foreign Dairy Situation

DAIRY production is now declining in Northern Europe, generally, and stocks are comparatively low. European butter markets continued firm during August and they may now be expected to do until again affected by the output of the new season just beginning in the southern hemisphere. Supplies from that source normally appear on the English markets in quantity by November. The Copenhagen official butter quotation advanced steadily during August until near the end of the month there was a slight decline, the first since early June. This check upon the recent advance in prices is attributable in part to needed rains and in part to demand as affected by price. While prices are well maintained, markets, both English and German, are quiet. The Danish export price is now eight per cent above that of a year ago and the highest for any August since 1925.

Notwithstanding the high level of butter prices that has prevailed during the current European season, the margin in favor of Domestic prices is still wide, amounting at present to fully nine cents as between 92 score in New York and the Copenhagen official quotation. It can hardly be over-emphasized at this time that much of the strength of the European markets during

It is unnecessary to build warm walls for the shed. It is merely a wind break, at best, and need only have tight walls. Drop siding or matched sheathing, over 2 x 4 inch studs, makes very satisfactory walls. Some strong boards, one inch hardwood if obtainable, should be placed on the inside of the studs up to about four feet from the ground, to keep the cattle from being injured against the sharp corners of the studs or from knocking off the siding.

The frame of the shed must be well braced and securely bolted to the foundation. The shed is light and being open on one or more sides, a high wind may get under the roof and move the whole structure. If any farm building is damaged by a heavy wind storm, it is nearly always the open shed.

Complete plans for this shed may be obtained from the Agricultural Engineering Division, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., free of charge. Ask for Cattle Shed No. 763-B.

this season is owing to a combination of unfavorable weather conditions in the dairy region of Europe as well as in New Zealand and Australia, and that accordingly any marked improvement in the southern hemisphere such as appears to be in prospect might readily widen the margin in favor of United States markets to the point of bringing about this year an earlier and a heavier importation than usual.

Our July imports of all dairy products excepting fresh milk were lighter than at this time last year as were also our exports of condensed and evaporated milk.

Along with the lessening of domestic butter in Great Britain and its stimulating effect upon prices at English County Markets, imported supplies are now falling off and prices in general have been advancing. While the total importations during July was practically as much as during July, 1927, the part originating in continental Europe was somewhat smaller. In cheese importations Canada has now displaced New Zealand as is usual at this time of the year.

In the New Zealand and the Australian dairy state the winter has apparently been mild and moist and the prospects indicate an excellent dairy season. The present high prices and conditions favorable to production appear very encouraging to producers in that region.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 13—Harrisburg, Pa., H. M. Kirkpatrick. Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys.
September 17—New Paris, Ohio, Roy E. Smelker Consignment Sale.
October 2-3—Earlville, N. Y., Thirteenth Earlville Sale.
October 12—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 2. Dispersal of Triplex herd, Professor Enos. H. Hess, owner.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
October 20—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of the late James M. Hemphill's registered herd.
October 30—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 9, J. A. Gsell sale. Fifty head Registered Holstein-Friesians.
November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.

DAUGHTER OF AN OLD FRIEND

At the recent fair held at Plymouth, Wisconsin, Milton Moths exhibited Sally, a grade Holstein cow that headed the local cow testing association by producing 523 lb. fat, 16,090 lb. milk in the year. The previous year she produced 14,443 lb. milk and the year before that 13,753 lb. She has a daughter that produced 13,689 lb. milk, 407 lb. fat in a year as a three-year-old and a granddaughter that as a junior two-year-old is credited with producing 7,081 lb. milk, 252 lb. fat in a year.

B. J. Liebenstein, of Adell, Wisconsin, is a splendid judge of a cow and he stood admiring Sally when a local dairyman engaged into a conversation with him. The subject of Sally's breeding came up and Mr. Liebenstein was told that Sally was a daughter of Sir Johanna Rigtje. Mr. Liebenstein formerly owned Sir Johanna Rigtje and sold him some years ago to Mr. Moths who exhibited him at the Sheboygan County Fair in 1924 where he was made Grand Champion Bull.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.
W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

PROGRESS OF TUBERCULIN TESTING

Progress in eradication of bovine tuberculosis is reflected in figures reporting the results of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and the status existing at the opening of the new year, July 1, as made public by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

During the year ending June 30th the tuberculin test was administered to a total of 10,826,280 cattle, or more than a million in excess of the largest previous record. In October 1927, and in March, May and June 1928, the coöperating State and Federal forces tested more than 1,000,000 cattle in each month.

On July 1, 1928, herds numbering 169,-

356 and containing 2,265,938 cattle were fully accredited as tuberculosis free, having passed two or more tests. This is an increase of 38,380 accredited herds in one year.

In addition, 15,968, 714 cattle in 1,961, 113 herds have passed one successful test, and many of these are in modified accredited areas. On July 1st, there were 2,290,752 herds containing 21,418,977 cattle under State and Federal supervision for eradication of tuberculosis, or slightly more than one-third of all the cattle in the country. More than 3,000,000 cattle are on the waiting list for testing.

The greater part of the tuberculin testing is now being done under the group or area plan. "Modified accredited areas," in which all cattle have been tested, reactors removed, and infection reduced to not more than one-half of one per cent, included 527 counties, parts of two counties, and 21 townships. In 153 other counties all cattle have been tested once, reactors removed, but the infection not yet reduced to the required minimum. Area work is under way in more than 400 additional counties, so that progress has been made in 1,119 counties, or more than one-third of all counties in the United States.

Twenty-seven Registered HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, Accredited. Twenty-five very large high-grade HOLSTEIN COWS and ten registered. EIGHT REGISTERED BULLS, ready for service.

SPOT FARM

JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop. TULLY, N. Y.

DESERT GOLD DAIRIES

At El Paso, Texas, is the Desert Gold Dairies, Inc., the home of a good producing herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Milk produced in this dairy is sold in the city of El Paso, and the surplus stock goes to help build up herds of producing cattle in the Lone Star State.

NECESSARY

She (thoughtfully)—"Why do so many women rest their chins on their hands when they are thinking?"

He (brutally)—"To hold their mouths shut so that they won't disturb themselves."

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

Our Fourth Year

The New Registry Association was organized August 1, 1925.

During the first three years of its existence it has grown in membership until it is now the second largest Registry Association in this country.

That's quite a showing for a three-year old!

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle everywhere are experiencing a great saving in fees by joining the New Association.

Its rapid unprecedented growth indicates that it meets a real and long felt demand for Prompt, Efficient Service and Reasonable Fees.

The highest courts in leading Holstein states have placed their stamp of approval upon the New Registry Association, its Methods and its Records.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

HOLSTEINS AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR

The cattle exhibits at the New York State Fair overflowed the big cattle building. There were 287 Holstein-Friesian entries. It took Judge A. R. Merrill two days to place the awards, which were as follows:

Aged bull, four years old or over—1st, and 3d, Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., on Posch Sylvius Canary and Count Korndyke Posch 2d, Dinsmore Estate, Staatsburg, N. Y., on C. D. O. Colantha Segis; 4th and 5th, Bell Farms, Coraopolis, Pa., on Nobly Born; and King of the May; 6th, Henry Morganthau, Jr., on King Piebe 19th.

Bull, three years old—1st, Baker Farms, Rockingham, N. H., on Lauderdale Hengerveld Champion; 2d, C. F. Bigler, Liverpool, N. Y., on Sir Inka Pelagic Superior; 3d, Chenango County Holstein Association, Norwich, N. Y., on King Abbe-kerk Tidy; 4th, T. P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y., on Osborn-dale King Piebe Prilly.

Bull, two years old—1st H. E. Robertson, York, Pa., on King Piebe of York 37th; 2d, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass., and Theodore S. Gold, West Cornwall, Ct., on Hurlwood Sir Segis Walker; 3d, Arthur Hackford, Marcellus, N. Y., on Drumlin Beets Champion; 4th, Baker Farm, Rockingham, N. H., on Duke Netherland Fobes Ormsby; 5th, Dinsmore Estate, on Dinsmore A-Con; 6th, Elmer W. & Walter L. Hills, Smiths Basin, N. Y., on Lauderdale Marathon Ormsby.

Bull, Senior yearling—1st, H. E. Robertson, on Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 7th; 2d, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass., and Pequitside Stock Farm, Canton, Mass., on Hurlwood Sir Canary Walker; 3d, Yates Farm, on C. P. H. O. Piebe Lyons; 4th, Baker Farm, on King Ono Jewel Korn-dyke; 5th, Bell Farms, on Bell Farm Carzone; 6th, Middleton Farms, Black River, N. Y., on Stencil Sir Fayne Ormsby.

Bull, Junior yearling—1st, Ralph E. Brown, Liverpool, N. Y., on Prince Valdessa Iduna; 2d, Clover Heights Farm, Pitts-ford, N. Y., on Burke of the Bess Burkes; 3d, Glenn L. Bass and J. T. Regan, Marietta, N. Y., on Creator Boy; 4th, R. E. Eddy, Poultney, Vt., on Sir Fobes Segis Lad; 5th, H. V. Bump, Cambridge, N. Y., on Marathon Ormsby Burke Jewel; 6th, H. E. Robertson, on King Piebe of York 46th.

Bull calves—1st, H. E. Robertson, on Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 10th; 2d and 5th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, on Sir Pietje Walker Segis and Hurlwood Netherland Walker; 3d, Baker Farm, on North Star Butterboy; 4th and 6th, Yates Farm, on Count Colantha Fayne Posch and Count Colantha Ormsby Posch.

Aged cow—1st, Yates Farm, on K. M. D. K. S. Colantha; 2d, Bell Farms, on Bessie Johanna Fayne Model; 3d, Yates Farm, on Gypsy Posch Ruby; 4th, H. E. Robertson, on Ormsby Tuna Lady; 5th, Blount Lumber Co., Lacona, N. Y., on Silver Birch Annie; 6th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, on Meadow-bridge Inka Ladoga.

Cow, three years old—1st and 4th, Yates Farm, on Kitty Posch Arkano and Pauline Abbekerk Banostine; 3d, H. E. Robertson, on King Piebe of York Sunshine; 5th, Henry Morganthau, Jr., on Fishkill Clara Inka DeKol; 6th, T. P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y., on Posch Colantha Dewdrop.

Heifer, two years old—1st and 3d, H. E. Robertson, on King Piebe of York Mabel and King Piebe of York Veeman Sun-shine; 2d, Bell Farms, Rieck Farm Lauera Belle; 4th, H. V. Bump, Cambridge, N. Y., on Lauderdale Lillian Ormsby; 5th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, on Hurlwood Colantha Marilyn; 6th, Baker Farms, on Bakerbred Triune Selda Shepard.

Heifer, Senior yearling—1st, Bell Farms, on Hollyhock Oak Lodge Fobes; 2d, H. E. Robertson, on King Piebe of York Moonbeam Segis; 3d and 5th, Baker Farms, on Jessie Wayne Bess Burke and Triune Lady Pappoose Piebe; 4th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, on Hurlwood Walker Susan; 6th, Yates Farm., on Faiforit Sylvia Posch.

Heifer, Junior yearling—1st and 2d, Belle Farms, on Fairest of All and Bell Farm Lottie Maid; 3d, Baker Farm, on Baker Farm Triune Piebe Mercedes; 4th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm, on Hurlwood Agnes Walker 2d; 5th, H. E. Robertson, on Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets Alaska; 6th, Yates Farms, on Jo-hanna Banostine Posch.

Heifer calves—1st, H. E. Robertson, on Huntsdale Beauty Doress; 2d Bell Farms, on Bell Farm Princess Ormsby; 3d, Yates Farms, on Iduna Canary Posch; 4th, Baker Farm, on

Baker Farm Miss Triune; 5th Hurlwood Holstein Farm, on Hurlwood Lady Segis Walker; 6th, Bell Farms, on Bell Farm Blackface.

Graded Herd—1st, H. E. Robertson; 2d, Yates Farm; 3d, Yates Farm; 4th, Baker Farm; 5th, Bell Farm; 6th, Hurl-wood Holstein Farm.

Yearling Herd—1st, Yates Farms; 2d, H. E. Robertson; 3d, Baker Farms; 4th, Bell Farms; 5th, Hurlwood Holstein Farms; 6th, R. E. Eddy, Poultney, Vt.

Calf Herd—1st, Yates Farms; 2d, H. E. Robertson; 3d, Baker Farm; 4th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm; 5th, Bell Farms; 6th, H. V. Bump.

Get of Sire—1st and 4th, H. E. Robertson; 2d and 5th, Yates Farm; 3d, Baker Farm; 6th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm.

Produce of Cow—1st, Yates Farm; 2d and 3d, H. E. Robert-son; 4th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm; 5th, Baker Farm; 6th, Bell Farms.

Dairy Herd—1st, Yates Farm; 2d, Baker Farm; 3d, Bell Farms; 4th, R. E. Eddy; 5th, Hurlwood Holstein Farm; 6th, M. M. Stoem, Barneveld, N. Y.

Largest and Best Exhibit—Yates Farm.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—H. E. Robertson, on King Piebe of York 37th.

Junior Champion Bull—H. E. Robertson, Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets.

Senior and Grand Champion Female—Yates Farm, on K. M. D. K. S. Colantha.

Junior Champion Female—Bell Farms, on Fairest of All.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Junior Heifer Calves—Russel Hill, Spencerport; J. Robert Gadley, Central Square; Gains Carter, Freetown; Frederic Thomson, Holland Patent; Edwin Dickson, Antwerp.

Senior Heifer Calves—Donald Collins, Malone; Clifford Keep, Homer; George Utter, Bradford; Eugene Huff, Hem-lock; Ward Winsor, Guilford.

Junior Yearling Calves—Wilson Plankenborn, Hyde Park; Wayne Brown, Liverpool; Glen Rappleye, Oswego; Leslie Thomas, Cortland; Bernard Reagan, Marietta.

Senior Yearling Calves—Charles Bump, Cambridge; Hughes Evans, Silver Springs; Maurice Baker, Ithaca; Rodger Hop-kins, Marathon; Sidney Spring, Warsaw.

Two-year Heifers—Warren Hill, Spencerport; Wilson Plankenborn, Hyde Park; Robert Comings, Bainbridge; Wayne Brown, Liverpool; Herbert Way, Pompey.

COUNTY EXHIBITS

1st, Washington; 2d, Dutchess; 3d, Oswego; 4th, Monroe; 5th, Oneida; 6th, Onondaga; 7th, Cortland; 8th, Chenango; 9th, and 10th, Onondaga.

NO FUNDS

A group of men were sitting about the big air-tight heater in the general merchandise store of Grandpa Hibbs. Haze Lynn elevated his feet and spat into the coal scuttle as he volunteered this bit of information: "Guess Si Slater's bank is in pretty bad condition—'bout to fail."

"How so?" inquired Grandpa, pausing in the distribution of the mail.

"Wal," said Haze, "I seen a check Frank Bovee writ for \$2. It was returned, marked 'No funds.' Now a bank that ain't able to cash a check for \$2 must be pretty nigh busted."

"That's so," agreed the rest of the loafers.

A DARK SECRET

"I wonder whether daughter loves that young man or not? She's got us all guessing." "Seems to be even keeping him in the dark," suggested Dad, who had noticed that the light in the parlor was turned very low.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Lizzie Ann—"Brother Congo, I hear Sis Johnson's dead—when she gwine to be interned?" Brother Congo—"Dey ain't gwine to be no interment." Lizzie Ann—"How come?" Brother Congo—"De fambly hab decided she's to be in-criminated."

DRY MILK OF REAL VALUE

The dairy farmer selling whole milk, may recognize dry milk powder as the best milk substitute for the growing calf, but see no reason why the same product should be purchased for the poultry, regardless of the fact that science finds it an ideal food for poultry. And by the way, this product has a growing use for human consumption. Many children find milk unpalatable, but by including the dry milk powder in the baking of pies, cakes, doughnuts, cookies, puddings, candies, macaroni dishes and similar uses, the child may derive the vitamins and nutriment of milk without drinking it. Good news for Johnny who doesn't like milk!—*Poultry Tribune*.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS OUTPUT INCREASING

Dairy products manufactured in 1927 exceeded in volume the output of 1926, except for cheese, according to the final report of production for 1927 just released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Production of creamery butter was 1,496,495,000 lb. This is an increase of about 45,000,000 lb. or 3% above the production of 1926. There were no noteworthy changes or shifts in the great butter producing areas. Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin remained the most im-

portant producing States in the order named. It is noted, however, that both Minnesota and Wisconsin failed to equal the production of the previous year, while Iowa achieved a substantial increase. In general, increases are reported in the less important butter producing states, particularly in the South, the Northwest, and the Far West in which sections it has been generally known the dairy industry has been rapidly increasing recently.

Cheese production, including all types, amounted to 406,686,000 lb. during the year. In 1926 the total of cheese produced was 427,416,000 lb., indicating a decrease, during 1927, of nearly 21,000,000 lb., or nearly 5%. Practically all of the decrease occurred in American (or Cheddar) type cheese. Most of the foreign types produced in this country were made in larger quantities than 1926. However, the American-type cheese comprises about three-fourths of the total production.

Condensed and evaporated milk was manufactured to the extent of 1,855,722,000 lb., an increase of 122,000,000 lb., or about 7%. Interesting developments occurred during the year in the way of the opening of new producing areas and the expansion of areas previously of little importance. Large increases, relative to previous years' production, were reported in such sections as Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, and Maryland. The expansion of the dairy industry southward is largely responsible for these changes. This development, which has been coming for several years, was considerably accelerated during 1927. At the same time the great centers of condensed and evaporated milk production, New York, Wisconsin, California, and Pennsylvania increased their output materially during the year.

Increases were reported in a considerable number of other dairy products and by-products. Notable among these is dry milk. This is a relatively new product, rapidly growing, and one that should be expected to show increases due to the growth of the industry. Production in 1927 of dry skim, the most important of

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1

the dried milks as to volume, was 118,123,000 lb. This exceeded the previous year by nearly 29%.

The whole production story in 1927, with the exception of American cheese, was one of increases. An increase of 1½% in the quantity of milk used for manufacturing purposes in 1927 over 1926 is indicated by a conversion into terms of the milk equivalent of the products, that is 57,678,817,000 lb. milk used in 1927 compared with 56,784,893,000 lb. in 1926.

MORE ICE CREAM

The consumption of ice-cream is growing in the United States, the per capita consumption being 2.85 gallons as compared with 2.77 gallons in 1926 despite poor ice-cream weather over a considerable part of 1927.

The production of ice-cream has been increasing in the last few years as has no other major products of the dairy industry. In 1910 the production was estimated at 95,450,000 gallons. By 1920 it had increased 172 per cent.

EARNING POWER OF PUREBRED LIVESTOCK

Based on utility alone—apart from breeding or sales value—purebred stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock. The average superiority of purebreds over scrubs for all classes of farm animals is about 40%.

Visitor—So, that's a purebred cow you have there? And what, may I ask, is her name?

Hired Man—Well, I'm sorry, sir, but I haven't memorized only the first three paragraphs of it yet.

Used to you could tell where the cow path was by watching the cows, and now you can tell where Main street is by watching the calves.



SPRING BROOK FARM ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

A UNION COUNTY DAIRY

John S. Wehr, of Mifflinburg, Pa., is prominent in Union County agricultural doings. He is a director of the Union County Agricultural Society and has a herd of twenty-two purebred Holstein-Friesians. He is planning to increase the size of his herd as he recently added a farm of 68 acres to the 70-acre farm he already had.

One of the handsomest members of the Wehr herd is Elm Roc Cantrilla Creamelle a daughter of King Lyons Cantrilla Pontiac and Mirabel DeKol Creamelle. She is nearly all white in color and, as the illustration shows, is of dairy type, carries a square udder and is very attractive.

In seven months this cow has produced 13,000 lb. milk, and 400 lb. fat. It will be seen from this that she is a good tester, in fact, Mr. Wehr said that his herd averaged around four per cent although a big proportion of the animals were only two- and three-year-olds. The Wehr herd, all registered Holsteins, averaged 11,381 lb. milk, 369 lb. butterfat in the Buffalo Valley cow testing association which closed its second year July 1, 1928. This was on twice a day milking.



ELM ROC CANTRILLA CREAMELLE
Show Cow of the Wehr Dairy

Cantrilla is a great pet of the five Wehr youngsters, there being four boys and one girl in the family. Mrs. Wehr is sister to Roy Fairchild who lives about a mile or so away and is also a Holstein-Friesian breeder.

A member of the herd that is bound to attract visitors is Blacres Aurora Ormsby, a cow that weighs right around 1,800 lb. She has production records of 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% made as a three-year-old. She is a daughter of Colantha Denver Champion and her dam was a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. She is a sister to Blacres Sesame Korn-dyke credited with a production of 41.57 lb. butter, 745.9 lb. milk in a week and 1,046 lb. butter in a year. One of her sons, White Water Ormsby King Korn-dyke, now stands at the head of the good herd of W. C. Gauger, Watsontown, Pa.

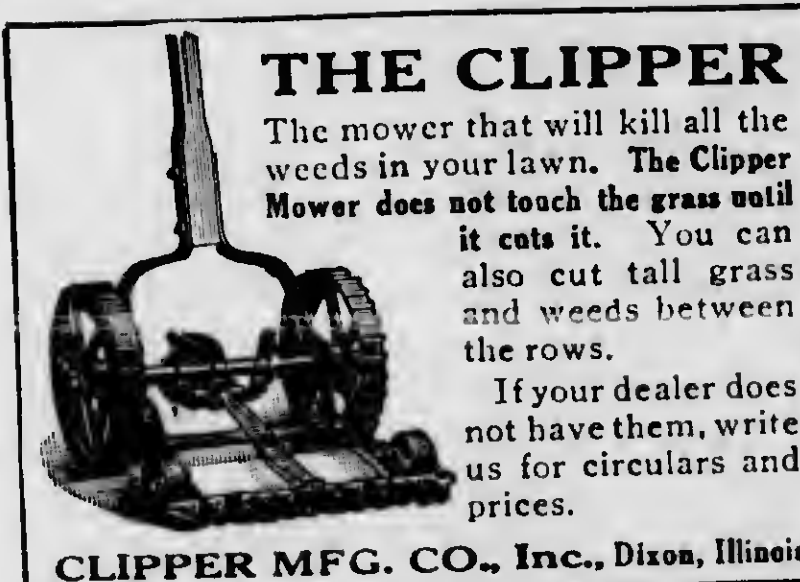
The young stock Mr. Wehr is raising are well grown and look very promising. Evidently Mr. Wehr is a real good farmer and dairyman.

If you pass the Wehr home you are attracted by the beautiful setting, the house being surrounded by flowering shrubs and shady trees. Mrs. Wehr is given much of the credit for the neat and prosperous appearance and it is very evident that she is a real helpmate to her spouse.

IN FREDERICK COUNTY

The Frederick County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, which operates in Frederick County, Maryland, had its herd leader for July in the herd owned by G. Edgar Roderick with an average of 40.2 lb. fat, 1,096 lb. milk. The purebred Holstein herd of Samuel Royer was second with 34.1 lb. fat, 1,018 lb. milk. There were 56 cows that made over 40 lb. or more of butterfat during the month, reports tester Chester Zentz.

Among the purebred Holsteins in the honor list was one owned by Samuel Royer, credited with 66.8 lb. fat, 1,965 lb. milk. This cow has been among the leaders for two months. A purebred Holstein owned by the St. Joseph college has to her credit 63.4 lb. fat, 1,931 lb. milk.



THE CLIPPER

The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows. If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

COREY HERD RANKS HIGH

Ross A. Corey of Connautville, Pa., owned and bred Model Freda Lanebrook De Kol, a registered Holstein that headed the fourth year of the Western Crawford County cow testing association by producing 583 lb. fat, 14,256 lb. milk. Another member of this herd is credited with 452.8 lb. fat, 13,774 lb. milk as a three-year-old and the entire herd of eighteen cows averaged 351.9 lb. fat, 9,700 lb. milk. It was beaten for first place, however, by the twenty-three cow dairy owned by Bush Brothers of Linesville. The average of this dairy was 11,812 lb. milk, 401.4 lb. fat. These two herds each contained both grade and registered Holsteins.

There were eleven herds that averaged 300 lb. or more of butterfat and nine of these were black and white. The tester of this association, Robert Rishel, says that the average for 380 cows is 7,932 lb. milk, 387.1 lb. butterfat. The association has been running four years and there has been a steady growth not only in production but also in the number of cows enrolled.

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Life-long experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mary:

I love you. I could walk for miles and miles in order to see you. I could endure anything.

With love, Bill.

P. S.—I might come over Sunday if I can catch a ride.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd. If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

This space reserved

for

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Breeder of

Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

I HAVE just received a carload of Canadian bred cattle which I am offering for inspection and and for sale.

If you are in need of dairy cattle write me for prices and description.

ROBERT P. DIEHL

Leighton Penna.

HOLSTEINS SHINE HERE

By producing 440.6 lb. fat, 12,652 lb. milk in a year, Lady Aaggie Pontiac Boon owned by A. L. Proctor, of Corry, Pa., headed the Waterford cow testing association which finished its second year July 1st. Pollyana Pontiac Daw, owned by H. H. Marsh, of Waterford, was second for fat with 436 lb. and first for milk with 13,765. Mercena Cornucopia Canary, of the Marsh herd, was next with 410.4 lb. fat as a two-year-old, while Saloon Park Ormsby owned by C. L. McCray, of Corry, was fourth with 410.4 lb. fat as a three-year-old.

There were seven cows that exceeded 400 lb. fat in a year and the five highest ones were black and white. In the Association during the year there were 462 cows but only 331 were in the Association the whole of the year. The averages for these was 7,641 lb. milk, 264.9 lb. butterfat, the average test being 3.5%.

The four leading herds were black and white, the Marsh herd averaging 9,687 lb. milk, 346.6 lb. fat. The McCray herd averaged 318.1 lb. fat, 9,198 lb. milk. The Proctor herd led for milk with 9,746 lb. and was third with 314.6 lb. fat while the twenty cow dairy of A. B. Bittles, of Waterford, was fourth with an average of 8,688 lb. milk, 300.6 lb. fat.

MILK FOR POULTRY

A survey conducted last November by *Poultry Tribune* indicated that 83 per cent of *Poultry Tribune's* readers kept dairy cattle and that the average size of the herd was eight dairy cattle each.

Obviously then, many of our readers have a surplus of skim milk from time to time which undoubtedly is used for poultry feeding.

Work conducted by the Iowa Experiment Station has demonstrated that skim milk is more valuable when fed to poultry than when fed to hogs. When the supply of milk is inadequate to take care of both the poultry and the hogs, the milk is most profitably fed to the poultry.

Where the surplus of milk on the farm is irregular so that the chickens may have all they can drink for a day or two, and then there may be other days when there would be little or no milk available for the chickens, such a form of milk feeding will not be found to be entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of egg production. Because regular feeding of a uniform ration from day to day is one of the essentials to sustain egg production.

This is where the commercial forms of milk such as dried buttermilk, dried skim milk and condensed buttermilk come in exceptionally well. There should be a supply of one of these products on every farm where poultry is kept and where the home milk supply is intermittent. Then, when the surplus of home milk is short, the shortage can be made up temporarily by feeding of the commercial form of milk until such time as the milk supply again is in normal volume.

In managing the milk supply in this manner, the poultry raiser is assured of the maximum profit from feeding his

home supply of milk and vice versa that home milk supply helps to average down the cost of the commercial milk which he buys.

In fact, one of the greatest contributions to the poultry industry that has been made by the commercial forms of milk is that these commercial forms have made milk dependably available at all times of the year, and in whatever quantities desired from the standpoint of ideal feeding.—*Poultry Tribune*.

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, A-grade and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd, will be open for position September 15th, New York or near-by states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y, c/o Breeder & Dairyman, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

MEYER BUYING IN CANADA

Hubert Meyer of Plymouth, Wisconsin, with a helper is traveling around the Holstein districts of Ontario, Canada, buying a big bunch of purebred Holstein-Friesians that will be shipped direct to Mexico. Mr. Meyer has previously shipped cattle to Mexico from Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and also from Minnesota, but claims he can get better and cheaper animals in Canada.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Indiana.

City urchin (in the country for the first time)—This is just like grass, ain't it?

Little friend—Why, it is grass, Chim-mie.

Urchin—No, it aint, cos yer don't have to keep off it.

Farmer—"Why did it take you so long to put the bridle on that horse?"

Farmhand (from city)—"I had to wait until he yawned, to get the bit in his mouth."

Edyth: How long had you known your husband before you were married?

Mollie: I didn't know him at all. I only thought I did.

"Bill, what is a quarterback?"
"Quarterback? Why, it's a 25-cent refund."

ADAMS COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Thirteen is not always an unlucky number. Anyway the leading thirteen cows in the Adams County cow testing association were all black and white, according to report of tester Robert Coble. Grade Holsteins stand first and second but they are practically unregistered purebreds. Dot, owned by R. M. Spangler, Gettysburg, Pa., was first for milk with 16,302 lb. and first for fat with 556.1 lb. Bess, owned by Harry Brown, of Fairfield, was second with 11,919 lb. milk, 504.4 lb. fat. Della, owned by Millard Basehoar, of Littlestown was third with 12,533 lb. milk, 445.9 lb. fat and Lady, a registered member of the Spangler herd was fourth with 12,653 lb. milk, 443.8 lb. fat.

There were 253 cows in the Association for the entire year and their average was 8,387 lb. milk, 298.4 lb. fat with an average test of 3.45%. There were seven herds that averaged better than 300 lb. butterfat during the year and as they were all black and white we are listing them and their production.

Owners name	Lb. milk	Lb. fat
R. M. Spangler, Gettysburg, Pa.	12,050	387.1
Elmer A. Bubb, East Berlin	10,473	349.5
Millard Basehoar, Littlestown	10,661	347.8
Hiram H. Miller, Fairfield	9,958	322.8
Edgar H. Leer, York Springs	9,996	322.3
T. N. Cashman, York Springs	9,843	322.0
Harry E. Brown, Fairfield	9,459	312.4

A SIX-MILLION-DOLLAR SCHOOL

The property of Purdue University, located at West Lafayette, Indiana, is valued at approximately \$6,000,000 according to R. B. Stewart, comptroller. About 25% of this property represent gifts to the University. This is a very unusual situation for a state institution of learning. Educational institutions not controlled by the State are the favorite recipients for gifts bestowed by philanthropists who evidently take the point of view that the State cares or should care for its own.

HOLSTEINS IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

Holsteins made a good showing during July in the Dauphin County Herd Improvement Association as all the ten leading cows were black and white. Mabel, a registered cow owned by David Romberger, was first with 88.3 lb. fat. A grade owned by Mr. Romberger was in ninth place. Aaron Erdman, of Elizabethtown, Pa., owned the second cow. Witna, a purebred credited with producing 63.1 lb. fat, 1,857 lb. milk. Mr. Erdman had three other cows in the honor list. Queen, a purebred owned by Joe Deibler was fourth with 60.3 lb. fat, 1,724 lb. milk. Isaac Riegler owned Molly,

a purebred Holstein with 58.7 lb. fat, 1,755 lb. milk. H. H. Deibler and the Harrisburg State Hospital had representatives among the leading ten.

During the month 23 herds containing 286 milk cows were tested. Of this number 21 exceeded 41 lb. fat, eight made over 50 lb. and 24 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

WELL KNOWN AUCTIONEER DIES

On July 31st, at his summer home on Madeline Island, La Pointe, Wisconsin, died the veteran livestock auctioneer Colonel F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Nebraska. He was within two weeks of being 84 years old.

Colonel Woods was born August 13, 1844 near Belvidere, Illinois. He became land appraiser for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago, and as such made a wide acquaintance. He was often asked to give opening talks at auction sales and gradually drifted into auctioneering in which he made a great success, becoming the best known livestock auctioneer of the west and probably the entire United States.

His ability as a story teller and orator was known over many states, and his talk on the "Tribute to the Dairy Cow" has been repeated by practically every cattle auctioneer and published by every dairy paper in the country.

WHAT DO WE EAT?

To answer that question is not easy. But in order to get a cross-section of opinion of people who are connected with the wholesale and retail of our numerous food products, a series of questionnaires were sent out by one of the leading market specialists. To the surprise of many, there was a great uniformity of opinion regarding recent changes in food consumption.

Briefly, they indicated that we eat less meat except bacon; less bread, especially hot breads; whole wheat bread is gaining on white bread; and, on a whole, we eat more bakery products. There has been a decided increase in the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables; less home canning is done; and people are buying in pound packages rather than in quantity. Also, there has been a very marked increase in the consumption of dairy products. Part of this latter increase is due to its substitution for meat while a great share is due to our increased knowledge of general food values.

Basing our opinion on the results of this questionnaire, it would seem that folks generally are heeding the advice of health specialists and eating more of the

foods that make for better health. In the long run, these changes in our nation's food habits are bound to react on the crop plans of the producer of the nation's food supply, the farmer.—*Michigan Farmer*.

GOOD SHOWING

William O'Leary, of East Troy, Wisconsin, has a herd of twenty-three registered Holstein-Friesian cows but twenty-three was not an unlucky number in this case because the O'Leary herd averaged 920 lb. milk, 30.5 lb. butterfat in July, leading the Elkhorn-East Troy Herd Improvement Association for the month. The high cow was accredited with 1,538 lb. milk, 50.8 lb. fat.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

New crop ready about July 15th. Write for delivered prices. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

LIGHT FARMING

One of the oldest breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle living around Cabot, Pa., is John Cribbs, who operates a 150-acre farm. A horse kicked Mr. Cribbs last winter and injured him very severely. He curtailed his farm operations and now keeps only fifteen Holstein-Friesians. He put in very few crops for this summer, no corn, only wheat, oats and rye and says that if he does not recover from his hurts before very long he may sell all his cattle.

He has some very nice calves and the finest garden that we saw any where in our travels during the past summer. Mr. Cribbs, "Jack," as nearly everybody in that neighborhood calls him, does not claim any credit for the garden but says that it belongs to Mrs. Cribbs who is evidently a skillful grower of both flowers and vegetables.

Wanted position as farm manager or herdsman. Lifelong experience with purebred cattle. Thirty-five years old, single. Box W, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

SWALLOWED HIS DESTINATION

A Negro employee of the express company approached his boss with the query: "Boss, what we gwine do 'bout dat billy goat? He done et up where he gwine."

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS

La Porte, Ind.

She—"Men are all alike—whatever you say to them goes in one ear and out the other."

He—"And what is said to a woman goes in one ear and out at the mouth."

LEINART OWNS FIRST THREE

John C. Leinart of Hampton, Pa., owns the cows that occupied the three leading places for August production in the Adams County cow testing association. All three were registered Holsteins. One is credited with 67.1 lb. fat, 1,720 lb. milk. The second is credited with 54.2 lb. fat, 1,460 lb. milk and the third with 53.5 lb. fat, 1,447 lb. milk. Guy E. Tanger of York Springs, Pa., has a four-year-old registered cow with 47.7 lb. fat and W. Earl H. Cashman, New Oxford, has one with 46.4 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins in the honor list are owned by R. M. Spangler of Gettysburg, Elmer A. Bubb of East Berlin, and Harry E. Brown of Fairfield, Pa.

During the month, tester Coble had twenty-four herds containing twenty-two milking cows under his charge. Of this number twenty exceeded 40 lb. fat and sixteen each produced 1,200 lb. or more milk.

MAKES NEW RECORD

The highest average butterfat production ever achieved in Pennsylvania cow testing association work is reported for the Buffalo Valley Association which operates in the famous Buffalo Valley, Union County, Pa. This association was organized in the winter of 1919 and operated for three years. Then, owing to the campaign for tuberculosis eradication, it stopped for four years and then started again July 1, 1926. It is the third Pennsylvania association that has averaged 10,000 lb. milk per cow. The average for the past year was 10,313 lb. milk, 363.2 lb. butterfat and it is noteworthy that, with three exceptions, the herds were milked only twice daily. Two members milked three times daily for five months, another milked three times a day for six months, but the majority of the members ran their herds from the standpoint of economical dairy production, and so the showing made is all the more creditable.

Leading for production on twice-a-day milking is the herd of James E. Boyer of Lewisburg. This black and white herd, of which only one or two members are grades, is credited with an average production of 454 lb. fat and leads for milk production with 13,528 lb. The leading eighteen herds are black and white and so high is the average production that the eighteenth herd averaged 322.3 lb. fat, 9,407 lb. milk.

The leader for milk production was Lillie, a registered Holstein of the Boyer herd credited with 17,600 lb. milk. Her total of 562.7 lb. fat was second, being surpassed by a grade Holstein owned by H. A. Walter, with 606.9 lb. fat. The Boyer herd has a three-year-old Holstein, purebred but not eligible for registration, that produced 15,694 lb. milk, 544.4 lb. fat. There are no less than 164 cows that exceeded 300 lb. fat and there were 62 that each produced better than 400 lb. Twenty-three herds with five or more cows enrolled for the entire year, each averaged better than 300 lb. butterfat, and six exceeded 400 lb., while the sixteen-cow registered Holstein dairy, owned by C. E. Erdley of Lewisburg, came very close to these figures with 399.3 lb. fat, 12,404 lb. milk. There were twenty-five members enrolled for the entire year and of this number the herds of no less than twenty-four members averaged 300 lb. butterfat or more.

LEADS IN MERCER COUNTY

H. L. Forbes of Sandy Lake, Pa., owns a herd of fourteen grade and registered Holstein-Friesians that by averaging 476.9 lb. fat, 12,849 lb. milk, headed the Mercer County cow testing association No. 2. A Forbes cow was high producer with 425.6 lb. fat, 14,428 lb. milk, with another member of the herd next with 536.5 lb. fat, 14,568 lb. milk. Mr. Forbes had eleven cows that exceeded 430 lb. fat.

The average for the association was 7,274 lb. milk, 300.9 lb. butterfat. Twelve herds averaged better than 300 lb. fat.

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

Advertising

Has put Arrows around your neck and Ingersolls around your wrist.

Has put Listerine, Colgate and Pepsodent on your teeth.

Has put Gillette against your hay-field.

Has put Castoria down your throat, left bristles in your gums and then come along with a Rubberset and taken them out.

Has stuck Bobbie Burns between your teeth, worn out your jaws on Orbit and posted you on what to buy to cure corns, hangnails, and what not.

Has made your handwritten letters an oddity in business.

Has jammed your feet into Holeproof sox, put Paris garters on your legs, and Tiffany rings on your fingers.

And yet with all this evidence a lot of people are still asking, "Does it pay to advertise?"

REAL BIRDS

There must be some real mosquitoes around Austin, Minnesota. The *Austin Herald* recently contained the following communication which was credited to a citizen of that town.

"Last evening while mowing my lawn I thought I saw an airplane flying low. As it neared I saw it was a couple of mosquitoes bearing away one of my neighbor's children. I pursued them with the garden rake and rescued the child. The child was seized as it was eating supper and throughout the distressing experience clung to an ear of corn he was eating. I am preserving this ear of corn as a proof of the incident."

Mrs. Gabb—"So your husband objects to cats?"

Mrs. Stabb—"Yes, indeed. He says that I feed all the cats in the neighborhood. Won't you stay and have tea?"

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poult 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS from our famous purebred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKREL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Ten pails (329 pounds net weight), No. 1, Vermont Maple Sugar, for \$65. F. O. B. Cash with Order. U. F. WEBSTER, East Highgate, Vt., R. F. D. 1.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

PERCHERONS, 2-year gray and 2-year black stallion at \$225.00 each. Five-year gray mare and foal, \$325.00; and others. W. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. MOSES, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. EULOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

PURE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD pups. Natural heelers. The ideal farm dog. HIRAM LOUCKS, Vermilion, Ohio.

FOR SALE, Dick, a real coonhound at one-half price on 30 days trial on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you. I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46, Mayfield, Ky.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—My real coonhound Ted, at one-half price on 20 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Pair of top notch rabbit hounds, as good as was ever shot over. Two and one-half years old. Shipped on trial. I pay express. JEAN VAUGHN, D96, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA: 1st cutting now ready. Write for prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.20 per bushel; Sweet Clover \$4.00. Both test 95% pure. Return seed if not satisfactory. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANTS, SEEDS, BULBS

CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS, all varieties, \$1.00—1,000. J. H. SCOTT, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard and Onion plants, 200—50c, 500—\$1.00, 1,000—\$1.75, prepaid. Expressed \$1.25 per 1,000. Ruby King Peppers, \$2.00, Celery, \$3.00. EMMETT GRIFFIN, Courtland, Virginia.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. E. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

MORE FAMILY—LESS HELP

George F. Keck, of Cabot, Pa., owns a 75-acre farm on which he has a small black and white dairy consisting of eight purebred Holsteins and two grades. Mr. Keck originally had a son and a daughter but they both got married and both brought home their respective mates, so now he has four children.

The young men, both are high school graduates, work in a railroad office and Mr. Keck says that for extra work he has to depend upon casual hired help and if it was not for the happy family relations with three families under one roof he would dispose of his farm and dairy.

LEAVING THE FARM

If you were willing to be a farmer, and have sense, Thrasonides, and obey your father, you would be carrying the gods ivy and laurel and myrtle and the flowers of the season, and us, your parents, sheaves of wheat, and wine pressed from grapes and a pailful of milk whenever you milked your goats. But now you scorn the country and farming and are always singing the praises of the triple-crested helmet and the shield you love, as if you were some Acarnanian or Malian mercenary. Don't, my son, but come back here, and stick to a peaceful life (for farming is sure and safe, and has no battalions, or ambushes, or regiments) and be our support in our old age, preferring assured safety to an uncertain life.—*Alciphron*.

Alciphron was one of the greatest of the ancient Greek letter writers. There are more than 100 letters written by him still in existence. It is not known for certain whether Thrasonides was his own son or whether the letter was written for some one else.

Federal dry agents are charged with shooting an insurance agent in Chicago. Maybe we need more of them after all—we mean federal dry agents.

A MAN OF AFFAIRS

A familiar figure at Holstein doings in central and western Pennsylvania is J. E. Wineman, of Youngwood, Pa. Mr. Wineman is one of the principal citizens of Youngwood as he not only runs several farms but also the Youngwood Dairy from which milk is sold in town. With a brother he is interested in a butcher shop in Youngwood and they buy and fatten cattle on the home farm, slaughter them there and dispose of the meat in the town. With a son he is interested in a furniture store and he is also president of the local bank.

Occasionally Mr. Wineman attends a Holstein sale and if so he is almost sure to bid and if he bids he generally keeps



DE KOL PIETERTJE PAULINE
Dam of the Youngwood Dairy Herdsire

on until he buys the animal. If the animal does not come up to his expectations he simply puts it into the barn, feeds it good and then slaughters it. He very seldom sells any stock except young calves.

Youngwood Dairy usually contains about 35 head of Holstein-Friesians. It is headed by Ongley King Pietertje Glista, whose dam DeKol Pietertje Pauline produced in everyday work 17,000 lb. milk in eleven months and 2,700 lb. milk in thirty days. About five years ago we had the pleasure of seeing this great cow and taking a snapshot from which the accompanying illustration was made. Notice her apparent size and depth and the large square udder she carries. At the time we saw her she had been in milk at least eight months and was then giving sixty pounds daily on twice a day milking.

Mr. and Mrs. Wineman have five children, three boys and two girls. The older boy, John, now is farming in Maryland and is operating nearly 500 acres. The younger son Paul, age 22, is at home and appears to be the principal man around the barn.

JOHN BREAM IS REAL BUSY

The well-known Holstein-Friesian breeder John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, Pa., is a very busy man nowadays. On May 29th his big barn burned down with all its contents including ten head of purebred Holstein-Friesians. The only implement saved out of the building was a cultivator.

Timber for a new barn was obtained from the woods on the farm and John said he never knew before there was so much timber needed for a barn. The new barn is the same size as the old one,

50 x 80 and is built on the old foundation.

Mr. Bream reports that the breeders living in his neighborhood are practically united as a unit in their support of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and that the two or three breeders who have not yet joined are contemplating joining in the near future.

A HANDY CALF FEED

"Because of the expense of raising calves where whole milk commands a high price, many dairymen formerly vealed them. Buying cows to keep up their herd often resulted in introducing disease and getting inferior producers," says E. B. Reid in *The Dairy Farmer*, who suggests concentrated milk products for economical calf raising. "Dry skim milk has several advantages. It can be purchased by the barrel with no danger of spoiling. It is easily handled, quickly prepared and of uniform quality. The convenience of this method is in its favor, requiring only a few minutes' time and facilities for heating the water as contrasted with the labor of separating the milk. The calves may be fed at the most convenient time instead of delaying until milking is finished."

A FEED PREFERENCE

A year ago it was predicted that cottonseed meal had become firmly entrenched as a concentrate in the Wisconsin retail feed trade. Then it had been selling for some months at about \$10 to \$15 under linseed meal. During that period almost every feed dealer carried it in stock.

The feed was not permanently established, however, and during the past year most of it disappeared from the dealers' stocks when the price of the meal finally equalled and rose above that of linseed meal. Our dairymen still prefer linseed meal, as they are well acquainted with its feeding value, and thoroughly understand its proper feeding.—*Wisconsin Department of Agriculture*.

DRY SKIM FOR ICE CREAM

Of all the milk-solids-not-fat used in all the ice cream made in the United States, 8.5% by weight is supplied in the form of dry skim milk, the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers tell in their "Sixth Production and Distribution Survey." The south central, southeastern, and Rocky Mountain states prefer dry skim milk to other forms of serum solids, while the North Atlantic, central east, middle west, and Pacific Coast states still use comparatively small amounts of dry skim milk. The New England states stand between these two groups in percentages of dry skim milk used.

America is a country where little children are in great danger of growing up in the belief that Justice has that bandage around her eyes because she's about to choose her favorite brand of cigarettes.

Your Choice

OF A FEW

BULL CALVES

seven months old and younger

SONS OF

King Tillie Echo

AND

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

Our Cows Are Choice Individuals,
Big Producers and High Testers.

Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

Public Sale!

The undersigned will sell on his farm, seven miles northeast of Harrisburg, near Linglestown, Pa.,

Thursday, September 13, 1928

at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp

Cows and Hogs**50 Head of T. B. Tested Cows**

Eligible to go into any accredited herd. One load of the cows was shipped from Minnesota, the first of March, and the second load the first of July. The last test was run on these cows August 15th and they will be sold with a full guarantee. The herd is made up principally of Holsteins, a few Guernseys, reds and roans. Some thirty-odd will be fresh by day of sale and the rest close springers with a few heifers 3 or 4 months back. The herd is of good, big, dairy type ranging in weight up to 1,400 lb., and in age up to 5 years.

ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN STOCK BULL—22 Mos. Old

ABOUT SIXTY HEAD OF HOGS

Farm may be reached by Jonestown Road or River Road, or by Linglestown Trolley.

Terms and conditions will be made known by

H. M. KIRKPATRICK, Harrisburg, Pa.**FROM A SATISFIED CUSTOMER**

August 18, 1928.

"Your advertisements bring results."

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg, Maryland.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches the men who Buy because they make their living from their dairies. Give this paper a trial. You TOO, will get results.

For Full Information Write

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

BOX 30

HARRISBURG, PA.

FOR SALE

TWO YOUNG SONS OF



PLUS ABBEKERK RAYMONDALE

His two nearest dams average—Butter one year, 1,507.5 lb. Milk, 29,530 lb.

No. 1.—Born June 20—Eleven of his twelve nearest dams average 30.8 lb. Butter in seven days. His dam produced 1,509.3 lb. milk and 88.5 lb. butter in 30 days as a two-year-old (on two time milking.) Her sire is a brother to the \$106,000 bull.

No. 2.—Born May 11—A great show prospect. His dam produced 8,256 lb. Milk and 375.4 lb. Butter in 120 days.

These calves are perfect in type and backed by the breed's greatest milk and butter producers.

Your choice for August delivery—\$150

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

ACCREDITED HERD

McKendree Walker & Sons Gaithersburg, Maryland

Elmwood Dairy Farm

Home of



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

The World's Record Bull

This herd is built upon the secure foundation of

HEALTH CONFORMATION PRODUCTION

Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

FREDERICK

MARYLAND

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1928

No. 18



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New Association Wins Final Victory in Ohio Courts

The Supreme Court of Ohio confirms the decision handed down by Judge N. Craig McBride of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County in the Bordner case.

Ohio Commissioner of Agriculture is directed by Court Order to enter indemnity claims for payment on a purebred basis for animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Association with offices at Harrisburg, Penna.

The recent decision by the Supreme Court of Ohio places animals registered in the New Association on a par with animals registered in other purebred Registry Associations.

The revised and improved method which the New Association has adopted together with the reduced fees and prompt service mean a great saving for breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in Ohio, as it has in other states.

Oldenburg Farm

Selective Registration Has Been Practiced Here for Years

Unless animals come up to our High Standard they are not and have not been retained for Breeding Purposes.

Although in former years Oldenburg Holsteins have won high honors at the great Indiana State Fair, we base their value upon their everyday work in Our Dairy.

Our cows pay a satisfactory Profit over the cost of their feed and care. Here are two:



QUEEN DE KOL GERTRUDE



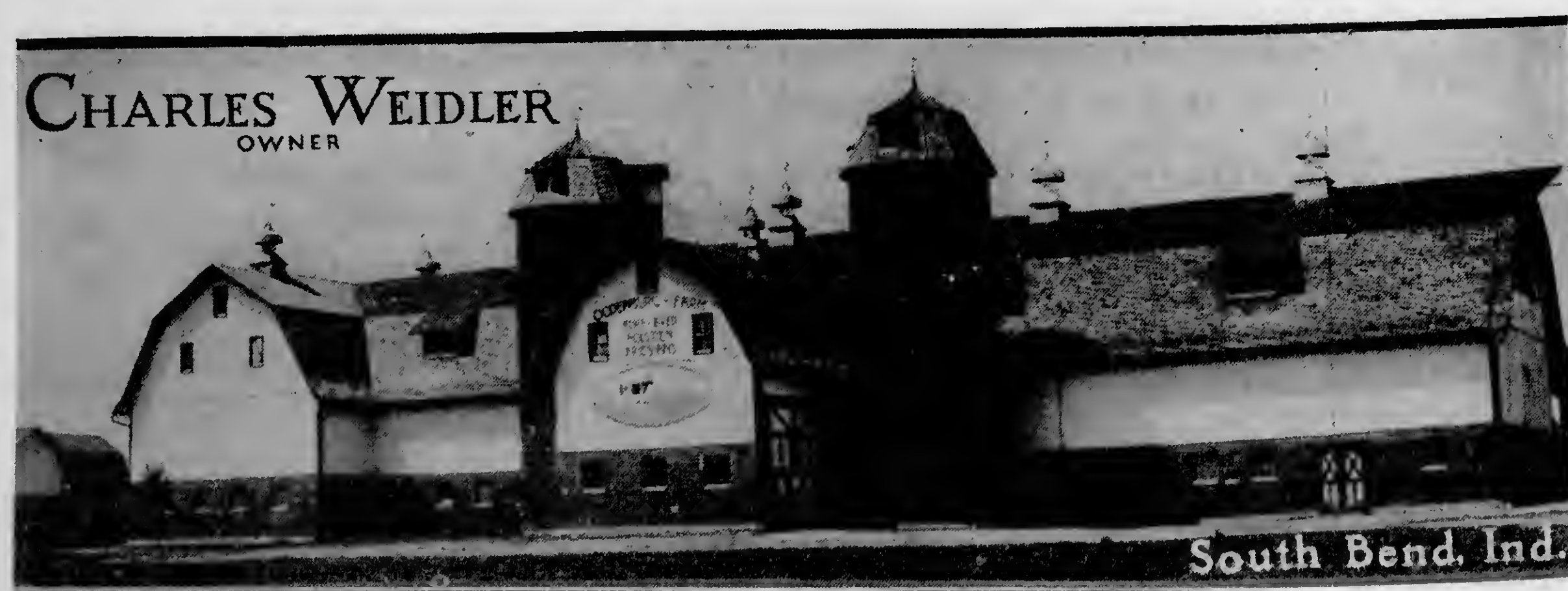
COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Notice their Size and Depth; their Type and Conformation, also, their Dairy Temperament.

Let us book your order for a young Bull from Cows of their Quality and Breeding.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

All animals will be transferred through the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION**, Incorporated.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1928

No. 18

A Union County Farmer's Idea of Retirement

WHEN the records of production made by the cows enrolled in the Buffalo Valley Cow Testing Association were totalled it was found that some of the herds had been milked at least three times a day for part of the year but that the majority of the owners had followed the usual dairy practice of twice a day milking.

Although one would naturally consider it really unfair to compare a herd milked twice a day with one milked three or more times daily without making some allowance, yet a herd milked twice a day, that of James E. Boyer of Lewisburg, Pa., led the association for milk production and stood third for average fat production. As there was only five pounds difference between the Boyer herd and the herd that stood in first place it can be easily seen that on a comparative basis the Boyer herd deserved the highest credit, as the animals in the herd that stood in second place were milked three times daily for six months and the animals in the leading herd were milked at least three times daily for five months.

Jim Boyer's herd consists of registered Holstein with one or two animals that are really purebreds but, owing to one of their ancestors not being registered are ineligible to registry. A member of this herd, Smithson Lillie Beryl Segis, led the association for milk production with the splendid total of 17,600 lb. and stood in second place for fat production with 562.7 lb. Mary, a three-year-old purebred but not eligible to registration, stood in eighth place for fat production with 543.4 lb., 15,694 lb. milk. Jewel Alcartra Lillie had to her credit, 12,916 lb. milk, 456.5 lb. fat. It is interesting to note that she is a daughter of Smithson Lillie Beryl Segis. Other members of this herd that are making a very creditable showing in test association work are Bell, credited with producing 10,515 lb. milk, 328.1 lb. fat in a year and 193 days and Alcartra Holigen Segis Posch, a three-year-old that has to her credit 8,157 lb. milk, 331 lb. fat in 257 days.

The Boyer herd is headed by Meadowslope Jolie Hengerveld a two-year-old son of Jolie Combination and Meadowslope Grace Hengerveld, a cow that has milked in her everyday dairy work 82 lb. milk daily. Meadowslope Jolie Hengerveld is a very attractively marked bull, a little more white than black and certainly has the right to sire good producers.

Jim Boyer has been a hard worker and although he is now in a position to take life easier than he did in earlier days, finds health and recreation as well as enjoyment working around his farm and dairy. In addition, he has on his farm twin lime kilns, situated on a high ridge facing the farmstead. There is a good demand for lime and the annual product runs from twelve thousand to thirteen thousand bushels a year. Jim was working around his lime kilns on the day the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called upon him. Mr. Boyer also owns a coal yard in the near-by village of Vicksburg and keeps close watch of that business.

In addition to purebred Holstein-Friesians he also raises English Setters and these too are registered. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer have a pleasant little home. Their daughter, Cecile is married to Paul Young and lives a short distance away on a farm of 68 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Young have seven head of purebred Holsteins, mostly young stock.

Many men who had achieved the success that has crowned the efforts of James Boyer would be living a life of comparative ease in town. They would have "retired" and would spend a good part of their time loafing around the grocery store, the blacksmith shop and the garage, or would be driving around the country. But like many big business men who have achieved success, Mr. Boyer finds his chief recreation in work along the lines of his chosen calling. A little hunting and fishing adds variety and spice to the daily tasks. But how well this man who really deserves the title of "master farmer" does his play-work is only grasped when the official report of the Buffalo Valley Cow Testing Association is read. There we learn that the Buffalo Valley Association "has obtained the highest results in butterfat production ever achieved in cow testing association work in Pennsylvania," and only two other Pennsylvania associations have passed the goal of an average production of 10,000 lb. milk per cow.

The official report says that "the association has made the outstanding record of having 24 out of 25 whole year members in the 300 lb. butterfat class. The average for the entire association for the year ending July 1, 1928, was 10,313 lb. milk 363.2 lb. butterfat.

The average for the Boyer herd was 13,528 lb. milk 454 lb. butterfat, leading all the herds in the association

for average milk production and leading all herds milked twice daily the entire year for average production of butterfat.

And that's the achievement of a man who "is taking things easy and just working for fun and exercise."

Jim Boyer, we know hundreds, yes, thousands of dairymen—but we take our hat off to you.

Leading British Friesian Herd Dispersed

ON SEPTEMBER 7th on the farm at Findon, Sussex, England, the noted Hache herd of British-Friesian cattle was scheduled to be sold. This was probably the most noted herd in England. For the past two years no herd competitions have been entered but until that time the Hache herd was never beaten. Brookside Colantha the first European cow to produce 30,000 lb. milk in a year, was developed in this herd. A number of the leading show cows and show bulls of Britain were bred and raised in the Hache herd includ-



WALTER SUTTON AND HIS PRIZE SPRINGER SPANIELS
Mr. Sutton had charge of the Hache herd of British-Friesians since its establishment.

ing the noted Hache Buringa, three times champion at the Royal Show.

Mr. Walter Sutton, who has had charge of the herd from its start and who is a subscriber to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was kind enough to send us a catalogue. There are 86 animals listed. Instead of the pedigree being tabulated as is customary with sale catalogues in this country the information given is of the dam, grand-dam, great grand-dam, the sire, dam's sire, grand-dam's sire and also the sire of the great grand-dam. Information in paragraphs is given about these animals, their show winnings and the production of the females. In some cases this information is given back as far as the fifth dam. Nearly every animal has an entire page. The catalogue also says that since January, 1926, all the calves have been vaccinated against tuberculosis.

The Hache herd was owned by Sir John Ramsden and Colonel Ulric Thynne. Mr. Sutton, besides being

one of the leading British-Friesian cattle men, is also a breeder of English Springer Spaniels. The two Spaniels depicted with him in the illustration are father and daughter. The only time they were ever exhibited each won first in their respective classes, won first as a pair and also carried off special prize for best gun dog. The pedigree of one of the animals in the picture can be traced back to the year 1770, the other one to the year 1812. Mr. Sutton receives many inquiries regarding the feeding of dairy cattle and is said to answer more questions by letter than any other herdsman in Britain which shows something of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow cattlemen.

The Breeder and His Work

IN DECEMBER, 1912, an article written by Samuel R. Guard was published by the *Breeders Gazette* under the above heading. In answer to a number of requests this was re-printed by the *Gazette* last August. The following is a couple of paragraphs from the article. It will pay any present or prospective breeder to read and study these paragraphs.

"The successful breeder is not a man of a day or a year. His is the quality of permanence. Not the one who is dragged into the limelight of popularity hanging to the tail of an accidental champion, but the one whose stalls and pens are filled with animals of a high average of individual excellence, he is the successful breeder. When the history of the breeding enterprise is written those men who coupled animals so as to produce the best results in ever ascending proportion generation by generation will be accounted the most successful breeders. The cleaving to the good and the eschewing of the bad is perhaps not always possible of accomplishment, but it remains the ideal nevertheless. All Bakewell could say when asked for the rule of good breeding was 'Breed the best to the best,' and that is today as then the complete essence of the subject. And the proof of the entire claim of worthy breeding is to be found in the uniformity of a good type."

"As a pre-requisite the breeder must have an instinctive natural love for his animals, the implements with which he works. He must enjoy his calling, find pride in his art and pleasure in his employment. He must be a judge of pedigrees and this requires deep study, reasoning and knowledge of breed history. Good breeding in inseparably linked with good feeding and the divorcement of either from the other precludes the maximum attainment of both."

"Society requires certain public activities," said President Coolidge recently, "like highways and drainage, which are used in common, and can best be provided by the government. But in general the country is best served through the competition of private enterprise. If the people are to remain politically free, they must be economically free. Their only hope in that direction is for them to keep their own business in their own hands."

Don't forget that other people may think that you are as silly as you think they are.

Dairymen's League Price

A NET pool price of \$2.63 per 100 lb. for 3.5 milk was announced by the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., as the basis upon which return will be made to its members for August milk.

This is 21c per hundred lb. above the previous high August record established last year and at an increase of 35c over what was paid for July milk.

The official report says that despite opening of schools and return of vacationists, milk consumption in the metropolitan area was adversely affected by cooler weather in early September.

Sheffield Prices

UNDER date of September 10th, the secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., announced that the net cash price to be paid members of the Association for the milk produced and sold by them in the month of August, 1928, is \$2.60 per hundred pounds for THREE PER CENT Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.80 for milk sold on a 3.5 butterfat basis. It is an increase of 22½ cents per hundred pounds over the price paid in July, 1928, and is 16 cents per hundred more than the price paid in August, 1927. It is the highest price paid for August milk since 1921.

When the Advisory Board met in New York City, August 28th, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the prices of milk in two classes two and three should be advanced. The market conditions for cream and condensed milk warrant such an advance and the prices of these classes were not adequately increased when class one was advanced 47 cents.

Secretary Halliday is authority for the statement that July prices paid members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., was 29½ cents per hundred more than the Dairymen's League paid in both cash and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Prices for September were set as follows: Class 1, \$3.17; Class 2, \$2.10; Class 3, \$2.15; Class 3A, to be determined by market conditions; Class 4, to be determined by market conditions.

The Gamblers Chance

OF COURSE, it is admitted, that the farmer takes a gamble with the weather when he plants his crops. But what does the manufacturer in this country do when he pays out his money for material and labor to stock up with his wares; what does the merchant in agricultural towns do when he lays in big stocks on plowing and planting prospects? He gambles with the weather, don't he? If the farmer harvests good crops and sells them at normal prices, the manufacturer and merchant can move their goods. Otherwise they can lay on the shelves and wait.—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

National Honor Comes to 653 Keystone Herds

WHEN the National Dairy Exposition opens its doors to the public at Memphis, Tenn., October 13th to 20th, 653 Pennsylvania dairymen will be honored for the outstanding butterfat production of their herds during the year ending July 1st, E. B. Fitts, in charge of dairy extension work at the Pennsylvania State College, reports:

For several years the National Dairy Association has awarded honor certificates to all cow testing association



E. B. FITTS
Dairy Extension Specialist, Pennsylvania State College.

members whose herds average more than 300 lb. butterfat per cow for the year. During the year ending July 1, 1926, there were 335 certificates won by Keystone dairymen. The next year 428 qualified, and this year 653. This is a gain of 225 herds over 1927, or 52.5 per cent, Fitts declares. He says that 73 of the honored herds produced more than 400 lb. butterfat per cow, and that this number is 41 herds more than in 1927, or 128 per cent increase.

The high herd for the year was that of H. A. Snyder, of Montoursville, whose 15 cows averaged 526.4 lb. butterfat. Among the counties Mercer heads the list with 51 herds. Bradford is next with 41, Tioga third with 37, and Chester fourth with 35 herds. Cumberland, Sullivan, and Union Counties tied for fifth place with 23 herds each.

For individual associations, the Cumberland and Union County groups tie with 23 herds each for first place.

Butler County Association and Grove City Association are tied for second with 20 herds each, while the Canton Association and Jefferson County Association No. 1 are tied for third with 18 herds each.

All who attend the National Dairy Exposition will receive their certificates at a personal presentation, while the others will get their awards through the County Agricultural Extension Association, at a later date.

Maryland Cattle Owners Denied Full Indemnity for Reacting Cattle by the Dennis Political Organization

As the Law Is Interpreted by Judge Parke of the Circuit Court

MARYLAND cattle owners are displeased with the manner in which the Dennis organization, working through or with the State Board of Agriculture, is handling the appraisal of cattle destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

Cattle owners are sustaining untold losses as the result of having their cattle condemned and destroyed in the campaign that is being carried on jointly by the Federal and State Governments to control, with a view of eradicating, tuberculosis.

Millions of dollars are being expended annually by the Federal and State Governments to reimburse cattle owners in part for losses sustained through cattle destroyed.

The Federal and State Governments realizing the importance of the work have increased appropriations to cover the payment of indemnity claims and in some states the amount of indemnity paid cattle owners has been increased.

In some of the strictly dairy sections where tuberculosis eradication work is being carried on extensively, cattle owners would be financially ruined if the Government did not come to their assistance and more liberally reimburse them for losses sustained through the slaughter of reacting cattle.

In the state of New York the last Legislature increased the maximum indemnity to be paid by that state to the sum of \$120.00. The total indemnity to be paid for any one animal in addition to the Federal indemnity and the salvage is not to exceed 90 per cent of the appraised market value of the animal.

In the state of Pennsylvania the maximum indemnity to be paid for a single animal is the sum of \$70.00, with the restriction that this amount together with the salvage and the Federal indemnity shall not exceed 90 per cent of the appraised market value of the animal.

The matter of allotting indemnity claims for reacting cattle destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis is based primarily on the market value of the animal.

The Federal Government through a joint agreement with the State Governments agrees to reimburse cattle owners to the amount of \$25.00 for a grade animal and \$50.00 for a purebred animal providing these sums do not exceed one-third of the appraised market value of the animal and further that the State Government agrees to reimburse the owner to an equal amount.

The matter of appraising reacting cattle is left entirely in the hands of the State Departments and the State Legislatures in the most of the states if not in all of the states have passed laws governing the matter of appraisal and fixed the limit of indemnity which the cattle owner is entitled to.

The laws governing the appraisal of cattle and the payment of indemnity is similar in all states yet

the amount of indemnity allowed for cattle destroyed varies greatly.

The matter of properly appraising diseased or reacting cattle is very important from the standpoint of the owner and also from the standpoint of the Federal and State Governments. The indemnity is based upon the appraised market value of the animal. It is necessary to arrive at a fair market value of the animal before the Federal indemnity can be accurately and honestly computed as the Federal law provides that the Federal indemnity shall not exceed more than one-third of the appraised market value of the animal.

In states where cattle raising and dairying are carried on extensively, the Government has been liberal in the payment of indemnity claims and has provided that cattle owners be reimbursed to a sum equal to 90 per cent of the appraised market value of the animal limiting the amount to be paid for any one animal to a fixed sum. Thus the provision of allotting state indemnity also makes it necessary for those in charge of tuberculosis eradication work to first determine the market value of the animal before they can intelligently or lawfully attempt to allot the claims for indemnity.

For example in the state of Pennsylvania the law provides that the maximum indemnity that may be paid to a cattle owner for a single animal is the sum of \$70 and the total amount which the owner may receive for any one animal destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis including salvage, what he receives from the Federal Government and what he receives from the State Government should not exceed 90 per cent of the appraised market value of the animal.

Therefore if the true market value of the animal is estimated to be \$200.00 the total amount which the owner could receive from all sources under the Pennsylvania law would be 90 per cent of \$200.00 or \$180.00.

If we assume that he is entitled to full indemnity under the state law, of \$70.00 and full indemnity under the Federal law, of \$50 and the salvage value of the animal was \$60.00, the total amount received from all sources would be \$180.00 or the total amount which he would receive for the animal would just come within the 90 per cent which the owner was entitled to receive under the law.

If the animal had been appraised at \$250.00 or even \$300.00, which is only a fair value for a purebred dairy cow of good dairy type and conformation, and milk producing qualities, it would not have changed one iota the amount the owner would have received in salvage or indemnity, but the records in the State Department at Harrisburg and the Federal Department at Washington would reveal the fact that when this animal was slaughtered the owner sustained a loss represented by the difference between \$180 which he

received in indemnity and salvage and \$300—the appraised market value of his animal.

In the state of Maryland the State Legislature elected by the people have been very conservative and at the same time very considerate of the cattle owners' interests and have caused to be written upon the statute books of that state, laws governing the appraisal of tubercular cattle and the allotment of indemnity claims yet the Dennis Organization in control of tuberculosis eradication work in that state is denying cattle owners of the benefit of these laws and depriving the cattle owners of a fair and lawful appraisal of their reacting cattle under the Maryland law as interpreted by Judge Parke of the Circuit Court.

While the officials in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in many of the states are giving cattle owners the full benefit of the law as passed by the Legislature and are going into the Legislature and asking larger appropriations and more liberal indemnity, the Dennis Organization in the state of Maryland appears to be depriving cattle owners in that state of their rights under the law.

The Maryland law as passed by the Legislature and interpreted by Judge Parke of the Circuit Court in Carroll County, one of the most capable and learned judges on the Maryland Bench, provides that cattle owners in Maryland are entitled to have their reacting animals appraised by disinterested parties acting under oath, one appraiser appointed by the State Board of Agriculture and one appraiser appointed by the cattle owner. In case these two appraisers are unable to agree upon the market value of the animal condemned, they are to appoint a third appraiser and it is the duty of these three men to determine the market value of the animal.

The Maryland law further states as interpreted by Judge Parke that the cattle owner is entitled to 90 per cent of the appraised value of his cattle not to exceed the sum of \$500 for a single animal including the salvage.

Let us determine the possible amount that a cattle owner would receive in the state of Maryland for a good dairy cow such as we would find in the average herd in that state and which would have an appraised market value of \$250.00.

Grade cows that are good size, heavy producers and in their prime are not easily obtainable at this figure but let us assume that this cow is a purebred and the two appraisers appointed under the Maryland law have fixed the value at \$250.00.

The law states that the owner is entitled to 90 per cent of the appraised market value of the animal which in this case would be the sum of \$225.00. This cow is sent to the slaughter house, she is good size and in fair flesh and the owner receives \$60.00 from the butcher for salvage.

The Federal Government would allow this owner the maximum indemnity of \$50.00 providing this amount is matched by the state of Maryland and further providing it does not exceed one-third of the appraised value of the animal. Therefore this owner would be entitled to \$50.00 from the Federal Government making a total including the salvage of \$110. If we deduct the \$110 from the \$225 which represents 90 per cent of the appraised value, under the Mary-

land law the owner would be entitled to the sum of \$115 from the state bringing the total amount received for his cow up to \$225. The owner would be losing \$25.00 which would represent 10 per cent of the value of his animal.

The state officials comprising the Dennis Organization in control of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture contend that they are working under a special agreement with the Federal Government whereby the Federal Government agrees to share one-third of the loss, the state of Maryland agrees to share one-third of the loss and the cattle owner is to share one-third of the loss of all cattle destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

We have been unable to obtain a copy of this special agreement which the Dennis Organization refers to as having been made with the Federal Government.

Further we have been unable to find anyone who has seen a copy of this agreement. Frankly it is our belief that the agreement which the Dennis Organization pretends to have with the Federal Government is nothing more or less than the standard agreement which the Federal Government has made with all other states relative to the payment of tubercular indemnity.

It is our belief that the Federal Government stands ready to cooperate with the breeders of Maryland through their State Board of Agriculture to just the same extent that the Federal Government now cooperates with cattle owners in other states through their respective State Departments.

Let us see how much this Maryland cattle owner would receive for an animal with an appraised market value known to be \$250.00 if handled by the Dennis Organization.

First—the limit of appraisal under the Dennis Organization appears to be \$150.00. The cattle owner would receive from the butcher \$60.00—the same amount which he would receive had the animal been appraised under the Maryland law as interpreted by Judge Parke. This \$60.00 would be deducted from the \$150.00 which we will assume would represent the appraised value, leaving a balance of \$90.00. According to the plan adopted by the Dennis Organization this \$90.00 would be divided into three equal parts of \$30.00 each.

The Federal Government would pay the owner \$30.00 the State of Maryland \$30.00 and the owner would lose \$30.00. In this event the total amount which the owner would receive would be \$60.00 from the butcher for salvage, \$30.00 from the Federal Government and \$30.00 from the state of Maryland making a total sum of \$120.00 which would be the amount the owner would receive in indemnity under the Dennis Organization plan for a cow with an appraised market value of \$250.00, or under the plan adopted by the Dennis Organization this particular cattle owner would lose on this particular cow the difference between \$120.00 which he would receive and \$225.00 which he should have received, or a loss of \$105.00.

Under this manner of appraisal the Maryland cattle owner is deprived of \$20.00 indemnity to which he is justly entitled under the Federal law and he is deprived of \$85.00 state indemnity to which he is

(Continued on page 562.)

Milk Varies In Composition

AT THE recent World's Dairy Congress, Professor H. T. Cranfield read a paper on variation in the composition of milk. In his investigations in the Midland Counties of England he had found a herd of 60 Shorthorns, the milk of which averaged 2.2% butterfat. The mixed milk of another herd of 30 Shorthorns only contained 7.23% non-fatty solids. A herd of cross-bred cows, 60 in number, came under his observation. Every two weeks, morning and evening, the milk was mixed and of 44 samples taken, eleven or 25% were below 3% fat.

A herd of 25 pedigreed Friesians showed 27 out of 67 samples of mixed milk below 8.5% non-fatty solids.

It is very hard to detect some forms of adulteration and it has been suggested that the amount of ash in milk would show whether or not the sample had been tampered with. Mr. Canfeld had taken a sample of mixed milk which he knew to be genuine and it only contained .63% ash. If normal milk contained .75% ash, it would be necessary to add nearly 20% water to bring such milk down to this low level. Professor Canfeld told some of the troubles of the chemist and milk inspector and said that the only hope to give fair treatment to the public and protection to the producer was the discovery of some analytical method which would differentiate between genuine and adulterated milk.

British Friesian Cattle Book

THE British Friesian Cattle Society has compiled a sixty-eight page booklet advertising the breed. This is intended for general distribution. It is illustrated by many pictures of well-known British animals and contains a number of interesting items. One page in the book stresses the longevity of the breed. For instance, some of the animals imported into Britain from Holland in 1914 are alive in 1928.

Cows 17 years of age have produced 16,000 lb. milk in a year.

One breeder is reported to have had at one time four cows whose combined ages exceed 80 years.

One noted cow is known to have had 16 calves born singly and to have averaged 15,130 lb. milk for the seven lactation periods from her eighth to her fourteenth calvings.

We were particularly interested in the following description of a typical cow of the breed. Read it over carefully and see how much it differs from a description that you would write of a Holstein-Friesian:

THE INDIVIDUAL

A very soft and pliable skin; kind eyes, well spaced; crown not too wide; horns fine, running forward and inward; nostrils wide and open; strong wide jaws; neck fine, but not too long, widening with a graceful bend down to the chest; back, level, from shoulder to tail head; body, deep, well-ribbed and carrying a good barrel; hips, wide and level; buttocks straight, wide, soft and flat; hind quarters, long, square and level; thurls thick, and as wide as the hips; thighs broad and well fleshed outside down to the hocks; heels slightly bent, strong and elastic; udder well developed, carried high and wide behind, and running well forward;

ward; teats squarely placed and not too large; milk veins prominent, running well forward along the belly.

COLOR AND TYPE

Breeders prefer animals with large distinct black and white patches over the body, the division between the two colors being very sharply defined, the legs and the lower portion of the tail being white. Black bodies on white legs are also popular. A white star or heart on the forehead is fashionable, while the blaze frequently occurs.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

In appearance the British Friesian cow is a deep, wedge shaped, commercial animal carrying plenty of flesh when dry, but always indicating great milk-yielding capacity. Size is an important characteristic of the breed, which is a dual-purpose one, excellent for both milk and beef.

The booklet is well printed on good paper, copiously illustrated, is of great interest and is very valuable for reference.

The British Friesian Cattle Society's address is, 11 Southampton Row, London, England.

Hilner Will Show at Bloomsburg

FRED HILNER of Millville, Penna., has a good herd of purebred Berkshire swine and he exhibits them every year at the Columbia County Fair and always carries off a goodly share of the prizes. As he has to exhibit anyway, he takes along a few of his Holstein-Friesians. Last year his great cow, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld was awarded second prize and the judge took a long time in deliberating between her and the first prize cow before he gave the blue to the other animal. Her young son won first in his class and was made junior champion male.

This year, Mr. Hilner plans to take and exhibit his swine at Bloomsburg, where the fair will be held the first week in October. Lottie and her prize winning son will again be exhibited as well as a full brother to the junior champion, just a year younger. Mr. Hilner's farm is away back from the main highway, an ideal spot to raise livestock but not as good a place to display them. The Hilner herd has never housed a reactor and Mr. Hilner is quite proud of this record.

We plan to run a story on this establishment in an early issue, but at this time will content ourselves with passing along Mr. Hilner's invitation to any of our readers who attend the Bloomsburg Fair to be sure and see the Hilner exhibits.

"The most significant change that has come in business of all sorts since the war, is the intense competition which has focused attention on the necessity for economical production. The individual . . . who does not produce economically is lost . . ."

"Dairying is a business, a big and serious business. The dairy farmer is just awakening to the fact that he is a business man. . . ."—K. L. Hatch.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The Silo and Its Construction

THE silo provides a means of storing and preserving succulent roughage for feeding farm animals, especially in winter when fresh green feed is not obtainable. Dairy farmers especially have appreciated the value of silage as a milk producer. To make the silo a profitable investment, however, a man should have at least ten cows or the equivalent in other stock. With a smaller number than this the relative cost of the silo and the silo-filling machinery becomes excessive; besides it is not usually feasible to build a silo small enough to accommodate fewer than ten head.

Many forage crops can be made into silage, but corn, where it can be grown successfully, makes the best silage.

Silage is well suited for feeding to all livestock. Dairy cows need it perhaps more than other classes of animals, because the succulence it supplies is favorable to large milk production. It is a cheap and economical feed for beef cattle, from breeding cow to fattening

steer. Sheep like it and it is well suited to their needs. Even horses and mules may be fed limited quantities of good silage.

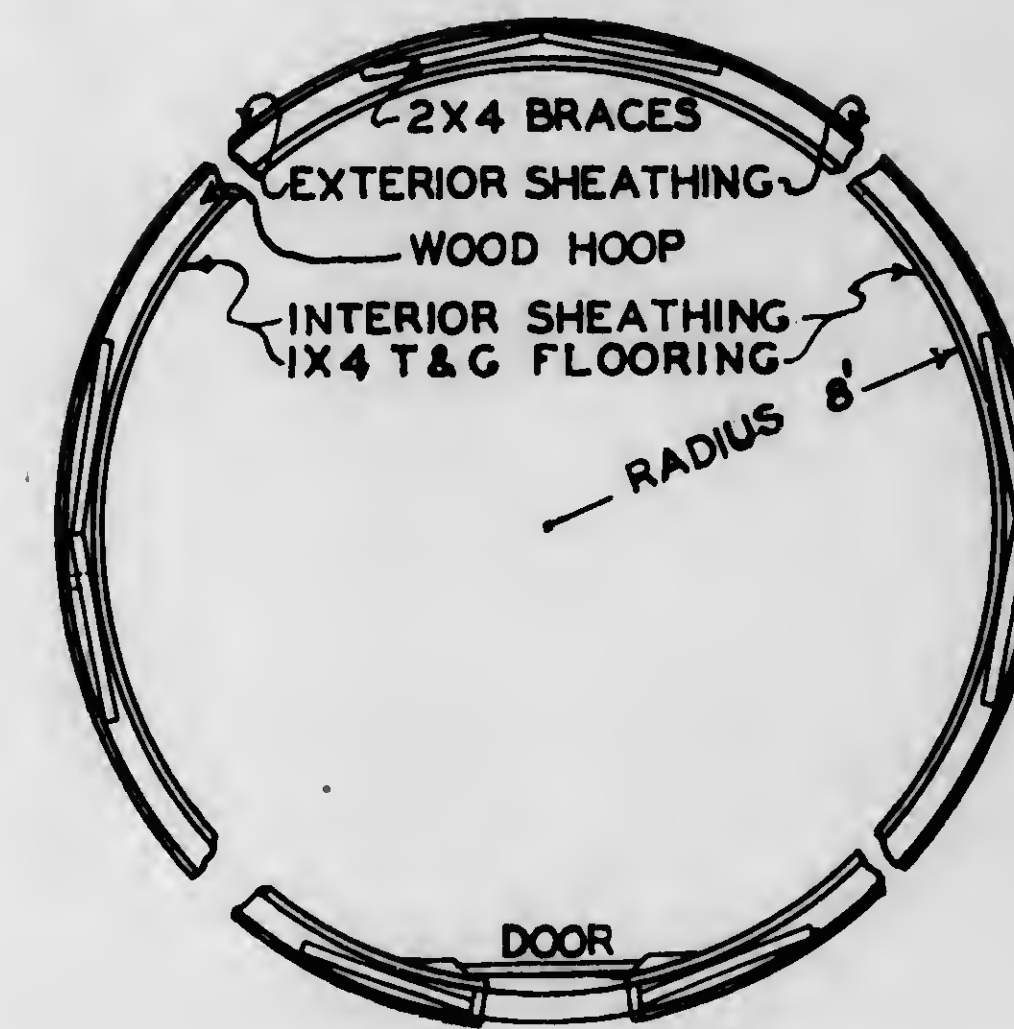
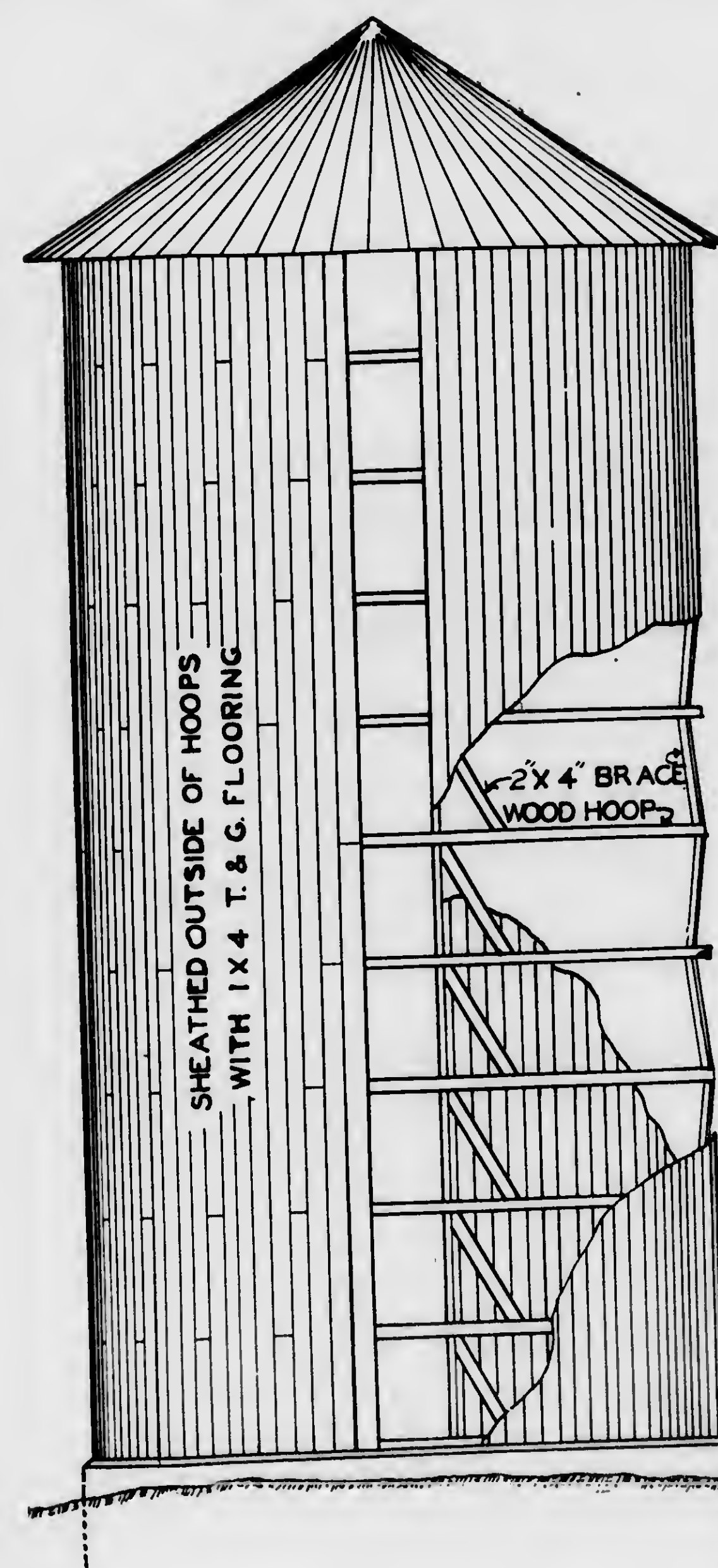
"Siloing" is an excellent way of preserving the mature corn crop or of saving one which for any reason must be harvested before maturity. About forty per cent of the total food material in the corn plants is in the stalks and leaves. When the farmer harvests only the ears he loses nearly one-half of the crop; on the other hand, when the crop is put into the silo, the losses are very small. Satisfactory homemade silos of concrete or wood can be erected with little trouble.

Most of the silos in existence can be classed under one of four heads: the concrete, the stave, the modified Wisconsin and the wooden hoop.

The concrete silo, as the name implies, is built entirely of concrete; the stave silo is built of long two by four or two by six material, set vertically like the staves of a wooden tank; the modified Wisconsin silo is built of three-eighths or one-half inch boards nailed laterally on the inside of studding placed in the form of a circle. The wooden-hoop silo is constructed of matched flooring and wooden hoops.

Every type of silo has its advantages. The concrete is permanent and staple but generally costs more than do the other kind. The expense of repairs is practically nothing and very little attention is required to keep it in good condition.

The stave silo can be constructed easily, quickly and cheaply. Manufacturing firms have pushed the sale of



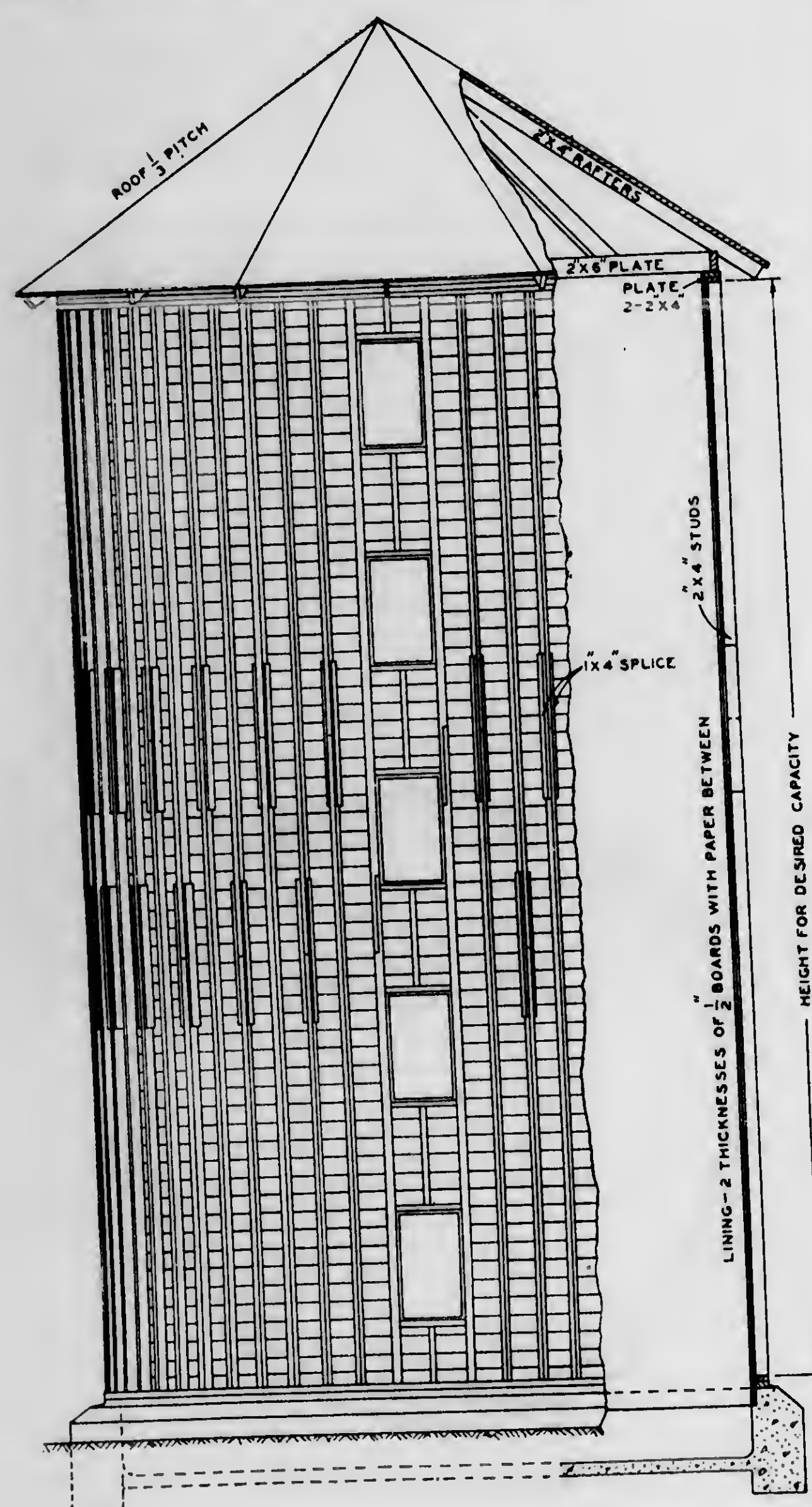
HORIZONTAL SECTION

stave silos until they are more numerous in the United States today than any other type. Stave silos last from eight to fifteen years depending on the kind and quality of lumber used, the care given and the climate.

The modified Wisconsin silo is not so liable to be blown down or to get out of repair as the stave silo. In case parts of the wall rot out they can be more easily repaired. A silo of this kind has an unfinished appearance and owing to the difficulty in bending the sheathing one less than fourteen feet in diameter is difficult to build.

Flooring for the staves of a wooden hoop silo can be bought locally and hoops may be made from such common timber as oak, elm, ash or chestnut. Beveled siding or three-eighth-inch yellow-pine ceiling may be used. The hoops are built up of several thicknesses of one-half by four inch boards nailed together. The staves are fastened to each hoop with two nails and the construction is very rigid.

Plans for these different types of silos, showing all details of construction, may be obtained without cost from the Bureau of Dairy Industry or from the Bureau of Public Roads and Rural Engineering at Washington,



D. C. In requesting plans, state the size of silo desired; the kind of plan should be specified as follows: Concrete silo, steel form for constructing concrete silo, stave silo, modified Wisconsin silo, wooden-hoop silo.

There are some features which are essential to the construction of all silos and without which silage does not keep in perfect condition.

1. The walls should be air-tight. Since the keeping of silage depends upon the exclusion of air, it is imperative that the walls of the silo be built in such a way as to exclude the air. The lumber should be well

matched and contain no large knots. In concrete silos a wash on the inside with cement or with raw coal tar thinned with gasoline is effective in making the walls impervious to air. Care should be taken that the doors fit closely into their frames.

2. The walls should be smooth and plumb so that in settling the silage will not adhere to them and thus cause air spaces in its outer edge; furthermore, the walls should be capable of standing considerable lateral strain without cracking or bulging. This is one reason why rectangular silos are unsuccessful.

3. The silo must be so deep that the pressure from above will thoroughly pack the silage and force the air out. The greater the pressure the less air is left in the silo and the less will be the loss of food materials by fermentation.

4. The only form of silo to be recommended is the round one. Capacity considered, this form is the cheapest, and the walls are more rigid than those of the rectangular or octagonal form. This results in better preservation of the silage.

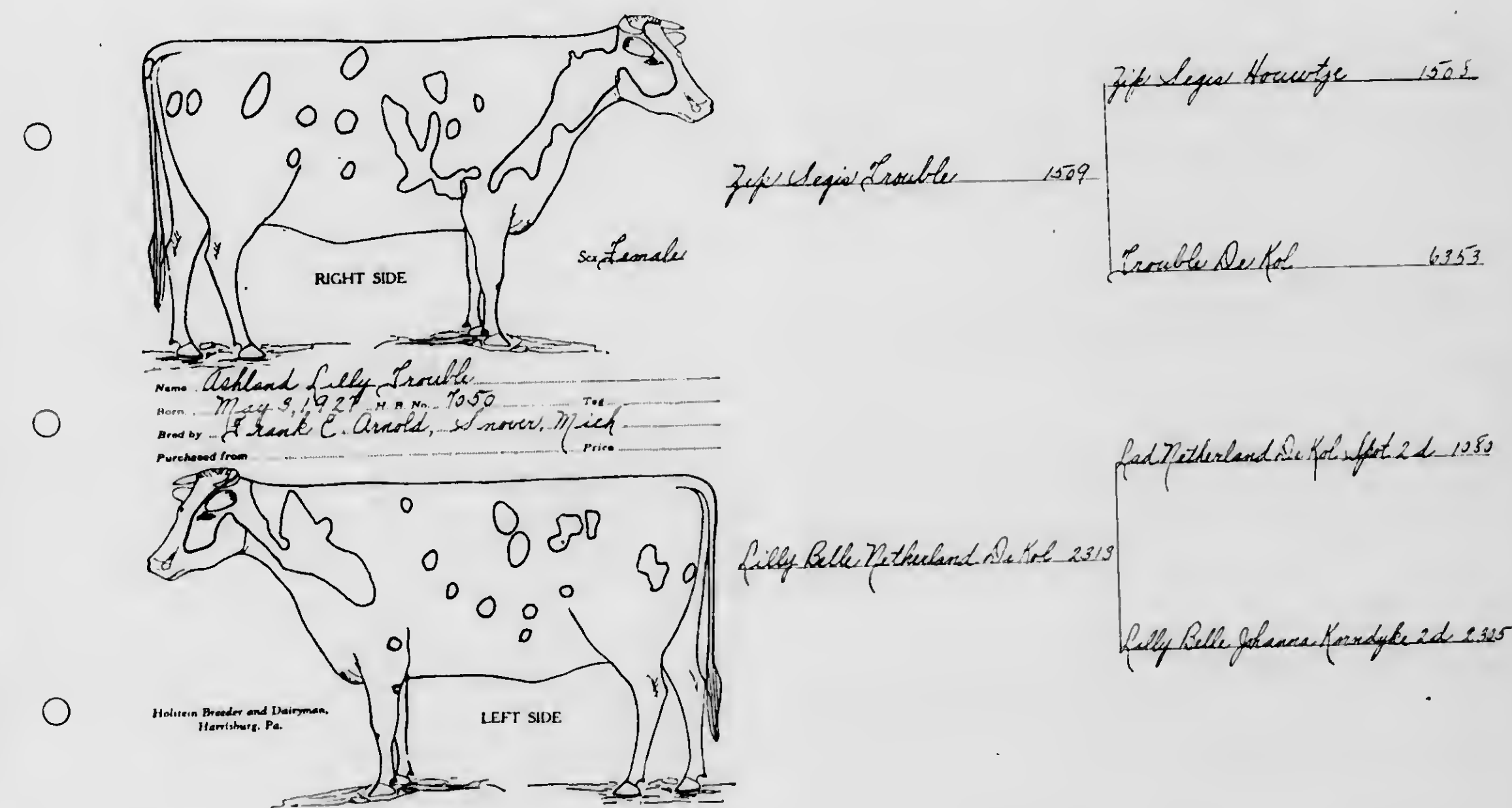
It is essential that silo walls be impervious, strong and smooth; impervious to retain moisture and exclude air; strong to withstand the bursting pressure of the silage; and smooth to permit the silage to settle freely and evenly, leaving no air pockets.

It is desirable also that silo material be durable and frost resistant and that the walls have enough heat insulating properties to keep the silage from freezing. Wood excels in this respect, two-inch silo staves giving more protection against frost than six inches of concrete. The silo should add to the attractiveness of the farm. It should be easy to construct and of low cost and upkeep.

Nearly every state experiment station has one or more bulletins on silos and their construction and the Federal Department at Washington has also bulletins along this line particularly Farmers Bulletin number 855 entitled "Home Made Silos." Publications of this kind can be had for the asking. The illustrations showing the elevation of the silos are from plan number 670, blue-print of which can be obtained from the Agricultural Engineering Division, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. Plan for the horizontal section can be obtained from the Iowa State Agricultural Extension Service, Ames, Iowa. This plan is D-10. We have looked over these blue prints and believe that either or both of them would be of great service to anyone planning to erect a silo.

The test of life is not what you are worth, but what you are. If your mind is at peace you can face poverty with a smile. I do not preach poverty as a path to peace. But the marvelous happiness of the poor majority proves that poverty is not pessimism. If all poor men and all poor women were miserable, despairing, and devoured by envy, the system of life would not function. The truth is that society is built on a solid foundation of comparative failures who are alchemists of contentment. They are like the birds, who are always poor, and nevertheless are miraculously joyous. There are plenty of human sparrows and thrushes and blackbirds who can sing with nothing to make a song about.—James Douglas.

EVERY BREEDER NEEDS The Private Herd Register



Note that the color markings and pedigree are on the same page. Production and breeding data are on the reverse side of the sheet which is $8\frac{3}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Register is loose-leaf, fastened by bolts. It can be adjusted to suit any size herd.

It is Complete, Durable, Neat and Inexpensive.

Price: Private Herd Register with pages for 50 animals, complete \$2.00. For each extra 25 animals, add 50 cents.

Just a little the best thing of its kind you ever saw. Systematize your Herd Records. Order today.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Idle Cows?

BY GEORGE LESLIE

ARE you going to cheat yourself out of a part of your possible profit on your winter milkers? It is a very easy thing to do, and it is safe to say that thousands of good cows of all the dairy breeds will be prevented from doing what they are quite able to do in the way of turning out a worthwhile profit for their owners, by those same owners themselves. Dairymen who work hard and put in long hours with the expectation and need of making all they can out of their cows' udders will do the very thing calculated to cut production by twenty to twenty-five per cent and then think and say that their failure to make a handsome profit on milk for the next year was due to the cows being poor milkers, or the price of milk being too low, or the price of feed too high.

One change in their methods would make their cows better milkers, raise the price of milk for them and lower the price of feed. This is a fact which it is very difficult to get them to believe, but as a matter of proven fact that one change will, within reasonable limits, do all three things we have mentioned, because to greatly increase the proportion of milk returned for feed does raise the price of the milk and lower the cost of the feed which produces it.

It was a deep rooted belief of the old-fashioned dairy farmer that he was saving money by allowing his dry cows nothing but roughage and water. Even today, in the face of all the offered proof to the contrary this same false idea of economy is entertained by cow owners in all sections of the country. They cheat themselves out of a nice profit on every cow they handle that way.

Discussion with many dairymen has shown us that they are quite firmly convinced that the dry cow is an idle cow, and so really an expense until she comes into milk with her calf. The chief offenders against this patient servant of mankind are those who are hit hardest by the results of their parsimony, men who depend on their herds for a living and need a generous yearly profit. Instead of this profit which the cow could give them, a fifth to a quarter of the possible production is lost by "saving" the cost of grain for eight weeks, at the most a trifle less than half a ton for each cow, feeding 10 lb. a day for six weeks and gradually reducing it after that time, or practically 300 lb. if the allowance were 6 lb. a day with a gradual reduction. Even if feed were costing \$60 a ton and milk brought \$2.50 a hundred, you could feed 10 lb. a day for the first six weeks and 49 lb. as a total for the last two and be over eight dollars to the good by keeping a 60 lb. cow up to her flow for two months instead of letting her go without grain and getting only 45 lb. out of her.

We recall visiting a southern dairy where the owner had twelve cows in milk and was having such a hard time making ends meet that he was seriously thinking of selling his farm and going into a foundry in a near-by city. Our visit was in the fall and he had six or seven cows being dried off. There was a lot of extra good Johnson grass hay on hand and he was using a good

mixture of concentrates. A deeply rooted prejudice against silage led him to feed dried beet pulp as a succulent roughage. The cows were of good size and excellent conformation and should have been making a substantial profit but their yearly average was as low as between six and eight thousand pounds. In the course of our conversation it developed that his dry stock got no feed but hay and what pasture they could pick up as long as it lasted, which was of course much longer than we get it in the north. Asked why he did not allow the dry cows a daily feed of grain, he waxed eloquent on the subject of the cost of feed and said he "could not afford to waste it on dry cows" because, as he put it "they don't make me any dollar."

Another farmer of our acquaintance, up in western New York, who ran the southern dairyman a close second in the matter of dry cow starvation had a large herd of good milky Holsteins, a farm covering many acres and a ready market for his milk. He kept records of the dairy output of his cows and knew that they were not doing as well as they should, but could not see why they were not as he considered himself a good feeder. He was, when it came to feeding the milking herd, but those big, capable Holsteins got, while dry, only 2 lb. of grain a day besides their hay and a little silage. Here again we found the same belief that grain given a dry cow was practically wasted.

Having always felt that if we can help the man who milks cows to make three pints of milk flow where he got two pints before we are adding to the sum of human happiness, we used up about two hours trying to show him just why a dry cow should be well fed, and what she could and would return for a liberal ration. "It sounds reasonable," he said at last, "I think I will try it on a good cow that is just drying off." She was a big, strong, milky looking animal, and we knew she could stand ten pounds of his ration a day up to the last two weeks before calving, and said so. He balked at that for a while, and after his two-pound ration no doubt it seemed equal to killing the cow; but he proved game and did feed her that way. Naturally, but to his great amazement—and profit—she came in fresh in better condition than he had ever seen her and made somewhat over 1,100 lb. more milk in the first third of the year than she had in the same period of her previous lactation and did it on a good deal less grain. That man now realizes that the two pounds he used to feed were wasted, practically, but that the 10 lb. paid dividends in a much larger yield, more profit and a healthier cow.

This is the season of the year when it is a good thing to realize the importance of the dry cow in the entire scheme of dairy work, and not to be ruled by the idea of false economy which saves a few bags of feed on each cow for two months but later on loses out of the milk pail much more than they would have cost: which brings the cow to calving in poor condition and keeps her that way through the winter. It is well to remember that the dry cow which you may look

upon as "idle" is growing a calf although she is not giving milk and that her calf grows more in the last two months of gestation than at any other time prior to its birth. It is a physical impossibility for her to keep up her own body and grow her calf, while at the same time putting on her frame any surplus flesh to be used when she comes into milk: and unless she has that surplus she cannot give her best possible yield on the limited amount of grain that she can take care of without taxing her digestion.

A suitable grain mixture, if you make your own rations, will be

200 lb. wheat bran
100 lb. linseed oil meal
150 lb. corn meal
50 lb. cottonseed meal

to be used with a mixed hay or timothy. With a legume the following would prove satisfactory.

150 lb. cornmeal
100 lb. wheat bran
100 lb. linseed oil meal
100 lb. dried beet pulp
50 lb. cottonseed meal

The cottonseed meal should carry 43% protein.

Besides her grain the dry cow should have plenty of good quality roughage, both dry and succulent. Legume hay, or at least a large proportion of that kind of hay should be used to supply lime storage, because when in milk cows use a large amount of this mineral and seldom get an adequate supply of it in their regular ration. Roots, pulp or silage help to cool the blood, keep the bowels in normal condition and build up the animal's general health.

For the sake of your ultimate gain, don't look at your dry cows this Fall through the bars on the dollar sign.

Have Good Cows and Then Feed Them

IT PAYS to have good cows, efficient cows, cows that are capable of getting enough from their food to earn the cost of that food and make a profit for their owner.

Last year, cows enrolled in dairy herd improvement work in Illinois differed as much as 51 cents a day in the amount they returned their owners above cost of feed.

The production records made by the cows were divided into five classes. The best group, those producing over 450 lb. fat, averaged 496.1 lb. and returned \$213.00 more than their feed cost. This is approximately 58 cents a day. The lowest class, those producing less than 150 lb. fat each, averaged only 121.4 lb. and returned 7 cents a day more than it cost to feed them. This daily 7 cents did not pay for the labor, interest on investment, building and equipment costs and miscellaneous expenses. The cows that produced between 250 and 350 lb. fat averaged 297.6 lb. and the profit earned was \$113.13 or 31 cents a day more than the cost of feed.

A dairy cost study was made on fifty-seven northern Illinois farms. The seven best herds of this number

averaged 391 lb. fat and the entire farm investment of these seven establishments earned an interest return of nine per cent. There were fourteen farms where the cows averaged 234 lb. fat and these earned only 3.38 per cent interest. There was a difference of 5.62 per cent in the return earned on total investment between the farms with high producing herds as compared to those with the least efficient herds. On the farms with the seven highest herds, 100 lb. milk was produced for 25 cents less feed cost and 49 cents less total cost, as compared with the farms with the lowest average fat production.

It pays to have good cows, efficient cows, cows that can profitably handle a generous amount of feed. And it also pays to generously feed such cows. Given the right kind of cows and the right kind of a man to see that the right kind and right amounts of feed are given such animals and Success is bound to reward the efforts of the Dairyman.

Measuring Capacity of Silo

A SIMPLE means of measuring silo capacity has been worked out at the Missouri College of Agriculture. They found this rule by measuring and weighing the silage in 32 silos over a five-year period. One cubic foot of silage at the surface, after settling, weighs 32 pounds. Ten feet below the surface the weight is 38 pounds. Twenty feet down it weighs 41 pounds and at 30 feet 43 pounds. This rule applies from the level of the silage after settling rather than from the top of the silo.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

When Threshers Come

WHEN threshers and silo-fillers come to the farm, there is much bustle in the kitchen and usually many savory odors. As every farmer's wife knows this is no time for knick-knacks and niceties, but for good plain food and plenty of it. If a soup is served, it should be a hearty one of meat and vegetables, but such a dish is not needed if the main dinner is plentiful. There should be a substantial meat dish, plenty of white boiled potatoes, either mashed or served whole with plenty of gravy. Or scalloped potatoes may be served, and one nice thing about them is that they need no attention at that very busy moment of dishing up the dinner, and will keep hot for quite a time. Most men like baked beans, especially if plenty of good salt pork is used. This is another dish that needs no last moment attention. Plenty of homemade catsup should be available with the beans.

Another favorite dish is cabbage salad, which is easy to prepare, and will make a great hit with the men if an extra or two, such as celery, olives or pimientos, are added. Of course, there will be plenty of pickles and jelly at such a dinner, as well as bread or rolls and butter. A good pie makes the best dessert and good spring water and hot coffee the best drinks. While such a meal may seem common place, the probability is that every man present will enjoy it, as there are no dishes in it to which an ordinary appetite would be apt to take exception. And it is about as easy a big meal for a number of hearty eaters as a housewife could plan.

Pork forms so large a part of the farm family menu, in the winter time, that it is hardly a treat at any time of the year. Yet a roast ham might prove a great delicacy to those who are more accustomed to eating it fried. If that is used, it should be soaked in cold water and well scrubbed, then put in a kettle (or a roaster) with a bay leaf, a sprig or two of parsley and four or five cloves, and allowed to simmer for about three hours. Then the skin should be removed, and the ham should be well rubbed with brown sugar to which a little mustard has been added, well dotted with cloves and baked for an hour in a moderate oven. If desired, cabbage, carrots, beets or such vegetables could be boiled in the liquor in which the ham was first cooked, and one would have a "boiled dinner" but with delicious baked ham instead of boiled pork. If beef is used as the main dish, it is not necessary to use the expensive steaks, as the cheaper cuts if properly cooked, are as nutritious and appetizing as the chops, steaks or cutlets. Long, slow cooking will soften the tough fiber of meat and the proper seasoning will result in a well flavored dish. Either one of the two following meat dishes would serve well when threshers come to the farm: To one pound of hamburger steak, seasoned and formed into small cakes and fried in butter, use one onion and two green peppers. Chop and fry in the pan in which the meat was fried, add a chopped ripe tomato, cook for

five minutes, then stir in a little French mustard, pour over the meat cakes and serve. The amounts may be multiplied according to the number of people to be fed. Or boil two pounds of lean meat, shoulder, rump or round. Boil half a package of macaroni in salted water to which a cupful of the meat stock has been added. Chop two onions and fry in butter, when done, add two cups stewed tomatoes, a sprig of parsley or any other favorite seasoning, and a cupful of the liquor from the meat. Chop the cooked beef fine and add to this sauce, allowing it to simmer gently for five or ten minutes. Put a layer of the cooked macaroni into a well buttered baking dish and cover with a layer of the meat and sauce. Repeat until all the materials are used, sprinkling grated cheese over the top. Bake in a slow oven for an hour, adding the remaining liquor in which the meat was cooked as it is necessary to keep the materials moist. For this dish, also, the amounts will have to be multiplied according to the number to be fed, and either one will serve to satisfy the heartiest appetites.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE

No matter how many ripen, there always seems to be hundreds of green tomatoes left on the vines, and it does seem a shame not to use them. Here is one way. Wash one peck in cold water, drain, slice thin, and lay in a stone jar. Sprinkle over them, a cupful of salt and allow them to stand for twenty-four hours. Drain and rinse in several waters, and again lay them in the jar. Put in three or four layers, then a layer of thinly sliced onions, repeating until the tomatoes and required onions are in the jar. Bring to a boil two quarts of good cider vinegar, into which a dozen whole cloves and several pieces of stick cinnamon have been put. While boiling, pour over the crock of tomatoes and onions and cover well. After twenty-four hours, drain the liquid, which is best done by inverting a plate which will fit inside the jar, and pressing it against the pickle while the jar is tilted. Bring the liquid to a boil and pour over the pickle again. Repeat at the end of another twenty-four hours, and then place good sized pieces of horse radish root on the top and cover the jar.

PEACH MARMALADE

Pare, stone and weigh the peaches, and heat slowly on the back of the stove, stirring constantly to keep from sticking to the bottom of the kettle. When it comes to boiling point, boil quickly for three quarters of an hour, then add the sugar, allowing three quarters of a pound to every pound of fruit. Boil briskly for about five minutes and remove all scum. For every three pounds of fruit, add the juice of one lemon and the water in which one quarter of the stones have been boiled, and one cupful of grated pineapple. Stir well for about ten minutes, take from the fire and while hot put in air tight jars.

BREEDER ads are business getters.

Our Fourth Year

The New Registry Association was organized August 1, 1925.

During the first three years of its existence it has grown in membership until it is now the second largest Registry Association in this country.

That's quite a showing for a three-year old!

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle everywhere are experiencing a great saving in fees by joining the New Association.

Its rapid unprecedented growth indicates that it meets a real and long felt demand for Prompt, Efficient Service and Reasonable Fees.

The highest courts in leading Holstein states have placed their stamp of approval upon the New Registry Association, its Methods and its Records.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing its Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*

P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

(Courtesy of The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman)

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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SEPTEMBER 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Maryland Dairymen Protest

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are reviewing the method of appraising tubercular cattle as it is being carried out by the Dennis Organization in control of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture. Maryland cattle owners are receiving very little compared with cattle owners in other states, for animals destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The Federal law governing the payment of indemnity claims is similar in all states, and the Maryland law governing the appraisal of cattle and the payment of claims seems to be one of the best laws written on the Statute books of any state to protect the livestock interests. However, it would appear that the organization that has to do with the handling of indemnity claims in the state of Maryland are manipulating both the Federal and the State methods of handling claims in such a way that the Maryland cattle owner is not receiving as much for animals destroyed as he should receive, or as much as cattle owners in the adjoining states are receiving.

According to a report issued by the Federal Government under date of August 1, 1928, giving the comparison of the appraised value, the salvage value and the indemnity for cattle slaughtered in the different states, the average appraised value for cattle slaughtered in the state of Maryland is given as \$77.32 as compared with \$133.68, the average appraised value of cattle slaughtered in Pennsylvania, just north of the state of Maryland, and an average of \$114.87 for Virginia, just south of the state of Maryland.

Thus from the Government figures it would appear that the cattle in the state of Maryland on the average are greatly inferior to the cattle in the two neighboring states or the Dennis machine is depriving Maryland cattle owners of a fair and honest appraisal.

The Government report also shows that the average indemnity paid by the state of Maryland for cattle destroyed is \$14.43 as against an average of \$38.47 in Pennsylvania and an average of \$41.46 in the state of Virginia.

These figures would tend to prove that the Maryland cattle owners are justified in demanding a fair and a just administration of the affairs of their State Board of Agriculture.

Food Officials Endorse Haugen Bill

WHEN the National Association of Dairy Food and Drug Officials of the United States met in the middle of September in Annual Convention at Hartford, Conn., a resolution was adopted unanimously to the effect that "Colored Cooking Fats" are really Oleomargarine and should be taxed and their manufacture and sale controlled in the same way that Oleomargarine is now taxed and controlled. These products were defined as compounds of vegetable oil, chiefly coconut and peanut oils, water, salt and yellow coloring and that they are made in imitation or semblance of butter and are being sold as and for butter.

The meeting endorsed the Haugen Bill H. R. 10956 which seeks to amend the Oleomargarine Act and clarify the meaning of what constitutes an imitation of butter.

World Agricultural Census to Be Taken

WHILE distant pastures always look green and the other man's job is more desirable than our own, yet we think the best job we know of is held by Leon M. Estabrook who has the position of director of the census for the International Institute of Agriculture, which is located at Rome, Italy. Mr. Estabrook, who was formerly chairman of the crop reporting board of the Federal Department of Agriculture was loaned by that department to the International Institute for the purpose of assisting in taking a world agricultural census.

During the past three years Mr. Estabrook has visited nearly all the countries in the world, in fact, the only countries he has not yet visited are Central America, three South American countries besides American Guiana, Afghanistan, Persia, Mesopotamia, in Asia, and some undeveloped colonies in West Africa. With a substantial salary and all expenses paid, most people would consider that "pretty soft."

This world census will be taken in 1930 in the Northern Hemisphere after the 1929 crops are harvested. In the Southern Hemisphere the figures will cover crop production for the year beginning July 1, 1929, and ending June 30, 1930. The results will be published probably in 1931 or 1932. The number and size of farms will be given, the area and production of important crops and the number of each kind of livestock by age and sex classifications. There are two hundred countries listed by the Institute and only sixty of them have ever taken an agricultural census. It is reported that the countries visited by Mr. Estabrook and the

colonies and mandate territories controlled by them constitute approximately 90 per cent of the surface of the globe, 95 per cent of its population and probably 98 per cent of its agriculture.

"Each country participating in the work will take the census with its own organization and methods, following a standard form furnished by the Institute of Agriculture, and will summarize and publish its own results. These results when available will be brought together in the world tables and published by the institute at Rome.

The purpose of a world agricultural and livestock census is to obtain more complete and comparable data regarding agriculture throughout the world. The preliminary work was made possible by an allotment of funds from the International Education Board; a small allotment of funds, office space and clerical service by the Institute at Rome, and the loan of a specialist by the United States Department of Agriculture with a contribution to his expenses.

Aimed to Purify the Sale Ring

THE British-Friesian Cattle Society is one of these registry associations which has endeavored to conduct or supervise auction sales, something that we believe is not the legitimate work of a registry association. Some of their rules are aimed to prevent the practice of "bidding-in" and are as follows:

"If at any time within three months after the time of sale any animal offered and bid for at the sale, and not offered subject to a reserve price, shall be upon the Vendor's premises, or exhibited at any Show in his name, except for good reason to be established to the satisfaction of, and approved by the Council of the Society, the fact shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the Vendor has committed a breach of these rules.

"If the Vendor shall commit or knowingly suffer any breach of these rules, or anything which under these rules is to be deemed conclusive evidence of a breach, he shall be deemed guilty of conduct derogatory to the character of the Society and be liable to be removed from the Society under number 16 or 17 of the Society's Rules."

Good News for Dairymen

NO BRANCH of American agriculture has enjoyed the extent of prosperity that has come to dairymen, and naturally the question arises, "How long will it last?"

The basis of this prosperity has been the stimulation of demand through health education. Our people have substituted milk for beer, and have become extensive users of other dairy products. But observers are beginning to think that our rapidly increasing production will soon overtake consumption, despite the increase in the per capita use of this food, especially when facing the prospects of increasingly large importations of dairy goods from Europe and the southern hemisphere.

Of course, there is the hope that this outside competition may be offset by higher tariffs. But the best kind of protection against importation is the increased demand for the goods in other countries. The facts ap-

pear, from recent reports, that European countries are now taking the cue from America by starting educational campaigns for the more liberal use of milk and other dairy products. The movement in Germany to use dairy substitutes has collapsed, and that country and others are now urging a program of "milk for health."

So it would seem that American dairymen can again take heart. But they should continue their program of judiciously feeding only the good cows to provide our supply of dairy products.—*The Michigan Farmer*.

New Jersey Prohibits Hitch-Hiking

THE New Jersey uniform traffic act which went into effect September 1st, makes it unlawful for persons to stand in a roadway and ask a ride from the operator of any private vehicle. This is aimed to prohibit the college students' favorite sport of hitch-hiking.

Pedestrians are not allowed to cross highways except at designated cross-walks and they are to be governed by stop and go signals. Where there are no signals the pedestrians have the right of way at the cross walks.

Owners and operators of a garage or a repair shop are required to report evidences of an accident to any automobile brought to their establishment for repairs. If the automobile bears the marks of gun fire or of a serious accident the garage proprietor is required to report to the nearest police station or sheriff's office within twenty-four hours.

Damage Suit Against Old Association

AN APPEAL has been taken in the Federal Court in the George E. Stevenson action against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The case will be argued in New York City at a date to be set by the Court.

Mr. George E. Stevenson, former vice-president of the Old Registry Association and the founder of the Pelled Holstein strain, has instituted proceedings against the Association and it is anticipated that Mr. Stevenson will recover heavy damages.

The well-known Pennsylvania farm weeklies, the *National Stockman and Farmer* and the *Pennsylvania Farmer* have consolidated and from now on will be published weekly under the name *Pennsylvania Farmer*. Offices will be maintained in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

The Dutch Chain Stores recently opened ten stores in Los Angeles. These establishments specialize in the "drive up" or curb purchase of ice cream. The President of the concern, E. E. Sweet claims that ice cream is an important food as well as a delicious confection.

Ice cream stations are to be opened in Sacramento by a prominent dairy company. These stations will be similar to those popular in European cities and will have outdoor benches and tables for patrons, who also may be served without the necessity of leaving their cars.

Maryland Cattle Owners Denied Full Indemnity for Reacting Cattle

(Continued from page 551.)

entitled under the state law as interpreted by Judge Parke.

It is very clear that the arbitrary method of handling claims for cattle slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the state of Maryland by the Dennis Organization results in heavy losses to the cattle owners.

The owner's first loss comes as a result of not having his cattle properly appraised as to their true market value, and the second loss is due to the manner in which the Dennis Organization appears to be manipulating the allotment of Federal and State indemnity.

Under the plan of allotting indemnity for tubercular cattle as carried out by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, the breeder who owns the best cows receives but little more for his animals when destroyed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis than the cattle owner who has poor cattle.

For example, a large cow in fair flesh has a greater salvage value than the small cow in poor flesh. Let us assume that the good cow brings \$60.00 for salvage which when deducted from the appraised value, or \$150.00, which seems to be the limit in Maryland, leaves \$90.00, one-third of this amount to be paid the owner by the Federal Government, one-third to be paid the owner by the State Government, and the owner is required to lose one-third.

On the other hand, the poor cow may not bring over \$30.00 for beef, in which case if we deduct the salvage from the appraised value and divide the remainder by three, the Federal Government would be required to pay the owner \$40.00, the state of Maryland pay \$40.00, and the owner would lose \$40.00.

The indemnity allotted by the State of Maryland and the Federal Government for a poor cow is greater than the indemnity allotted for a good cow, due to the fact that the cattle are not properly appraised and the allotting of state or Federal indemnity is not carried out as in other states or in accordance with the law as interpreted by Judge Parke.

As explained before—in Pennsylvania, in New York and other states, cattle owners are entitled to receive the limit of Federal indemnity and the limit of State indemnity, including the salvage, providing the total amount which the owner receives from all three sources does not exceed 90 per cent of the appraised market value of the animal.

The following is quoted from Judge F. N. Parke's decision handed down in the Circuit Court in Carroll County on January 4th of this year, in which the Judge interprets the Maryland law as to how the Maryland State Board of Agriculture should proceed in handling the appraisement of tubercular cattle:

"*****the Court believes that this law is of an important nature and that some indication should be given of its proper construction. No matter what may be the wisdom of the administrative bodies, they are controlled by the statutory law governing their existence, otherwise the control of the people, through the legislature, of their administrative agencies, would be lost, and, therefore it becomes imperative upon the

Court when the statute is brought before it for construction to deal with it in view of its plain terms rather than of any practice which may have been adopted under it.****

"The statute is explicit that when an animal is to be slaughtered by reason of its condition, two appraisers are to be named,—one on the part of the agency to which the State has committed the power of determining whether the animal is diseased and the other on the part of the owner of the stock. And these parties are to be sworn and they are to bring their collective judgments on the question of the value of the animal.

"The necessity for the compliance with this law is obvious, because the owner and the agent on the part of the State are not at liberty to agree on the value since their agreement is not a safe substitute for that impartiality which is secured through a disinterested appraisement. Therefore, these two disinterested appraisers, one on the part of the State and one on the part of the farmer, are to be selected to determine the value of the animal. Obviously, the value of the animal is affected by its condition. It does not have the same worth in the market when diseased as it would in a healthy condition. The Act provides that not the full market value of the beast is to be given but that the appraisement, together with the estimated value of the carcass, shall not exceed ninety per centum of the fair market value of the animal nor a total of \$500.00 for any one animal.

"There are various elements entering into the worth of the cow or any other animal. Its size, weight, age, milking capacity and its breeding are all elements which go to determine, coupled with its diseased condition, what is the value of a cow. If it be of a blooded race entitled to registration, it has a certain value on that account.****

"This statute does not provide that the mere registration of the animal should entitle it to fall within or without a certain classification upon which an increased valuation is given, while much is left to the State Board of Agriculture, *there is no rule of reason or authority* that the Court can find which would support the conception that the Board can say to any property owner that unless you produce a certificate of registration in one or the other of these associations your cattle will fall into an inferior grade.

"The Court does not think that an appraisement is to be undertaken upon the assumption that a certain amount should be paid according to the classification of a cow as a grade or recorded beast, without reference to the value of the animal. The appraisement is intended for the protection of the public as well as the owner, because it is to the interest of the State that it does not pay more than the prescribed percentage of what the diseased animal is actually worth on the market under all the circumstances affecting its value.

"The Legislature has placed its own maximum of \$500.00 on every animal slaughtered, and the Board has no power to say that an appraisement shall not go beyond a less amount if the animal be shown to be worth more than that amount."

It was generally believed that after Judge Parke had so clearly interpreted the law and pointed the way for the Maryland State Board of Agriculture to proceed in

the matter of appraising tubercular cattle, that cattle owners would receive a legal and a fair appraisement under the law as interpreted by Judge Parke.

However greatly to their surprise and also to the disappointment of Maryland cattle owners, the Maryland State Board continued to handle the allotment of indemnity claims as they had been doing, ignoring Judge Parke's decision.

It has been reported that if a cattle owner demanded that his cattle be appraised under the law as interpreted by Judge Parke, the Maryland State Board of Agriculture causes the test to be indefinitely postponed, if the Board learn of the attitude of the owner before the cattle are tested. After the test has been applied, if the owner demands that his reacting cattle be appraised under the law as interpreted by Judge Parke, the Board quarantine the reacting cattle indefinitely, and refuse to appraise them.

Thus, with these two weapons, one where the Board refused to test, and the other where the Board refused to slaughter the reacting cattle, it is alleged that the cattle owners in Maryland have been forced by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture operating under the Dennis Organization to accept a lesser indemnity for their cattle than the law, as interpreted by Judge Parke, would appear to allow them.

We might add further, that the personnel of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture is substantially the same as the personnel of the Maryland State Board of Regents whose conduct was mentioned in the exposure of the attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital and keep the facts from the public.

High Taxes Prevent Progress

IN FRONT of a home in a western town a sign informs the world of the high tax rate in effect.

It says: "Taxes on this little home are \$166.37 a year, or \$13.86 a month. It does not pay to own your own home in this city." Commenting on this *Capper's Weekly* remarked that "such signs could in justice be put up in many American cities, and perhaps if they were, something would be done about it sooner than will be.

An exorbitant tax rate will prevent a community's progress more certainly than anything else. It is a bar to prospective home builders and businesses. Industries, to whom taxes are of paramount importance, will pass it by in favor of other localities where a fair rate is charged.

The wise community will refrain from voting bond issues and improvement programs for which it is not prepared. As much as possible it will pay as it goes along, so that taxes may be kept down. In that direction lies real growth and progress.—*Industrial News*.

Children who have been taught the principles and the personal habits that make them good citizens, acceptable companions, and good parents in their turn, will not need to be continually under orders and domestic policing. It is the parents' duty to teach the child to police himself, since that is what life will require of him.

Why Milk Varies

AT THE recent Dairy Cattle Congress, Dr. Proks of Prague, Austria, reported that each quarter of a cow's udder may secrete milk of which the composition often varies considerably. The greatest difference is to be found in the water and fat content but the albumen and lactose contents also differ. As there may be variation in the ash content the specific weight of milk also varies.

He recited an instance in which he had taken samples of milk from each of the different mammary glands of four cows. The quality of the milk obtained from the different teats differed in each instance and there was a difference in the specific weight of the milk of the different glands. The greatest difference was in the water and fat content.

The results proved that the mammary glands of the same udder showed individuality, not only from the anatomical point of view, but also from the point of view of the physiology of the milk formation, and this individuality not only concerns the quantity of the component elements of the milk, but also the composition of its fat content.

Beat Out the Boys

MISS ERNA STOLPER went to the Wisconsin State Fair and came back decidedly richer than when she started. Erna is a member of a 4-H Club and she took her bovine pet, a nice Holstein-Friesian heifer calf, to the Fair. The heifer won second premium in a class of fifty calves shown by 4-H Club members. Erna took first premium as a junior *showman* in a class of fifty-five boys and girls, all members of 4-H Clubs, her expertness in handling and showing her heifer winning her that honor.

Miss Stolper is a daughter of Robert Stolper, farmer and Holstein-Friesian breeder of Random Lake, Wisconsin.

Let's Keep Our Feet On the Ground

DON'T let anybody discourage you in this dairy business. You may not be making as much money as you would like to, but there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the dairy business.

The good dairy cow has been the mainstay of our best agricultural districts the country over, and she will keep right on the job. Don't let anybody tell you differently.

The prices for dairy products are subject to the law of supply and demand, just like all other farm products, and take one year after another these prices always range high enough to profit the man who takes good care of good cows.

We are pinning our faith to the dairy cow and our sincere advice to our readers is to do likewise. Don't let anybody shake your confidence in her. She has been, is and will continue to be our "best bet."—*Milwaukee Milk Producer*.

Some people stay at home because they are compelled to pay as they go.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR AWARDS

By J. V. HOPKINS, *West Virginia University*

West Virginia celebrated her 48th fair anniversary by staging one of the best Holstein-Friesian shows, as far as quality is concerned, that has ever been held in the state. The Holstein show of fifty-five head this year, while not as large as in former years, was of outstanding quality. Judge A. A. Borland said, "I haven't seen a better show from the standpoint of quality this year. There are no tag-ends and every animal is in the pink of condition. It is by far the best quality showing that I have ever seen at the West Virginia State Fair."

It is to be regretted that there were no entries from either Virginia or West Virginia. The only two exhibitors from South of the Mason and Dixon line were the Echo Farms and the Henderson Brothers from Kentucky. There were three herds from Pennsylvania and one from Ohio.

The senior yearling, Echo Segis De Kol Elsie, was an outstanding animal. She was an easy junior champion female and was only put down for grand champion because of the handicap of a heifer showing against an aged cow. (We regret that the photograph of this fine heifer was damaged in the mail.—Ed.)

Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 11th, the junior champion bull nosed out King Piebe of York 34th, for grand champion honors. Judge Borland's comments were: "The young bull showed a straighter top, larger middle, and more attractive head."

Exhibitors: Henderson Brothers, Shelbyville, Ky.; Echo Farms, Long Island, Kentucky; W. W. Brundage, Worthington, Ohio; Harry Jones, Washington; H. E. Robertson, York, and Fair Valley Centerville Stock Farm, Washington, Pa.

Bull 3 years or over: 1—Robertson, King Piebe of York 32d; 2—Echo Farms, Lyons Mutual Burke.

Two-year-old bull: 1—Robertson, King Piebe of York 39th; 2—Fair Valley Centerville Stock Farms, Quist Aaggie Roger.

Senior yearling bull: 1—Robertson, King Piebe of York 44th; 2—Echo Farms, Echo Segis Butterboy.

Junior yearling bull: Brundage, Gayton Aaggie Johanna Lad.

Bull calf: Robertson, Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 11th; 2—Echo Farms, Echo Segis Hengerveld Ben; 3—Jones, Quist Aaggie Roger 2d; 4—Echo Farms, Echo Mutual Rex.

Junior champion bull: King Piebe of York 39th.

Senior and grand champion bull: Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 11th.

Cow 4 years or over: Fair Valley Centerville Stock Farm, Eureka Koningen Daw Dossie; 2—Robertson, King Piebe of York Segis Juliet; 3—Echo Farms, Echo Segis Jennie.

Three year olds: Robertson, Lime Rock Piebe Daisy; 2—Brundage, Lady Pietertje Madge; 3—Henderson Brothers, Topsy Ormsby Meadowbrook.

Two year olds: Echo Farms, 1 & 3—Echo Segis Pansy and Echo Segis Betty; 2—Robertson, King Piebe of York Belle Ann; 4—Fair Valley Centerville Stock Farm, Korndyke Doll Dossie.

Senior yearling heifers: Echo Farms, 1 & 3, Echo Segis De Kol Elsie, and Echo Segis Maple Crest Nora Bee; 2—Robertson, King Piebe of York Netherland Segis; 4—Jones, Centerville Ona Queen.

Junior yearling heifer: Robertson, Beauty Dobie Segis Josephine; 2—Brundage.

Heifer calf: Echo Farms, 1 & 3, Echo Mutual Gertrude and Echo Mutual Piffy; 2—Robertson, Homestead Pontiac Beets Columbia; 4—Jones, Rinden Valley De Kol Ethel 2d.

Senior and grand champion female: Fair Valley Centerville Stock Farm, Eureka Koningen Daw Dossie.

Junior champion female: Echo Farms, Echo Segis De Kol Elsie.

Graded herd: Echo Farms, Jones, Robertson.

Yearling herd: Echo Farms, Robertson.

Calf herd: Robertson, Echo Farms.

Get of sire: Robertson 1—Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets and 2—King Piebe of York; 3—Echo Farms; 4—Brundage.

Produce of dam: Robertson 1 & 4, Echo Farms 2; Jones 3.

The Pullman porter should be a student of human nature. He ought to know a narrow-minded passenger should be given a wide berth.

HIS REASON

"Why do you rise so early in the morning?"
"I have to get downtown early in order to find a parking place for my car."
"But do you not then have a good deal of time hanging on your hands?"
"Oh, then, I take the street car home and have breakfast."—*Cornell Widow.*

A MODERN LULLABY

Rock-a-bye baby, upon the bough,
You get your milk from a certified cow!
Before your eugenic young parents were wed
They had decided how you should be fed.
Hush-a-bye baby, on the tree-top,
If grandmother trots you, you tell her to stop.
Shun the trot-horse that your grandmother rides,
It will surely work harm to your little insides,
Mama's scientific—she knows all the laws—
She kisses her darling through carbolized gauze.
Rock-a-bye baby; don't wriggle and squirm;
Nothing is near you that looks like a germ.

"Parson," exclaimed Ephraim, "I've got 'ligion, I tell you!"
"That's fine, brother! You are going to lay aside all sin?"
"Yes, suh."
"You're going to church?"
"Yes, suh-ree."
"You're going to care for the widows?"
"Sho' am!"
"Are you going to pay your debts?"
"Suh? Dat ain't 'ligion. Dat's business."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Medical men declared the first bathtub, installed in Cincinnati in 1842, a menace to health. The following year an ordinance in Philadelphia prohibited bathing between November 1 and March 15, while Boston made it unlawful to bathe except when prescribed by a physician. Virginia tried to stop the installing of bathtubs by taxing them \$30 a year. And now we think of the regular Saturday-nighters as benighted heathens.

A Scot applied for a position as patrolman on the London Police Force. Here is a question they put up to him in Scotland Yard and his answer:

"Suppose, McFarland, you saw a crowd congregated at a certain point on your beat, how would you disperse it, quickly and with the least trouble?"

"I would pass the hat."—*Exchange.*

DESIRABLE HEIFER

BORN NOVEMBER 1, 1927

SIRE: Maple Grove Radio Konigen Glista.

DAM: Maple Grove Mabel Clever Glista, by our sire, 34-lb. sire, from a 20-lb. dam.

A nice individual, well grown, more white than black. Price **\$100.00**An Accredited Herd in
An Accredited Area.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville

Crawford County, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

October 2-3—Earlville, N. Y., Thirteenth Earlville Sale.
October 12—Grantham, Pa., dispersal of the Enos H. Hess herd. Accredited Holsteins.
October 12—Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. 2. Dispersal of Triplex herd, Professor Enos H. Hess, owner.
October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.
October 20—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of the late James M. Hemphill's registered herd.
October 20—Oakville, Pa., dispersal of the accredited herd of the late J. M. Hemphill, Shippensburg, Pa., R. F. D.
October 20—Watsonstown, Pa., H. R. Remley dispersal. Fifty head accredited Holstein-Friesians.
October 30—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 9, J. A. Gsell sale. Fifty head Registered Holstein-Friesians.
November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.

DISPERSAL OF HESS HERD

On Friday, October 12, on the farm close by the tiny village of Grantham Pennsylvania, the accredited herd of Enos H. Hess will be dispersed at public auction. This herd while enrolled in Cumberland County dairy herd improvement work, averaged 9,832 lb. milk and 348.8 lb. butterfat for 1927.

Professor Hess, who teaches in Grantham College, is known to many Pennsylvania dairymen through his former connection with Pennsylvania State College. The professor has built a good dairy herd which he has headed with a bull whose dam, in eight consecutive years of cow-testing association work, averaged more than 11,000 lb. of four per cent milk. For the past four years, we learn by sale manager Raudabaugh, this cow's average in the association was 11,447 lb. milk and 410 lb. fat. Mr. Raudabaugh says that any one desiring cattle that are fresh or near fresh will sure do well to at least see this herd, particularly the herdsire. There are a number of bred heifers as well as five desirable young bulls of serviceable age.

Read the advertisement appearing on another page for further particulars or send for catalog to Enos H. Hess, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Route No. 2.

REMLEY TO SELL OCTOBER 20TH

Just as we were going to press, the news came from H. R. Remley of Watsonstown, Pa., that his accredited herd will be dispersed at public auction on the farm Saturday, October 20. The Remley herd is unique in the fact that it contains fifty head and that there are only two cows in it that are more than four years old. The animals of milking age are all fresh or soon due to freshen, and there is not a blemished animal in the herd.

The Remley farm is about a mile and a half from Dewart Station and about the same distance from Watsonstown, about half way between Williamsport and Sunbury on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The farm can also be reached very easily from the Susquehanna trail by the way of McEwensville and Watsonstown. There is an improved road to the farm.

Mr. Remley wishes us to inform our readers that the sale will be held rain or shine as the big covered barnyard is large enough to protect from the weather all the visitors who may attend.

More information about the Remley herd will be given in subsequent issues of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN on this page and in the advertising columns.

DISPERSAL OF THE HEMPHILL HERD

The accredited herd of the late James A. Hemphill of Shippensburg, Pa., will be absolutely dispersed, Saturday, October 20th, on the farm which is located along the Big Spring Road, two miles east of Oakville and three miles north of Walnut Bottom, on the state highway from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, Pa. For the past six months this herd has been enrolled in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and they have made a splendid showing with a very creditable fat percentage. Nearly every animal in the herd is a descendant of King of the Ormsbys.

Some of the animals are fresh, some will be fresh before very long and there are a number of bred heifers due to freshen next winter. The herd is headed by Middleton King Pauline, a bull of New York State breeding. His sire was Scenic Korndyke Echo and his dam was Remleh K P B K Pauline Walker, a big producer that has made a number of production records. This bull was two-years-old last April and is a very nice individual. There are two other bulls of serviceable age in the sale which will be managed by A. A. Raudabaugh, tester of the Cumberland County Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

The sale is made in order to settle the estate. In addition to the cattle and horses, (Continued on page 566.)

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

I HAVE just received a carload of Canadian bred cattle which I am offering for inspection and for sale.

If you are in need of dairy cattle write me for prices and description.

ROBERT P. DIEHL

Lehighton

Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION OLOTHILDE TEREE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1

Big Returns

from a

Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 565.)

the herd of purebred Chester-White hogs and a full line of farming implements will be sold.

The late Mr. Hemphill was a high-class farmer and dairyman and a keen judge of both cattle and hogs. It will be remembered that owing to a hail storm which ruined his crop, a former herd was dispersed at public auction. After a short rest, Mr. Hemphill started building another herd. His foundation animals were selected with a great deal of care and judgment and the present herd, with the exception of the herdsire, consists of these animals and their descendants.

Mr. Hemphill was always a stickler for health of his animals and so the Hemphill herd was placed on the accredited list as soon as possible and has stayed there ever since.

Ancestors of Mrs. Hemphill settled around the year 1800 on a tract of land of which the present farm is a part and the property has been owned in the family ever since. The soil is derived from the weathering of limestone and so grows good crops suitable for livestock feeding for it is well known that animals of quality grow and thrive on limestone soils.

Mr. Raudabaugh, who is certainly in a position to know, informs us that the Hemphill cattle are in wonderful condition and the milkers are producing well. One of the two-year-olds is now milking from forty to fifty pounds per day on twice a day milking. He says that anyone needing milkers for this fall and the coming winter will make no mistake in selecting from this herd while the young bulls should interest anyone looking for serviceable animals.

ONGLEY BUYS FROM MAPLE GROVE

A short time ago Merle W. Ongley of Centerville, Pa., purchased from the Maple Grove Stock Farm, four fine two-year-old heifers. One was Maple Grove Mabel Segis Glista. She was a daughter of Clever Model Glista and her dam Maple Grove Model Daniel Glista has a very creditable production record and is a daughter of Model Daniel Glista whose dam, Glista Dinah, made 31.26 lb. butter in seven days in the Cornell University herd. She was one of the good daughters of Glista Coreva a cow that has a number of large production records including 31.21 lb. butter in a week as a seven-year-old and 34.08 lb. butter in a week as a six-year-old.

Maple Grove Mabel Lund Glista is another daughter of Clever Model Glista.



MAPLE GROVE YBMA
Senior Herdsire at Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa.

Her dam Maple Grove Pontiac Betti was by King Pontiac Jupiter from a daughter of Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia, one of whose daughters in the Maple Grove Herd produced 641.3 lb. milk and 27 lb. butter in seven days. King Pontiac Jupiter was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld DeKol a combination of blood lines that produced some of the greatest cows and best transmitting sires of a decade ago.

A third daughter of Clever Model Glista was Maple Grove Mabel Hesseltje Glista. Her dam, Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin, was by Model Daniel Glista and also has a very creditable production record.

This well-bred heifer traces twice to Glista Coreva and twice to Model King Segis Koningen.

These three heifers had been bred to Maple Grove Ybma Glista. He is a son of Model Daniel Glista and his dam was Maple Grove Spofford Princess whose record of 27.01 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk is the highest ever made at Maple Grove Stock farm. In the year 1927 she produced 13,141 lb. milk, 505.3 lb. butter on twice a day milking. This grand old cow has, in the Maple Grove Herd dropped thirteen calves. Under these circumstances it is very natural that one of her sons was chosen to head the herd.

The fourth heifer in Mr. Ongley's purchase was Maple Grove Mabel Koningen Glista. She is a daughter of Maple Grove Ybma Glista and her dam was Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista, 464.5 lb. milk, 20.25 lb. butter in a week. This heifer had been bred to Clever Model Glista son of the show bull Model King Segis Koningen and Glista Coreva, the great Cornell University cow mentioned above.

For a number of years the Maple Grove herd has been on the state and federal accredited list. Mr. Charles Jones, the proprietor and his brother, Frank, who manages the farm, early recognized the value of healthy cattle and so placed the herd under state and federal supervision. For many years no females have been purchased. Occasionally bulls of choice individuality and royal backing have been chosen as herdsires thus introducing an out-cross. The blood of the best producers in the herd have been intensified by the choice as herdsires, of some of the best young bulls dropped therein. The result is that this large herd, which is operated from a dairy standpoint, has grown until the females offered for sale are eagerly snapped up and so representatives of the herd can be found in a number of good establishments in many states.

Mr. Ongley already has a small herd of good cattle which is on the accredited list and this addition certainly will add to its value as well as to its number.

TICK-FREE AREAS CALL FOR LIVESTOCK

Southern communities which recently eradicated cattle ticks from their territory are introducing improved cattle for breeding purposes. Reports to this effect come from Western Florida, Tennessee and Oklahoma. In the latter state interest is being manifested in procuring purebred dairy and beef bulls to replace what few scrubs are now left in McCurtain County. Fifteen registered bulls have recently been purchased by farms just above the quarantine line. Arrangements are being made to start a purebred bull campaign.

The purchase of breeding stock is being safeguarded by the assistance rendered by livestock specialists of State agricultural colleges and also by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry who are familiar with suitable types of cattle as well as with the progress of tick eradication and the exact tick-free status of the different localities. The introduction of purebred livestock in areas still tick-infested, even to a slight degree, is exceedingly dangerous and has resulted in serious losses of animals from tick fever.

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Lifelong experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

DON'T POISON WEEDS

The North American Veterinarian warns against the danger of poisoning livestock with chemicals employed to destroy weeds. Sodium arsenate has been used in Illinois to destroy Canada thistles but the treatment seems to effect the cows more than it did the thistles. It is also reported that cattle are attracted to the chemical after it is applied to the thistles.

Wanted position as farm manager or herdsman. Lifelong experience with purebred cattle. Thirty-five years old, single. Box W, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOPELESS

Nonsupport is the eternal problem of the divorce court and, like love itself, forever, old and forever new. Los Angeles listened to a new version the other day when a colored couple appeared on the age-old charge.

There was much arguing pro and con, but Mandy won her case when she summed up the whole situation by stating: "Yo' honor, dat niggah ob mine am so shiftless he can't find enough washin' to keep me busy!"

Wife: What did you ever do that benefited any fellow man?

Hubby: I married you, didn't I?—
Judge.

Absolute Dispersal

50 Accredited 50
Holstein-Friesians

Saturday, October 20, 1928

(Only two cows over four years old)

Forty Animals of Milking Age

All will be fresh or soon due.

A splendidly bred bunch of producers including: WHEATFIELD HENGerveld WILSON with a fine C. T. A. record as a three-year-old. A granddaughter of Avon Pontiac Echo from a granddaughter of Woodcrest Nig De Kol.

JOHANNA TWEDE OF BERKS—21.38 lb. of butter at two years, fifteen days. Daughter of Sparrow Hawk Johanna 1388 lb. butter in a year.

This heifer and eight others are bred to KORNDYKE PONTIAC HIGHLAND LAD whose four nearest dams average 30.5 lb. butter. His dam is a 30 lb. daughter of Colantha Denver Champion.

Seven daughters of Springbank Snow Hawthorn, he by a son of Calamity Snow Mechthilde—30.20 lb. butter in seven days, 1133.75 lb. butter in a year.

Four daughters of Echo King Posch, he by Eco-Sylv King Posch, a splendidly bred bull tracing three times to May Echo.

Four daughters of Segis Echo Ormsby, he by Wintertur Ormsby, son of the great Bess Johanna Ormsby.

Four fine heifers by a son of Daisy Logo Mercedes—32.36 lb. butter, 668 lb. milk.

Production unlimited. Records galore.

Not a blemished animal in the sale.

The Remley Farm is 1½ miles from Dewart Station, and 2 miles from Watsonstown, Pa., about half way from Williamsport and Sunbury, on the main line of the Penna. Railroad. All forenoon trains will be met at Dewart Station. Farm can be reached from the Susquehanna Trail by way of McEwensville and Watsonstown over improved macadamized road.

Sale will start at 10:30 A. M. and will be held under cover.

Dinner served at Noon.

Send for Catalog.

Plan to Attend.

H. R. REMLEY, Watsonstown, Pa.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania



SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

NEW STOCK FOR MARYLAND

J. E. Natwick of Baltimore, Md., recently purchased 32 head of purebred Holstein-Friesians in Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

As a herdsire Mr. Natwick selected Pabst Prilly American Beauty, a bull with a long record of triumphs in the show ring. The females included three daughters of Sir Bonheur Fobes Mercedes, two daughters of Creator, a daughter of Chinacum Spring Farm King Pontiac, a daughter of King Segis Alcartra Prilly, a daughter of Prospect Canary Lad, a daughter of King Pietertje Ormsby Picbe 35th, a daughter of Sir Ollie Mooie Watson and five daughters of Pabst Creator Allspice, a son of Creator.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.**, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

SMILE AND THE WORLD SMILES WITH YOU

A truer statement was never made. Test it out for yourself. When you get up in the morning, get up with a smile, meet your family and your friends with a smile—see what a big improvement it makes in your day.

Smiling will get work done quickly and efficiently. Smiling is so much easier to do than frowning. The frown of determination may well and profitably be replaced by the smile of willingness to serve.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, A-grade and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, horses, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd, will be open for position September 15th, New York or near-by states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y. c/o Breeder & Dairyman,
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

REAGAN DOES BIG BUSINESS

In many parts of the southern states and also many of the counties of Pennsylvania there is a steady demand for good producing Holsteins. A number of dairymen have added to their herds by purchasing stock from John C. Reagan of Tully, New York, who has a big herd and also does an extensive business in supplying customers by filling their orders. The growth of his own herd at Spot Farm is not sufficient to satisfy the demands made upon it so Mr. Reagan does an extensive dealing business.

In this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN he tells of a number of animals which he has been successful in securing. These are from accredited herds and those who know Mr. Reagan's knowledge of Holsteins also know that he is a good judge of individuality as well as dairy animals.

"Is the telephone working?"
"I guess so; I can't get Central."

We Offer for Sale

One entire dairy of seventeen head, fresh and close springers, \$150 each.

One carload selected, all close springers, \$175 each.

Ten senior yearling registered Holstein heifers.

Five registered bulls ready for service, \$100 up. All TB tested.

SPOT FARM

John C. Reagan, Prop. Tully, N. Y.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

HEILMAN REPORTS BIG TRADE

Since the first day of January, 1928, F. L. Heilman and Son of Cleona, Pa., report that they have sold around 450 head of Holstein-Friesians, purebreds and grades.

During the week of the Lebanon Fair, they made an auction sale of 35 head, purebred and grades. The sale was very successful. There was a big crowd and the bidding was lively. Harry W. Anthony of Strausstown, Pa., purchased twelve head, paying \$2,585 for them. There were seven purebreds and five grades. Two of the purebreds each brought \$250; another \$235 and a fourth \$205. Mr. Anthony paid \$800 for four two-year-old heifers; \$235 each for two grade cows; \$200 for another grade and \$175 for another. Mr. Anthony is a manufacturer of hosiery and is the owner of a good farm which he operates as a business proposition as well as a hobby and a source of pleasure.

Mr. Heilman reports that there is still a good demand for the right kind of a cattle but they are hard to find and the owners dislike to put a price on them.

H. J. SHEFFER SICK

The many friends of H. J. Sheffer of Dewart, Pa., regret that his ill-health is likely to force his retirement from farming. For nearly three months Mr. Sheffer has been confined to his bed, the result of a physical and nervous breakdown. He has been so ill that it is only occasionally that visitors are allowed to see him.

His herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians will be disposed of and it is very likely that the farm and personal property will be sold at public auction unless Mr. Sheffer's health takes a turn for the better.

REMLEY TO SELL

The purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of H. R. Remley, Watsonstown, Pa., is scheduled to be sold sometime in October. The exact date has not been set at this writing. There are right around fifty head in the herd which has an enviable reputation for both individuality and production. Animals from the Remley herd have gone into a number of noted herds and have helped to spread the reputation of Mr. Remley as a cattle breeder. Watch the advertising columns for further particulars.

ENGLUND HEADS WASHINGTON DIVISION

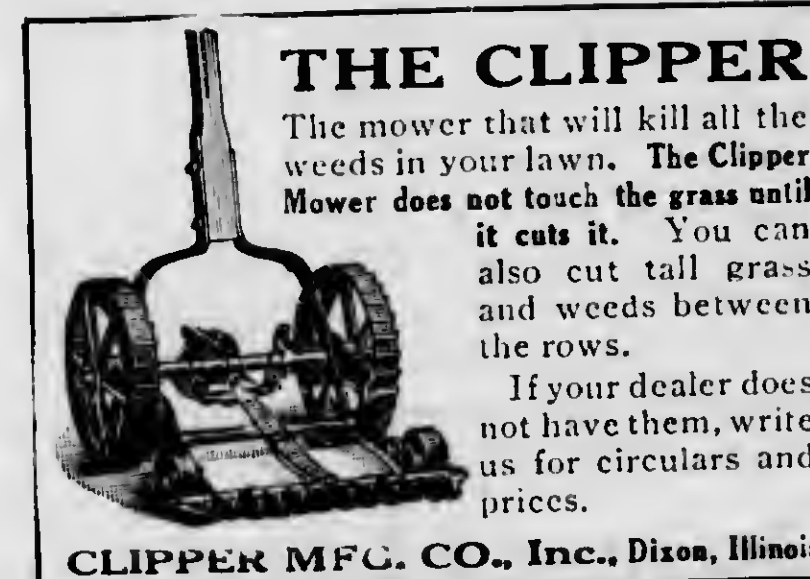
Eric Englund, who wrote the article on Farm Taxation which appeared in the August 22d and September 8th issues of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, has been appointed chief of the Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Englund was born on a farm in Sweden, in 1893. He came to the United States as a boy and engaged in farming in Texas and Oregon. He was gradu-

ated from the Oregon Agricultural College receiving the B.S. degree in 1918 in absentia while in the Army, and the A.B. degree from the University of Oregon in 1919. Following this, Mr. Englund took work towards a Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin; graduate work at the University of Chicago, and one year of graduate work in economics at Harvard University where he specialized in public finance and money and banking.

From 1921 to 1926 he was connected with the Kansas State Agricultural College. His chief line of work in Kansas dealt with research in farm taxation. In 1925 he was a member of the committee on State and local taxation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a member of the advisory committee to the agricultural service of the Chamber in 1925-26.

He has been associated with the Department of Agriculture for the last ten years, being engaged in economic research activities both as a direct employee of the department and as a collaborator of the department while in the Kansas State Agricultural College.



THE CLIPPER

The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.

If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

WALWORTH COUNTY FAIR

Prizes for Holstein-Friesians at the Walworth County Fair were divided between the Walworth County Herd, the Waukesha Industrial School and Hetts and Heitz of Waukesha, Wis. The county herd won first on aged bull, three-year-old bull, senior and junior yearling bull as well as the senior and grand championships for males.

The Waukesha School won first as two-year-old bull, aged cow, two-year-old heifer and senior yearling as well as the senior, junior and grand championships for females.

Hetts and Heitz took first with a senior yearling and junior yearling heifers, won the junior male championship and carried off first prize for get of sire, produce of dam, young herd and calf herd.

"Your daughter recites real well," the professor's wife said to Mrs. Malaprop at the church sociable.

"I'm goin' to give her a course of electrocution." Then smiled and added: "Sort o' finish her off, ye know."

"But you see, dear, she is the biggest." "Yes, and she always will be if you give her the most to eat."

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

This space reserved

for

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Breeder of

Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

GRAND OLD COW

A Dairy Shorthorn cow named Rangataiki, 2d, was semi-officially tested in New Zealand after she had freshened at the age of 24 years, 248 days. In 335 days she produced 10,688 lb. milk, 376.72 lb. butterfat. This cow freshened as a two-year-old and regularly dropped a calf ever since, that is, she has produced 24 calves in her 26 years of life. Another calf owned by the same man freshened when 17 years old and in 365 days produced 14,475 lb. milk, 613.29 lb. butterfat.

HERDSIRE TALKS

Wisconsin Breeders will have an opportunity to hear talks on herdsires by W. E. Wintermeyer, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. Meetings will be held at Barron, La Crosse, Madison, Waukesha and Appleton, from November 20th to 26th. Mr. Wintermeyer's talk is entitled "Why Use Proven Sires to Head Our Herds?" Some of the material this authority will use recently appeared in the *BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*.

A SPLENDID SHOWING

It is reported that 1,702 Wisconsin dairymen will be awarded Honor Roll Diplomas at the National Dairy Exposition to be held at Memphis, Tennessee, October 13th to 20th. The Diplomas are won by dairy herds producing 300

lb. or more of butterfat in a year. There are 31 herds enrolled in the Holmen Association which operates in La Crosse County, Wisconsin and every herd averaged at least 300 lb. butterfat. This is the only Association in Wisconsin that will have a hundred per cent representation at Memphis.

A VETERINARIAN'S LAMENT

Some veterinarians are lucky enough to settle in a locality where the tradesmen keep horses, where millionaires prefer hacking to motoring, where dog fanciers abound, and where people would scorn to dodge paying the veterinarian's fee. Other poor fellows settle among farmers, where they either die of broken hearts or suffer from lack of vitamins.

"A veterinary friend of mine, one of the cleverest in the land, recently complained bitterly that any farmer knows more than a veterinary surgeon. He had been foolish enough to be seen riding a horse in a dairy country, so the farmers assured one another that 'that guy's all right for a sick horse, but he's no cow doctor. No, sir!' His next mistake was to pull a valuable cow from death's door, and the neighboring horse keepers were quite positive that he was the best cow doctor in the country, but not fit to treat a sick donkey."

"When the cow of Farmer Giles falls sick, Giles horns a quart of linseed oil into it, which he follows at two-hour intervals with a pound of Epsom salts,

a bottle of Doctor Quack's Magic Cure, and a cupful of gunpowder and lard. When the cow is all but dead, Giles sends for the 'vet,' feeling quite sure that he is a darn fool for doing so for they are a useless bunch. While waiting the 'vet,' Guiles busies himself removing all traces of Epsom salts, cure-all bottle and gunpowder and lard. He never, by any chance, tells the veterinary surgeon about the much that is already in the poor cow's inwards; the result is that a dose of sulphate of something is sent in to join the caustic balsam; the sulphate and the balsam do not agree, and the cow croaks. The fame of the 'vet' as a cow killer then spreads throughout the land. If the veterinarian leaves any medicine, with full instructions, behind him, Giles loses half of the first dose on the barn floor. Before the time for the next dose arrives, Giles hears how a neighbor cured Bill Brown's cow with coal oil and sawdust, so he tries that. The next day Giles is persuaded to try axle grease and cayenne pepper, and then he regrets that he did not use the remedy that his great grandmothers got from a Red Indian. When the cow is stretched out and is barely breathing, it only remains for the Red Indian dope to put the last nail in the coffin of the veterinarian's reputation.

"There was once a farmer whose cow was saved by the 'vet.' The farmer went around singing his praises until the bill arrived. After that the 'vet' was a daylight robber. How can a poor farmer possibly pay veterinarians when he has to meet a payment on the new Studebaker which he could well have done without?" —*The Farmer's Advocate*.

KANSAS 4-H DAIRY SHOW

About 150 attended the 4-H Dairy show held at Mulvane, Kansas, July 31st. Six calves were entered by the boys and were placed as follows:

First, Glen Bradfield—\$7.50; 2d, Robert Abildgaard—\$5.00; 3d, Junior Youngmeyer—\$4.00; 4th, John Abildgaard—\$2.50; 5th, George Gosney—\$1.00; and 6th, Louis Braddy—\$1.00.

A judging contest open to all the Dairy Club members was also held. Each contestant placed the six calves. Robert Abildgaard won the first prize of \$4.00; Louis Braddy, second, \$3.00; Junior Youngmeyer, third, \$2.00; and Glen Bradfield, fourth, \$1.00.

Business men of Mulvane and the Mulvane Lions Club furnished the prizes.

CUTTING ALFALFA

Cutting or pasturing alfalfa after the first of September is as costly as killing the goose that lays the golden egg, warns the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Winter killing becomes common if the hay is cut after this date, for the alfalfa does not have sufficient time to grow a thick stubble and to fortify the roots against rigorous low temperatures.

"My wife is divorcing me."
"Gosh, old man, I'm sorry!"
"All right then; just for that you get no cigar."

SUSQUEHANNA HOLSTEINS

The first Susquehanna County cow testing association finished its third year June 30th. The average number of cows in the association was 407 and their average production was 7,477 lb. milk, 283.2 lb. butterfat, the average test being 3.8%.

Although a Guernsey herd led for fat average, Holsteins made a splendid showing, taking second, third and fifth places. In milk the black and white cows easily led. They took first, second, fourth and fifth places for individual production of fat.

Sunrise Overton Konigen owned by H. D. & T. J. Brown of South Montrose, Pa., was the association leader with 15,792 lb. milk, 537.9 lb. fat. Pauline a four-year-old of the same herd was second with 511.8 lb. fat and 13,448 lb. milk. B. F. Taylor of Springville, had a registered cow with 11,240 lb. milk, 434.8 lb. fat and a member of the W. H. Bush herd of Montrose was credited with 419.2 lb. fat, 13,423 lb. milk as a four-year-old. R. B. Williams of Lynn, was the owner of Stella, with 12,689 lb. milk, 473.9 lb. fat.

There were sixteen cows that exceeded 300 lb. fat, and seventeen that exceeded 400 lb. fat. Six of these were members of the Brown herd.

The W. H. Bush herd averaged 365.4 lb. fat, 10,543 lb. milk. The Brown herd, 27 cows, averaged 9,954 lb. milk, 333.5 lb. fat and the R. B. Williams herd of 28 registered and grade Holsteins, averaged 9,129 lb. milk, 306.2 lb. fat. Considering the number of cows they contain and the fact that they are operated under ordinary dairy conditions these two Holstein-Friesian herds certainly made a splendid showing.

GOVERNMENT HOLSTEINS SURPASS JERSEYS

Production records are kept of all animals in herds managed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These herds are located at Beltsville, Md., Huntley, Montana, Ardmore, S. D., Woodward, Oklahoma and Iberia, Louisiana.

Two records are made of each animal, one at an early age and one when mature. Since these projects were started in 1919, a total of 297 official yearly records of purebred cows have been completed. Of these 190 were made by the 147 Holsteins with an average yearly production per cow of 15,277 lb. milk and 523 lb. butterfat at an average age of four years and one month. The 84 head of Jerseys had 107 lb. milk and 500 lb. butterfat per cow at the average age of three years and eleven months.

HILNER BULLS SELL READILY

Fred Hilner of Millville, Pa., reports the sale of three very nice young bulls. Last year he exhibited at the Columbia County Fair. There one of his young bulls won first and was made junior champion and another was placed third in class. This third prize bull was recently purchased by Litchard Brothers

of Strawberry Ridge, Pa., and a brother to him was bought by R. C. Hilner of White Hall, Pa. The dams of these two bulls each gave over 1500 lb. of milk in 30 days on dry feed and the balance sheet showed a net profit of more than \$16.00 on each of them.

S. A. Hilner of Jersey Town, Pa., purchased a young bull whose dam is a good producer of milk and averaged 4% butterfat. The sire of these three young bulls is King Vee-man Segis Netherland. This bull has won second prize in its class two successive years at the Columbia County Fair. His dam was from a daughter of Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons whose daughters in a number of different herds in Northern Pennsylvania were noted for production. King Vee-man Segis Netherland was a son of Fairwood King Netherland a former champion at Columbia County Fair. He was by a son of King Echo Sylvia Johanna and his dam Anne Netherland Burke, a cow of splendid individuality, has a record of 27.02 lb. butter made as a junior four-year-old. While making this record she averaged 83.8 lb. milk a day.

The Hilner herd is accredited. Mr. Hilner operates his dairy from a production standpoint but he has a high-class herd of Berkshire hogs and he exhibits some of these hogs every year at the Columbia County Fair. So takes along some purebred cattle in order that visitors to the fair may see the class of animals composing his herd.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

Competitive examinations for a number of positions as Agricultural Economist are announced by the Federal Civil Service Commission. Applications must be on file at Washington not later than October 17th. The entrance salary ranges from \$2,600 to \$5,200 a year depending upon the grade of the position.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education and experience, and a publication thesis or discussion filed with the application. The optional subjects are (1) cooperative marketing, (2) crop and livestock forecasting, (3) farm finance, (4) farm management, (5) farm population and rural life, (6) foreign competition and demand, (7) land economics, (8) statistical research, (9) transportation, (10) cotton marketing.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

BUT SHE ALWAYS WEARS HER RUBBERS NOW

A terrible electric storm passed over this area last night. Lightning struck Ben Hick's barn and killed three cows, Jess'e, Bossie and Buttercup. Daisy escaped uninjured.—*Coma, Col., News*.

HERD DISPERSAL

TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
JAMES M. HEMPHILL

SATURDAY, OCT. 20th at 12 o'clock

Our milkers have been enrolled in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for six months and their production records, especially the per cent of fat will interest you. Some are fresh, others near fresh; most all descend from King of the Ormsbys. We want you to see them before the sale.

Bred and Unbred Heifers.

Three Quality Bulls of serviceable age with the right type and breeding.

HERD HEADED BY
MIDDLETON KING PAULINE

His dam produced 30.28 lb. butter in a week averaging 101 lb. milk daily. In 30 days she produced 122.22 lb. butter.

Accredited herd. Send for catalogue.

Horses, Chester White Hogs and a full line of Farming Implements will be sold.

Farm is along the Big Spring Road, two miles east of Oakville, three miles north of Walnut Bottom, Pa., on the State Highway from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, Pa.

Sale Manager, A. A. Raudabaugh

MARY B. & CRAIG M. HEMPHILL, Executors

THREE COWS ELECTROCUTED

August 30th, the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of John Horlamus and Son, near West Bend, Wisconsin, were in the stalls, some of them being milked, when suddenly a row of cows, twelve in number, fell to the floor. One of the attendants set the animals free from their stanchions but three of them did not get up—they were dead. Examination showed that their necks and sides were burned, it is supposed from a electric current which passed through the metal stanchions momentarily, but there was no lightning at the time and although the barn is electrically wired no exposed wire could be found. Local electricians were unable to find anything wrong with the wiring and an inspector from the State Industrial Commission at Madison has been called upon to investigate, but so far has not rendered any report.

GOING GOOD IN DAUPHIN COUNTY

A study of the herd records made during the past three months in the Dauphin County Herd Improvement Association brought out the fact that while a full grain ration fed to cows on good pasture in June or early July does not always pay directly, yet it does pay indirectly, says tester G. J. Hock.

During August, 25 herds containing 289 milking cows were tested. Sorretta owned by Aaron Erdman of Elizabethville, Pa., headed the list with 63.2 lb. fat, 1807 lb. milk. Joe Deibler was the owner of Queen, a registered Holstein that was second with 54.1 lb. fat, 1640 lb. milk. Mary, owned by Bill Leuker, of Harrisburg, was third with 49.7 lb. fat, 1,420 lb. milk. Hal Deibler, Dr. Jesse Lenker, Howard Speece and Clayton Gingerich all had Holsteins whose production entitled them to be listed in the leading ten. There were thirteen cows that exceeded 40 lb. of fat, and nineteen produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

While test work in the Dauphin County Association has only been carried on for three months yet some of the results of testing are becoming evident to the members. The weeding out of unprofitable cows has already started, there being five cows of this kind sold from the herds during August.

THE IMPORTANT COW

The cow is very important. Millions drink and thrive on milk and we think the cow is a very important creature, says Grove Patterson. But the cow gives us far more than most of us ever stop to think of. In modern factories milk is made into combs, cigar holders, knife and fork handles, ferrules for umbrellas, dominoes, etc. Milk is also made into the massage cream and other toilet articles you see in the corner drug store. The modern cow would be very proud if she knew what it was all about.—Stillwater, Minn., Gazette.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

THE FEED PROBLEM

Prices on the majority of ingredients used in compounding a dairy ration have fallen during August. This has encouraged grain feeding while the cows are still on pasture and some dairymen have delivered more milk this summer from a given number of cows than ever they did before. A period of increased demand and higher prices for milk is approaching and it will be wise to maintain a good herd average even at the cost of a little more grain, says the New York State News Letter. This is not intended to

urge unwise feeding of grain. There is always a loss when grain is fed to inferior cows but careful feeding to responsive cows can hardly fail to pay.

Oats, barley, wheat by-products and cotton seed meal show substantial price declines. Corn and corn products are at practically last month's prices. Concentrate feed markets continue weak and inactive.

The ration recommended consists of 300 lb. hominy, corn or barley, 300 lb. bran or oats, 100 lb. standard middlings, 200 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. linseed oil meal. One thousand pounds of this will contain 176.1 lb. digestible protein, 737.7 lb. digestible nutrients.

The Letter advises paying cash and says the above is only suggested and may well be varied to meet local prices and availability of ingredients.

DO IT ELECTRICALLY

Someone with an analytical mind and an electrical education has worked out a few simple rules for handling a woman electrically:

If she talks too long—Interrupter.
If she wants to be an angel—Transformer.
If she is picking your pockets—Detector.
If she will come all the way—Receiver.
If she gets excited—Controller.
If she goes up in the air—Condenser.
If she wants chocolates—Feeder.
If she sings inharmoniously—Tuner.
If she is away from town—Telegrapher.
If she is a poor cook—Discharger.
If she eats too much—Reducer.
If she is wrong—Rectifier.
If she gossips too much—Regulator.
If she becomes upset—Reverser.

"Say, old man, what does your wife say when you go home late?"
"Oh, she becomes historical."
"Hysterical, you mean."
"No, I mean historical. She digs up all the past."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow droppings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

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HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

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FARMING AND OTHER CALLINGS

In all kinds of business there are outstanding successes. The methods of those who do better than the average are closely observed by others who are ambitious to get on in the world, says the *Chicago Drovers Journal*. It is an interesting observation in this connection that the methods of the highly successful farmer are known to all. It is easy to see just what methods he follows in production. Largely, his business is an open book. It is not so easy, on the other hand, to discover the methods of the successful business man. To some extent they are evident, but there is much that can only be guessed at. On this basis, it is argued that better methods in agriculture should be expected to spread much more rapidly than better methods in business. Well, who says they don't! At least, we know that business is cluttered up with a large number of misfits who can't make a go of it, and wind up in the bankruptcy courts.—*Sioux City Live Stock Record*.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

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Akron, Ohio.

DRY SKIM MILK

Dry skim milk production for 1927 reached the surprisingly large figure of 118,000,000 lb., according to final government figures just received. This is nearly 27,000,000 lb. more than was produced in 1926. Besides, stocks of dry skim milk were reduced during the year by about 4,000,000 lb. Fully one-third more dry skim milk was used in this country in 1927 than there was in 1926 and new uses are developing everyday.

SOY BEANS AS COW FEED

Soybean hay, although not in common use, is greatly esteemed by those dairymen who have given it a trial. The Minnesota station has tried a number of experiments to determine its value as a dairy cow ration and the results are published in Bulletin 239 which may be had for the asking.

The experiments were carried through three winter feeding seasons. Soybean hay proved more palatable than timothy. The substitution of soybean hay for timothy resulted in a 46% saving of concentrates. More of the feed was grown on the farm and less purchased, for only five per cent of the concentrates were purchased when the soybean hay was fed while when timothy was used 53% of the concentrates had to be purchased owing to the low protein content of the timothy hay. Thus the expenditures for mill feeds were reduced by 93.6%.

Ground soybeans were compared with linseed oilmeal as part of the grain ration. Oilmeal proved slightly more valu-

able than ground soybeans for milk production while the soybeans proved superior for butterfat production. The differences were not very great and for all practical purposes one pound of ground soybeans may replace one pound of linseed oilmeal in the dairy ration.

It is interesting to learn that when the ground soybeans were used in the grain ration the percentage of butterfat was uniformly increased. Eleven cows were used in the experiment, four Holsteins, four Guernseys, two Jerseys and one Ayrshire, these being divided into two groups. When soybeans were fed the average butterfat test was 4.01% and when the oilmeal was used the average test was 3.82%.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
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MORE SWEET CREAM BUTTER

Sweet cream butter is gaining in public favor. About twenty years ago the Department of Agriculture reported that butter made from unripened, pasteurized sweet cream would maintain its quality during at least eight months storage if kept cool enough. Because of this work the United States Navy since 1909 purchased each year a quantity of sweet cream butter to be placed in cold storage and used throughout the ensuing year. Butter manufacturers and others criticized the making of sweet cream butter and very little was sold except for Navy purposes until 1918. Then it began to grow in favor and more than fifty million pounds were sold in 1926 by a large creamery association.

Creameries situated in what has always been considered as sour-cream territories are now grading cream and making some sweet cream butter.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

ON THE DAIRY BUSINESS

By K. L. HATCH

Dairying is a business, a big and a serious business, both for the producer and the manufacturer.

The dairy farmer is just awakening to the fact that he is a business man employing both capital and labor on no mean scale. Dairy manufacturers are realizing as never before, that their problem is one of producing an article that will please the trade and stimulate, through quality, its own demand. These are the

big and vital problems that the dairy scientists must face—are now facing. They are economic problems and must be faced with facts not now obtainable.

Everywhere in experiment station literature do we find feed costs of milk production, but rarely do we find labor costs, or dry costs, or depreciated herd costs, or bull costs, or capital charges, such as interests, taxes, insurance and depreciation which I submit as the principal costs of milk production on the up-to-date dairy farm.

On the manufacturing side we are equally weak. We continue to use small insanitary and wholly inefficient plants. Neither have we studied the demands of the consumer who makes our market nor have we made much effort to produce what will especially appeal to his tastes.

And yet every other business of national scope, be it ever so small, has done all these things, and for the most part borne its own costs. A great dairy industry with nationally endowed research laboratories should do these same things—must do them for the sake of the industry.

THE REASON WHY

The fundamental reason for the heavy expense of going to law is evident. It resides not so much in the system, or in the exactions of the lawyers as in human nature. Where property or life is at stake, men will shrink from no expense to protect themselves. If they are ill, they demand, and pay for the very best medical and surgical advice. If they go to law, they compete for the services of the most eminent counsel. They are reluctant to give the adversary any advantage, and so it often happens that the sum in dispute is largely exceeded by the cost of establishing a title to it.

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RICH SOIL

Two farmers were arguing about the fertility of the soil of their respective states.

"Why, the soil is so rich in my state," said one, "that a man with a peg leg daren't stand still for five minutes. The wooden peg will sprout roots."

"That's nothing," the other farmer responded. "Back where I came from the land is so rich that all the peg-legged men carry hatchets so they can chop off the twigs that keep sprouting on account of all the nutritious dust in the air."

GIVING THEM AWAY

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BULL CALVES

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SONS OF

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Our Cows Are Choice Individuals,
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Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

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Maryland

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A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herd sire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

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PENNSYLVANIA

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August 18, 1928.

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Sharpsburg, Maryland.

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4% AVERAGE for the Two Nearest Dams of



Plus Abbekerk Raymondale

His dam and sire's dam average 1507.5 lb. butter and 29,530 lb. milk in one year.

He is siring calves of very desirable type and his first daughters are real producers.

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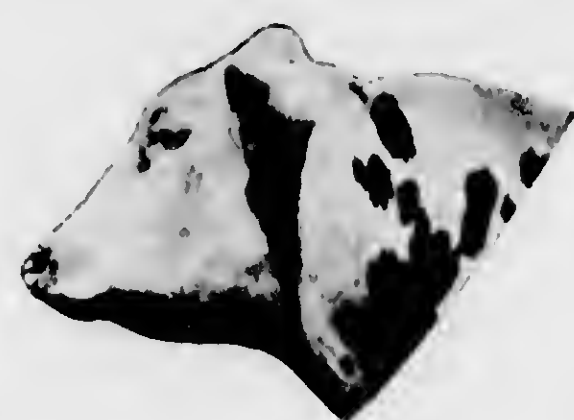
Write for prices on stock that will make money for you.

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MARYLAND

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1928

No. 19

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



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Our cows pay a satisfactory Profit over the cost of their feed and care. Here are two:



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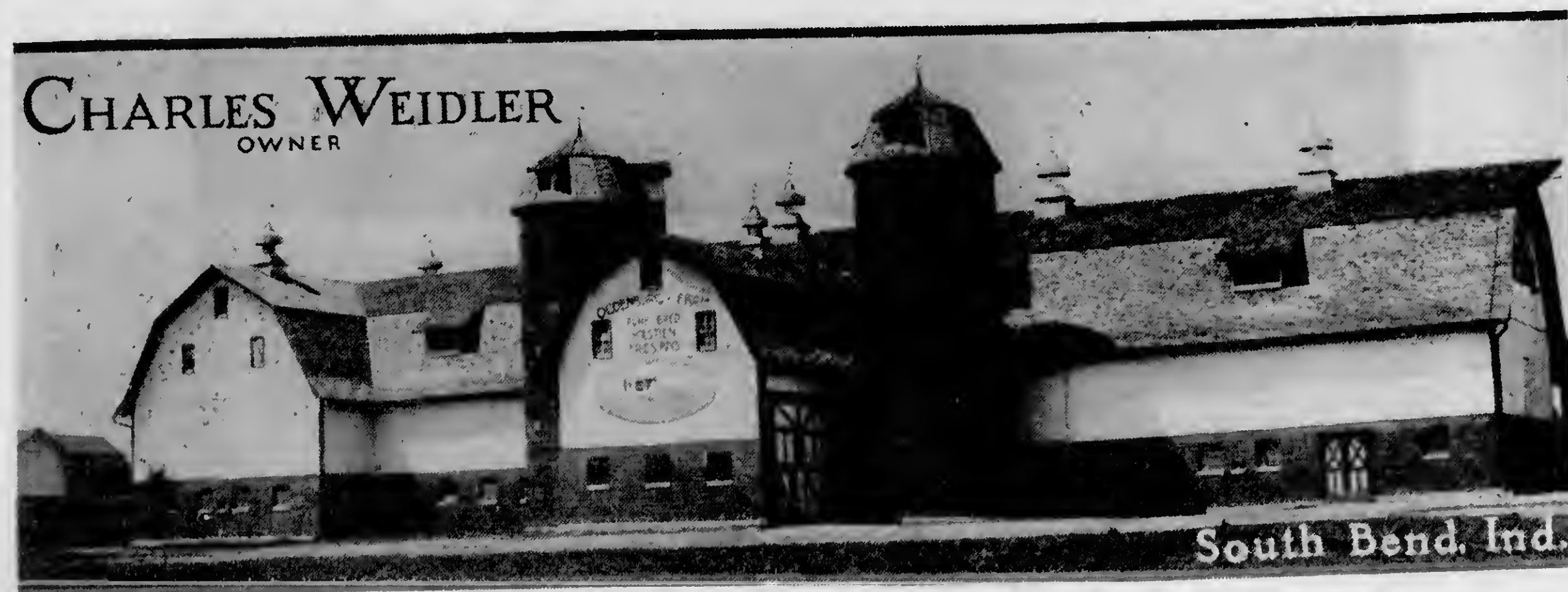
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Notice their Size and Depth; their Type and Conformation, also, their Dairy Temperament.

Let us book your order for a young Bull from Cows of their Quality and Breeding.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

All animals will be transferred through the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Incorporated.**



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1928

No. 19

The Manwaring Herd

CLOSE to the village of Waterloo, New York, is the Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment of H. Manwaring & Sons. Although the founder of the firm passed on seven years ago last April, his sons, John and C. H. Manwaring carry on the business under the old name. The herd is not large but it is one of high quality.

It is now eleven years since the Manwarings founded their purebred herd by purchasing from a neighboring breeder, Myron Van Namee, the cow, Miss Daisy Agnes Mercedes and a heifer by her sired by Segis Ormsby De Kol Pontiac. Miss Daisy was a cow of New Hampshire breeding, a daughter of Butter Prince Mercedes, he a son of Butter Prince Paul from Daisy Agnes Mercedes.

From the Whitney Point Stock Farm, at that time one of the leading Holstein breeding establishments in New York State, the Manwarings secured two half-sisters, Pauline Korndyke America and Pauline America Hengerveld, both daughters of the cow Pauline Paul America 6th. Pauline Korndyke America was sired by The King of Butter Kings and Pauline America Hengerveld by King Segis Hengerveld. The King of Butter Kings was a son of The Milk and Butter King and Pontiac Rag Apple. Pontiac Rag Apple had made a number of great records and she was full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, afterwards holder of the world's records for seven-, thirty- and 365-day butter production in test work. At that time there were a number of stories current regarding the prices paid for The King of Butter Kings and his dam. It was said that D. W. Fields paid \$8,000 for Pontiac Rag Apple and that he sold her son for \$10,000. Be that as it may, The King of Butter Kings was at that time regarded as one of the best bred young sires living. King Segis Hengerveld was a son of King Segis and the noted record maker, Blanche Lyons De Kol and he too had been sold for a long price. He came from the Moyer herd and at that time the Moyer herd was one of the leading Holstein-Friesian breeding establishments.

The first herdsire purchased by the Manwarings was King Pontiac Boon Lilith 7th, a son of King Pontiac Boon Lilith and Edith Prescott Fayne. This bull came from the herd of A. W. Brown and Son, one of the oldest Holstein breeding establishments in New York State and by many regarded as one of the best, considering its size and the cattle raised on it for at least a quarter of a century after it was established around 1880. King Pontiac Boon Lilith, the sire of this bull, was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count, thus combining the

blood of two of the greatest Holstein sires known at that time.

King Prudence Hengerveld, a bull bred and raised in the Manwaring herd, became one of its herdsires. His sire was King Hartje Prudence, a son of King Hartje and Prudence Pietje. His dam, Pauline Konigen Hengerveld, was sired by Royal Konigen and her dam was Pauline America Hengerveld one of the two half-sisters purchased from the Whitney Point Stock Farm. He was succeeded by Valeside Colantha De Kol Ollie a son of King Colantha Maxie and Valeside Concordia De Kol Lady. The younger members of the herd are daughters of this good bull.

From this stock the present herd of producers has descended with the exception of two grades, retained because of their ability to produce and pay a profit on the feed they consume. John Manwaring says "if they were not such good producers they would not be retained in the herd as we do not aim to keep a cow that does not fill the pail."

No special record is kept of production but there are some real good producers in the herd. Milk is sold to a local milk distributor and the herd is of such a quality and producing ability that the ledger balances on the right side.

No attempt has been made to develop a large herd, but from ten to twelve cows are usually in milk. Owing to the quality of the herd and its local reputation for production there is a standing call for young heifers and they are snapped up when they are around a week old. Generally two heifer calves are raised yearly to replenish the herd. Most of the bull calves are taken when less than a week old by farmers who wish to have a purebred bull at the head of their own herd and prefer to buy them from a herd with which they are familiar in preference to sending away and securing a herdsire from a stranger's herd of which they know nothing except by hearsay and reading. The Manwaring herd is under State and Federal supervision and it is expected before very long it will be placed on the accredited list. The main income is derived from the milk producers. The surplus calves sold are nearly "velvet."

The Manwaring farm consists of 144 acres of which no less than 140 are tillable, a proportion rather unusual in an eastern farm. There are no permanent pastures. The fields are changed from time to time. The meadows are mowed for a while then turned into pasture which, after a few years is again plowed up for corn. This system of rotation is only possible on a fertile, well cleared farm.

John Manwaring offers a flattering testimonial to the sterling virtues of the purebred Holstein-Friesian, as a 'dairy cow in the following words: "We like Holsteins because they are good producers and quite likable animals, good feeders and very healthy. We consider these features to be what is needed in a farmer's cow."

Noted Show Bull Sold

H. D. WHITE of Codington, South Dakota, recently purchased Sir Aaggie Colantha Korn-dyke who for several years has headed the herd at the South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D.

Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke is reported to have made good as a sire and he has a great show-ring record. Two different years he was grand champion male at the South Dakota State Fair and the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa. At the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress in 1925 he beat for first honors in the aged bull class the noted Johanna Rag Apple Pabst and another well-known show bull, North Star Joe Homestead, the judge, John L. Smith of Spokane, Washington, placing them in the order named. Later he awarded senior and grand championship honors to the South Dakota bull.



SIR AAGGIE COLANTHA KORNDYKE
Noted Sire and Show Bull

Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke is a son of King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha and Harriet of Grayfields, and is now ten years old. Our special correspondent who described the show ring battle at Waterloo said that Sir Aaggie was low down with exceptional length of body, a fine straight back and almost perfect tail setting, a bull of real masculine type and at the same time pre-eminently a dairy bull with superb handling quality.

Mr. White is an ex-county agent and is a graduate of the South Dakota College. He certainly has had an opportunity to know the worth of this bull as a sire and Holstein breeders everywhere will wish him success with his new herdsire.

"Does your father keep the Ten Commandments?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"I'm not sure," replied little Mary, "but I'm afraid it's all he can do to keep up with the traffic regulations."

Fire Prevention Week

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has designated the week of October 8th as Fire Prevention Week and throughout the nation the fundamentals of fire prevention will be stressed.

The President's proclamation referred to the interesting fact that cities, towns, and farming communities engaged in a "constructive campaign to inculcate sound principles of fire prevention in the minds of thinking inhabitants, are accomplishing highly desirable and satisfactory results," but he urges the need of translating this effort into further remedial action.

This appeal can not be too strongly stressed, because the annual loss of life and property in the rural districts is far greater than would prevail if concerted and continuous activity were directed against the hazard. Last year fires on farms and in rural districts took a toll of 3,500 lives and caused approximately \$150,000,000 damage to property, more than 30 per cent of the \$475,000,000 loss charged against fire in the entire United States. Although there has been a substantial improvement in reducing the number of dollars lost per \$100 insured, statistics indicate that farm barns and rural dwellings are appearing in the lists of larger losses more frequently than theretofore.

Spontaneous ignition of hay and other agricultural products, lightning, defective chimneys and flues, careless use of matches and smoking, combustible roofs, careless use and storage of gasoline and kerosene, and faulty wiring installations and improper use of electrical appliances, are the seven principal causes of farm fires and constitute hazards which must be coped with in an energetic and effective manner.

Farm fire losses are a direct challenge to everyone interested in the conservation of the Nation's wealth and resources, and it behooves every individual concerned to do his utmost, not only during Fire Prevention Week, but throughout the entire year in reducing this fire waste.

A New Use for Milk

ALMOST every day the scientists are finding out new things regarding the value of milk—ordinary cow's milk and unless there is a change, milk will soon become a "cure-all," a panacea for everything. The Washington *Star* says that milk will restore "sick" pearls to their former luster and brilliancy. The method is to boil the "sick" gem in fresh milk in which soap has been dissolved. When the gem has been boiled for a period of about fifteen minutes it is taken out, rinsed in clean water and dried with a clean white cloth. If the desired effect is not obtained the first time the pearl is again subjected to the boiling process.

Pearls to be perfect, must possess special qualifications: First, they must be perfectly spherical, just as though they had been artificially fashioned; secondly, they must be slightly translucent and free from spots, specks and blemishes, and thirdly, they should have the peculiar luster characteristic of the gem.

He—I wonder if I'll drink in the next world?
She—I don't know, but it's a cinch you'll smoke.

Old Association Loses Case in Ohio

Ohio Breeders Are Now Free to Join the New Association and Experience a Great Saving in Fees

JUST before our last issue went to press we received a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, advising us that the Court of Appeals had confirmed the decision of Judge N. Craig McBride of the Court of Common Pleas in the Bordner case and that a Mandamus Order had been served upon the Commissioner of Agriculture of Ohio directing the Commissioner to pay Mr. Daniel W. Bordner full indemnity as Purebred for an animal registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., that was slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The recent Ohio victory is the seventh consecutive Court victory against the Political Management of the Old Registry Association which has been seeking to gain a monopoly on the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Registry business by having state officials refuse to recognize animals of the Holstein-Friesian breed as purebred unless they were registered in that particular Association.

As soon as the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., (the New Association) was organized, it was the signal for the Old Association to try to put the New one out of business on the spot and every effort was made to that end.

A campaign of propaganda was immediately started against the New Association. The agricultural departments of many states were asked not to recognize certificates issued by the New Association when paying indemnities for tubercular cattle.

A Committee, visited the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington in an attempt to induce the Department not to recognize certificates issued by the New Association. This attempt completely failed and the Government is now on record as having invariably recognized certificates and of promptly paying the indemnity for purebred cattle when slaughtered on account of tuberculosis.

Their propaganda did succeed temporarily in a few instances. The officials in charge of Tuberculosis eradication work in a few states passed resolutions to the effect that they would recognize only certificates issued by the Old Registry Association in the payment of indemnity claims.

One by one the state officials who have been lending their official positions to aid the Political Management of the Old Association have been brought before the Courts of Justice and their conduct reviewed.

The Ohio case grew out of an attempt of the Commissioner of Agriculture to deny Daniel W. Bordner indemnity as a purebred for an animal registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Association. When the fact became known to the Association, Attorneys were employed and Mr. Bordner's claim was taken into the Ohio Courts. The case came to trial before Judge N. Craig McBride in the Court of Common Pleas at Columbus.

The Political Management of the Old Association had been instrumental in having the Ohio State Board adopt a resolution to the effect that they would recognize as Purebred, animals of the Holstein-Friesian

breed only when they were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont.

This resolution forms a basis on which the Commissioner of Agriculture was refusing to pay Mr. Bordner indemnity as Purebred.

Read what the Court has to say in reference to the resolution which the Political Management of the Old Registry Association had been able to sneak through and have incorporated as a part of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture's regulations.

"The rules authorized to be drafted and adopted by the State Board of Agriculture are rules 'for compensation to owners for tubercular cattle destroyed,' and this authority has been construed by the board to mean the adoption of rules by which a question of fact, to wit: whether such animal destroyed was a purebred animal when only registered in a particular named registry. The language of this section when read in connection with all other statutes on this subject does not confer such authority upon the board, and by the adoption of a rule providing no animal slaughtered is purebred except when registered in a certain registry exceeded the authority conferred upon the board and is void.

"If the legislature intended the board to adopt rules what would be a purebred animal, then it would be the duty of the board and the board could only adopt reasonable rules, and a rule that is arbitrary and unfair and not for the public welfare is likewise void.

"In view of the fact that counsel for the defendant do not claim in their brief that the rule in question is not arbitrary, unfair and is class legislation, it is not necessary to enter into a discussion of these questions, but to state the conclusion of the court to be that such rule is arbitrary, unfair and is class legislation.

"The animal in question was a purebred Holstein cow, and to require its registration in a particular named registry, as this rule requires, is a violation of relator's constitutional rights in a most pronounced manner and the rule is void.

"Being of the opinion as above briefly expressed, the writ is allowed.

N. CRAIG MCBRIDE, Trial Judge."

Notwithstanding the clear-cut and pointed decision handed down by Judge McBride as quoted above, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the state of Ohio refused to accept the decision and appealed to the higher court.

There does not appear to be any legitimate reason why the Commissioner of Agriculture should take sides with either Association other than the fact that he was being used by the Political Management of the Old Association whose Attorney assisted the Department in trying to deprive Mr. Bordner of his just right of full indemnity as Purebred and James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Association was also sitting at the Council table.

The Bordner Case came up for trial before the

Court of Appeals and was disposed of on September 20th. The Court of Appeals confirmed Judge McBride's decision and handed down the following opinion:

"STATE OF OHIO }
FRANKLIN COUNTY } SS. In the Court of Appeals

"CHARLES V. TRUAX, Director
of Department of Agriculture
of the State of Ohio
Plaintiff in error

VS

"The State of Ohio ex rel
Daniel W. Bordner
Defendant in error

No. 1629
JOURNAL ENTRY
Sept. 20, 1928.

"This cause came on for hearing upon the petition in error, the transcript and original papers and pleadings from the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof the court finds that there is no error apparent on the record in said proceedings and judgment.

"It is therefore considered by the court that the judgment aforesaid be and the same is hereby affirmed and that the cause be remanded to the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County for the issuance of peremptory writ of mandamus forthwith by said Common Pleas Court in accordance with the above finding and in accordance with said judgment of said Common Pleas Court.

"Judgment is awarded against plaintiff in error for the costs in this court."

On the same day that the Court of Appeals confirmed the decision of the Lower Court the following Mandamus Order was served upon the Commissioner of Agriculture of the state of Ohio:

"STATE OF OHIO }
FRANKLIN COUNTY } SS.

In the Court of Common Pleas

"THE STATE OF OHIO
ex rel Daniel W. Bordner,
Plaintiff

VS

"CHARLES V. TRUAX, Director
Department of Agriculture
of the State of Ohio

No. 107304
ENTRY ALLOWING
PEREMPTORY
WRIT

"This cause came on to be heard upon the pleadings and the evidence, was argued by counsel and submitted to the court: on consideration whereof the court finds on the issues joined for the relator, and that he is entitled to have a peremptory writ enforced.

"It is therefore ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue against the defendant as prayed for in the petition and that immediately upon the service of said writ the said Charles V. Truax, as Director of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Ohio issue a voucher in favor of relator, as provided by law for the appraised value of such animal as a purebred animal, said voucher to be for the sum of eighty (\$80.00) dollars, and directed to the Auditor of the State. It is further ordered that said relator recover of

said defendant his costs of this action. Judgment is rendered against said defendant for the costs herein."

The above Mandamus Order stands as an assurance to all Ohio breeders that their rights and privileges are being fully protected in the New Registry Association.

Has it not been very clear from the beginning in the Ohio case that the Political Management of the Old Registry Association were resorting to unfair, dishonest and corrupt methods in their attempt to defeat the purposes of the real breeders who had organized a Registry Association to place their industry on a sound, conservative, and honorable basis?

Cedarshade Farm and Herd

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Pennsylvania is noted for the quality of its Holstein-Friesians and Chambersburg, its county seat, is quite a Holstein center there being many herds within a short distance of that town. One of these herds which has gained quite a reputation for production is that of J. A. Gsell. The Gsell farm is really nearer Greencastle than it is Chambersburg, but gets its mail from the Chambersburg post office. It is located about a mile east of a little place called Clay Hill and is about four miles from Greencastle.

In the August summary of the Franklin County Cow Testing Association we note that the leader was a member of the Gsell herd. This cow, a ten-year-old,



THE COWS AT CEDARSHADE FARM CARRY GOOD UDDERS is credited with the production of 61.5 lb. fat, 1,758 lb. milk. Her average test was 3.5 per cent. A stable mate is also in the honor list with 53.9 lb. fat from 1,541 lb. milk.

A member of the Gsell herd in one month produced 118.15 lb. butter, 2,864 lb. milk, her best days production being 94.5 lb. She is a large, spotted cow, was the leader for the year of all the cows enrolled in the Franklin County Cow Testing Association and the tester's figures show that she earned her owner \$350.00 during the year above the cost of her feed. She has two daughters in the herd and the three make a family group that any breeder would be proud to own.

Space forbids individual mention of the big producers in this herd. But they are typical Holstein-Friesian cows, well grown and well developed, animals that earn their owner a substantial profit over their cost of feed and care, otherwise they would not be retained in the herd for "Jake" Gsell has made his farm and herd produce enough so that it has not only maintained his wife and himself, but has also reared a family of

seven children of which five have reached maturity and married.

The herd is headed by Huntsdale King Doress Echo, a son of Serradella King Doress and Colantha Echo Korndyke, a cow of great quality that produced 105.3 lb. milk in a day, averaged over a hundred lb. a day for twenty-one days and produced 30.13 lb. butter, 689.9 lb. milk in a week. She is a cow of magnificent proportions, with a large and well placed udder, tortorous milk veins and large, clean-cut milk wells. The full eye, wide muzzle, roomy chest and capacious barrel as well as her large and well placed udder, indicate her dairy capacity, while her straight topline, broad square hips and depth of body show that she is of the type most appreciated by true lovers of Holstein-Friesian cattle. There are ten youngsters sired by Huntsdale King Doress Echo in the herd.

The Gsell herd is periodically tuberculin tested and is on the State and Federal accredited list. Kept on one of the fertile farms of Franklin County it is always in good flesh for on these farms, crops are raised of a size and quality that is not surpassed anywhere in this country.

There are only 138 acres in Cedarshade Farm, but you can judge by the quality of the soil and the ability of Mr. Gsell as a farmer when we tell you that, in addition to keeping a herd of fifty Holstein-Friesians, "Jake" Gsell has this year raised about 2,000 bushels of potatoes besides a bumper corn crop and has a good sized orchard which is bearing a satisfactory crop and has large flocks of several varieties of poultry.

Mr. Gsell was born on the farm and has spent all his life thereon. Now he is contemplating retiring from active farm work, much to his regret, which is tempered by pride and gratification that his place will be taken by his son Clyde.

Dry Skim Milk as a Calf Food

IT IS estimated that there are about 24,000,000 dairy cows in this country. Each year 18,000,000 calves are born. About half of them are females. The average life of a cow is only about six years. That means that we must raise about 6,000,000 calves a year to replenish our dairy herds. Estimating that it is about two years before a calf becomes a cow and then only

four years as a milk producer anything we can contribute along the line of calf feeding information surely ought to be worth while.

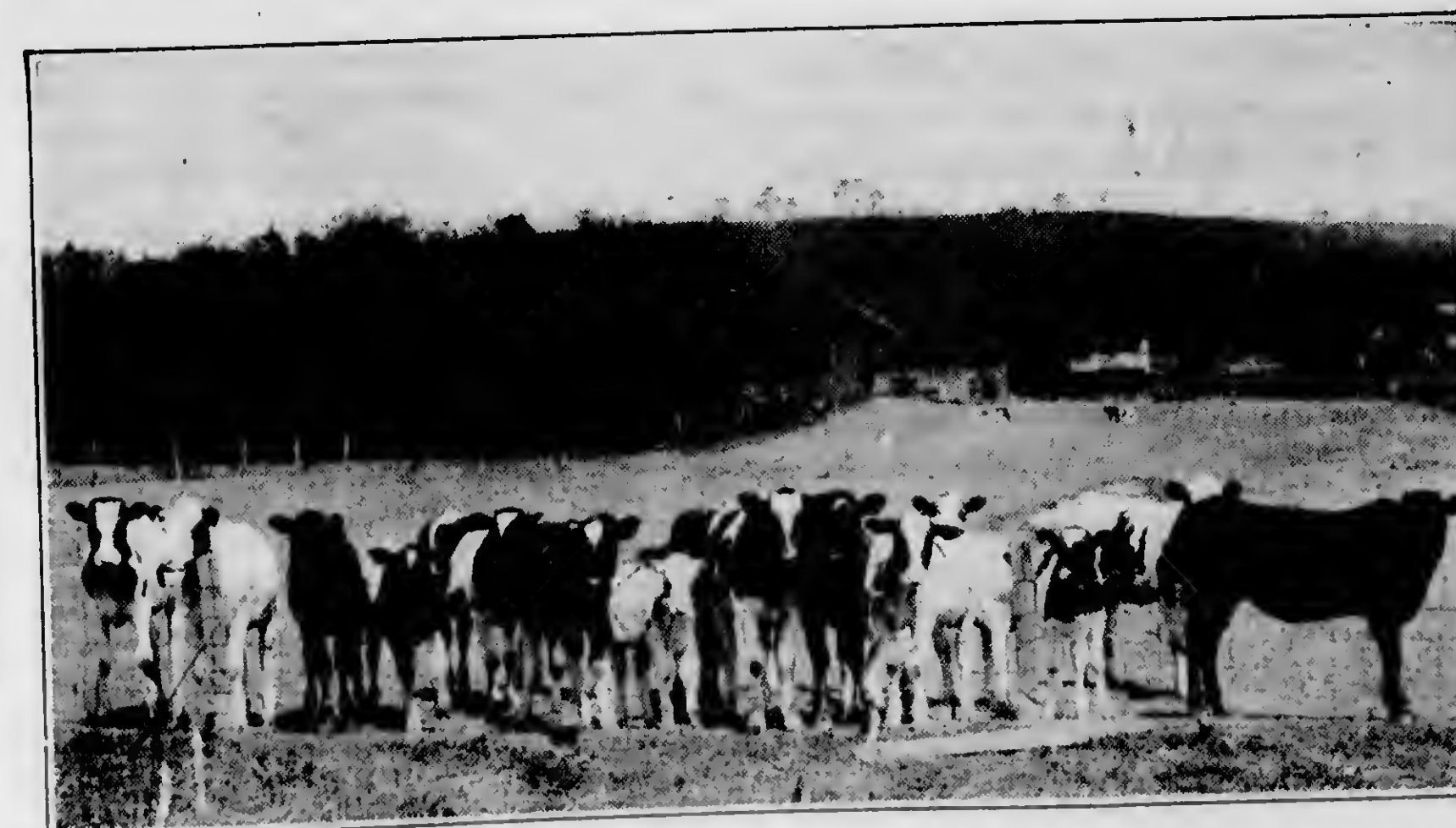
The East is fast becoming almost exclusively a fluid milk section. We don't have the fluid skim milk to raise calves that we did a few years ago, and it is a whole lot more of a problem than it once was. When milk is bringing a price well worth while, the tendency is to hunt some substitute for milk for calf raising.

The proprietary and home-mixed calf meals have not proved entirely satisfactory and are far less popular than they were several years ago. It is doubtful if any article, or combination of articles, will completely take the place of milk in the diet during the first two months of the calf's life.

THE "MINIMUM MILK" METHOD

The Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and other experiment stations have advocated for some time what is known as the minimum milk plan of calf feeding. This consists in feeding whole, and skim-milk, if it is available, for the least possible time until the calf can be changed over to a dry ration made up of grain and hay. It has been determined experimentally that calves can be weaned to a dry ration at 50-70 days of age with very satisfactory results. In some localities farmers have abandoned the feeding of calf meal gruels and have adopted some form of the minimum milk plan of feeding. Dry skim-milk, commonly known as skim-milk powder, is coming more and more into favor. This product fits very nicely into the minimum milk plan of feeding. Skim-milk powder of good quality, reconstituted with water to a total solids content of about 9%, has a feeding value about equal to fresh liquid skim-milk. The scheme of mixing one lb. skim-milk powder with one gallon water will give a mixture carrying approximately 9 per cent solids.

We conducted an investigation recently at the Pennsylvania State College to determine the advisability of feeding dry skim milk in the dry rather than the liquid form. A total of 35 grade Holstein calves were fed experimentally in three groups. Whole milk was fed about two weeks when a change was gradually made to liquid skim milk which was reconstituted from dry skim milk powder. At an average age of 34 days the calves were weaned to a dry ration. When the change was made gradually, and warm water was supplied for a



CALVES RAISED ON A DRY MILK RATION AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

couple of weeks after taking away the liquid diet, little difficulty was encountered in getting the calves satisfactorily started on the dry ration. A mixture consisting of four parts yellow corn meal, two parts wheat bran, and six parts dry skim milk was used on the first group at weaning time. The proportion of dry skim milk in the ration was reduced as the calves were able to consume larger quantities of the mixture, so that by the time they were eight weeks old, three lb. grain containing 37 per cent of dry skim milk was being fed. This mixture which contained at first 50 per cent of dry skim milk, proved difficult for the calves to masticate because of the tendency of the milk powder to become gummy when mixed with saliva. Forty per cent in the ration proved much more satisfactory. When the calves were 100 days old, a mixture containing 80 per cent grain and 20 per cent dry skim milk was used. Mixed hay proved more satisfactory than alfalfa with the dry skim milk ration because of the tendency for the calves to scour on the latter.

One group of twelve calves made an average daily gain of 1.36 lb. to 6 months of age and were 95.7 per cent normal in size. The dry skim milk was discontinued at 115 days of age. These calves consumed a total of 105 lb. dry skim milk on the average in addition to 120 lb. whole milk.

On May 5th, this group was taken off grain entirely and put on pasture. On November 2d, when the calves were 362 days old, the average weight of the group was 595.3 lb., whereas the normal weight for calves of such age is 559.1 lb.

The average calf in the second group of ten animals received a total of 64.01 lb. milk powder. The average daily gain of this group up to 146 days of age, was 1.1 lb. whereas the normal gain should have been 1.4. On November 2d, when these calves were 327 days of age the average weight per calf was 496.4 lb. The normal weight for such calves is 526 lb. A more liberal allowance of dry skim milk would no doubt have helped this group considerably, but the poorer gains were not due solely to the ration. Several cases of pneumonia in this, as well as the last group, were caused by the cold, damp barn in which the calves were quartered.

The results on the third group are not considered representative because of frequent colds and pneumonia as mentioned above and also for the reason that the calves in this group were dropped largely by heifers and were much undersize when put on experiment. The average weight of the calves in this group at the close of the summer pasture season, when they were 303 days old, was 381 lb. whereas the normal weight for animals of such age is 504. It should be mentioned however, that these calves received a total of only 56 lb. dry skim milk per calf up to the time they were 111 days old. But despite that we came through in fine shape and raised a splendid bunch of calves.

ECONOMY OF DRY SKIM MILK PLAN

The cost of raising calves on dry skim milk after the plan here outlined is not excessive. The feeder can raise a satisfactory calf on a total of 50 to 75 lb. dry skim milk, under proper conditions of housing, care, and management. At present prices a high grade dry skim milk may be purchased at 11 to 14 cents per lb. The cost of the dry skim milk for the second group

of calves as mentioned above computed at 13 cents per lb. was \$8.32 per calf. If one were to consider feeding the dry skim milk under any other than the minimum milk plan the cost for the average dairyman would likely run too high. On farms where highclass purebred cattle are raised, the higher cost of a more liberal allowance of dry skim milk would not be objectionable.

The dry grain and dry skim milk mixture should contain not over 10 per cent dry skim milk at the start. The percentage of dry skim milk should be reduced as the calves grow older and consume more concentrates. Clover or mixed hay of high quality is recommended in preference to alfalfa because of the tendency of the calves to scour on the latter. A mixture consisting of 55 per cent yellow corn, 35 per cent dry skim milk and 10 per cent wheat bran is recommended for starting the calves on the dry ration. The proportion of dry skim milk may be decreased at the discretion of the feeder as the calves advance in age. When the calves are 9 to 11 weeks of age, 20 per cent would be a good proportion. The dry skim milk may be discontinued any time after the calves are 12 to 16 weeks of age. The decision of the feeder in this matter should be governed by the size and vigor of the calf and his desire to minimize the cost of raising his calves. When the change is made to the dry ration, plenty of warm water should be supplied to satisfy the craving of the young calf for liquid diet. As young calves have some difficulty in masticating the dry skim milk ration because of its gummy nature, it is very desirable to have warm water available at the time of feeding. It was our observation that young calves would take a drink of water frequently while eating if it were available.

The feeding of dry skim milk in the dry rather than the reconstituted form affords many advantages in the saving of labor. Less equipment is also needed, and the precautionary measures for sanitation are reduced to the minimum.

The above is taken from a talk given by Doctor Bechdel at the third annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute. Professor Bechdel further said that he preferred yellow corn for a calf food because it contains more vitamin A than does white corn. When little milk is fed the ration is apt to be low in vitamin A. Some of the oldest commercial calf meals were undoubtedly deficient in vitamins. Doctor Bechdel is a professor at the Pennsylvania State College and has given considerable time to investigating the problems of calf feeding and rearing.

Agricultural Radio Broadcast

THE agricultural radio broadcast of the United States Department of Agriculture was started October 2d over a network of fourteen stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company. The time reserved is from 12:15 to 12:30 P. M. Central Standard Time.

Stations associated in the network are audible over an expanse of farming territory reaching from the Alleghenies to the Rockies and from the Canadian border to the Gulf Coast. It is estimated that 400,000 farm homes within good reception radius of the 14 stations are equipped with radio receiving sets.

George Gayden, Modern Cowman of the Old South

THIS story is about a Southern gentleman of the old school who looks to the past for most of his standards of living but who, when it comes to farming, looks ahead.

On his 3,000 acre plantation in the parish of East Feliciana, La., 30 negroes, formerly cotton hands, don white suits twice daily and draw from 240 Holsteins and Jerseys milk with a bacterial count so low that it can be sold at a premium price in a New Orleans hospital.

Negro cowboys, very bright and happy in sombreros, spurs and all the traditional cowboy regalia, ride out



GEORGE GAYDEN
He turned from Cotton growing to dairying

singing to herd the beef cattle, sheep and hogs pasturing where cotton used to grow.

Anybody who feels that the south can't break away from cotton-farming because negro labor is unadaptable ought to visit George Gayden there on his Sunny Slope plantation at Gurley, Louisiana.

"They're no different from anybody else," he says, speaking of the thirty-five families of negroes who live on his place. "Show some respect for their rights and feelings as human beings and they'll do anything they can for you. Some of my men have been with me twenty years."

I had come to Sunny Slope with a friend of the family and was standing on the platform of Gurley, the

plantation's private railway station. George Gayden came down the track from his dairy barns, a brisk, picturesque figure in his black sombrero, riding boots, spurs and gray leather riding gloves fringed with red; a short, square-set man in his fifties, active, with a ruddy face and thick white hair; bright blue eyes behind gold-rimmed glasses. The whole manner of the man is quick, yet calm; abrupt, yet courtly.

As he approached I noticed a fine big field hand, coal-black, lounging against the side of a freight car, drowsing, snugly oblivious to the world and all its woes. I remember how sharply George Gayden turned, how quietly he went up to the boy, the pleasant irony of his voice as he said:

"What you doing, Gilbert? Just standing up?"

"Yah! Yah, suh!" said the boy, showing every tooth in his head. "Jes' a' standin' up. Yah, suh!" Grinning broadly, with the best will in the world, he hurried over to help unload lime.

It was directly after this that George Gayden made the remark I have quoted, about negroes being "no different from anybody else."

As far back as can be traced the Gaydens have always been landed or professional gentlemen but never the sort who allow their hands to become soft and white. In them the old Southern tradition is blended with a saving touch of Western ruggedness. For East Feliciana, in spirit, is pretty far west. The country combines something of the spacious tranquillity of long-settled communities in the far South with a good deal of the frontier spirit.

In the younger days of I. R. Gayden, George Gayden's father, the country was wilderness. When I. R. Gayden came back from the Mexican War and decided to go to farming he had to clear his land and break it into cotton-growing. Once started at Sunny Slope he grew cotton on a grand scale. At one time, shortly before the Civil War, he had 400 slaves. He made a fortune but lost in the war everything except his land, and died not long after.

The above is the opening of a story written by Russell Lord which appears in the October issue of *Farm and Fireside* and from which we quote by permission of that well known agricultural periodical. Mr. Lord further says that the mother of George Gayden is still alive and more than ninety years old. She lives with a companion in the colonial mansion built for her with slave labor by I. R. Gayden. She has lived through the Civil War and the strange days that came after. Two of her sons are dead, but she has lived to see the third son, George Gayden succeed with strange new methods in restoring the fertility of the plantation and the fortunes of the family.

George Gayden was born in that big plantation house in 1870 and except for four months when in his fifteenth year he attended business college at Lexington, Ky., he has spend nearly every night on the plantation.

"In 1908 we ginned 1,230 bales of cotton. Then came the boll weevil. I can see now that it was a blessing but it was a blessing pretty thoroughly disguised at the time. In 1910, the second year of the weevil, we made just 29 bales of cotton. And I had to carry 40 negro families and 60 mules through the winter.

"That was when I quit cotton—except little patches here and there; maybe 200 or 300 acres a year."

"But my cash crop now is milk."

The barns of Sunny Slope Plantation, four in number are simple in construction and thoroughly sanitary. They house 250 cows.

At the head of the entry of barn No. 1 is a desk with two milk scales before it and a big chart behind. At milking time "Marse George" sits at this desk supervising things and entering the pounds of milk produced by each cow on the big chart.

"I haven't missed a weighing for years," he said. "We feed according to milk yield, anywhere from 8 to 14 lb. a cow a day."

There are 500 acres of permanent pasture. The rest of the land, 2,500 acres, is in corn and "outside patches" of cotton or potatoes raised by the hands for their own use and benefit and such rotated pasture and hay crops as alfalfa and lespedeza.

In one 300-acre permanent pasture we found in February the following grasses in one square yard: White clover, bur clover, melilotus indica, canary grass, lespedeza and Bermuda grass.

Besides Holsteins and Jerseys, the latter predominating, there are more than 100 Herefords and about as many Shropshire sheep. Karakul sheep and Brahma cattle are also kept. These cattle which it is said were imported from India at the suggestion of Theo-



One of the cowboys on the Gayden Plantation

dore Roosevelt are reported to produce beef of superior quality and to be tick-resistant. When George Gayden began to prosper he built a house 75 by 105 feet, but within the past year this was burned to the ground. The Gaydens plan to rebuild, but are living now in the overseer's house.

After lunch we sat talking in the small living room by a cedar log fire. The talk turned to the strange things men will do for money. George Gayden leaned forward earnestly and said:

"Money! Farmers are always talking as if not having a big bank account means having to live poor. I tell you it's the biggest mistake a farmer can make. Can't he raise his own strawberries and milk and butter and eggs and have them better than anything Vanderbilt can buy? And he doesn't need to drive himself and his family so unreasonably hard. He can take his own time and raise his own living at home and live his own life and make it the best life in the world. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that even back in the days when things weren't exactly coming my way as a farmer I wouldn't have traded what I had here for the life of any millionaire alive!"

"A proud thing to say. And a fine thing to hear. George Gayden and his family live and farm, it seems to me, in the tradition of the old South, reborn in a new and more vigorous aristocracy of achievement."

Corporation Farming

THE farmer, particularly the American farmer, is and has always been an individualist. In this country there has been many attempts by corporations to farm on a large scale. Most of these were foreign corporations financed by residents of other countries, but we do not know of anyone that has been an outstanding financial success. Some attempts at corporation farming by American business men have also been made in the northwest, but after a few years most of these big farms or ranches were broken up into smaller enterprises.

Therefore, we doubt the reasoning of economists who predict that the future farming of this country will be done by big companies or corporations, the policies of which will be determined by a board of directors while the farms will be managed by a high official termed "president" or "general manager."

Among the economists who believe that future American farming will be dominated by corporations is Robert Brooking, a retired manufacturer, founder and chairman of the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. Mr. Brooking wrote an article "Farm Corporations with Industrial Methods," which caused considerable discussion in many circles. In the *New York Herald Tribune* of September 30th, he has another article entitled "Farm Hope Lies in Corporations," from which we quote the following two paragraphs:

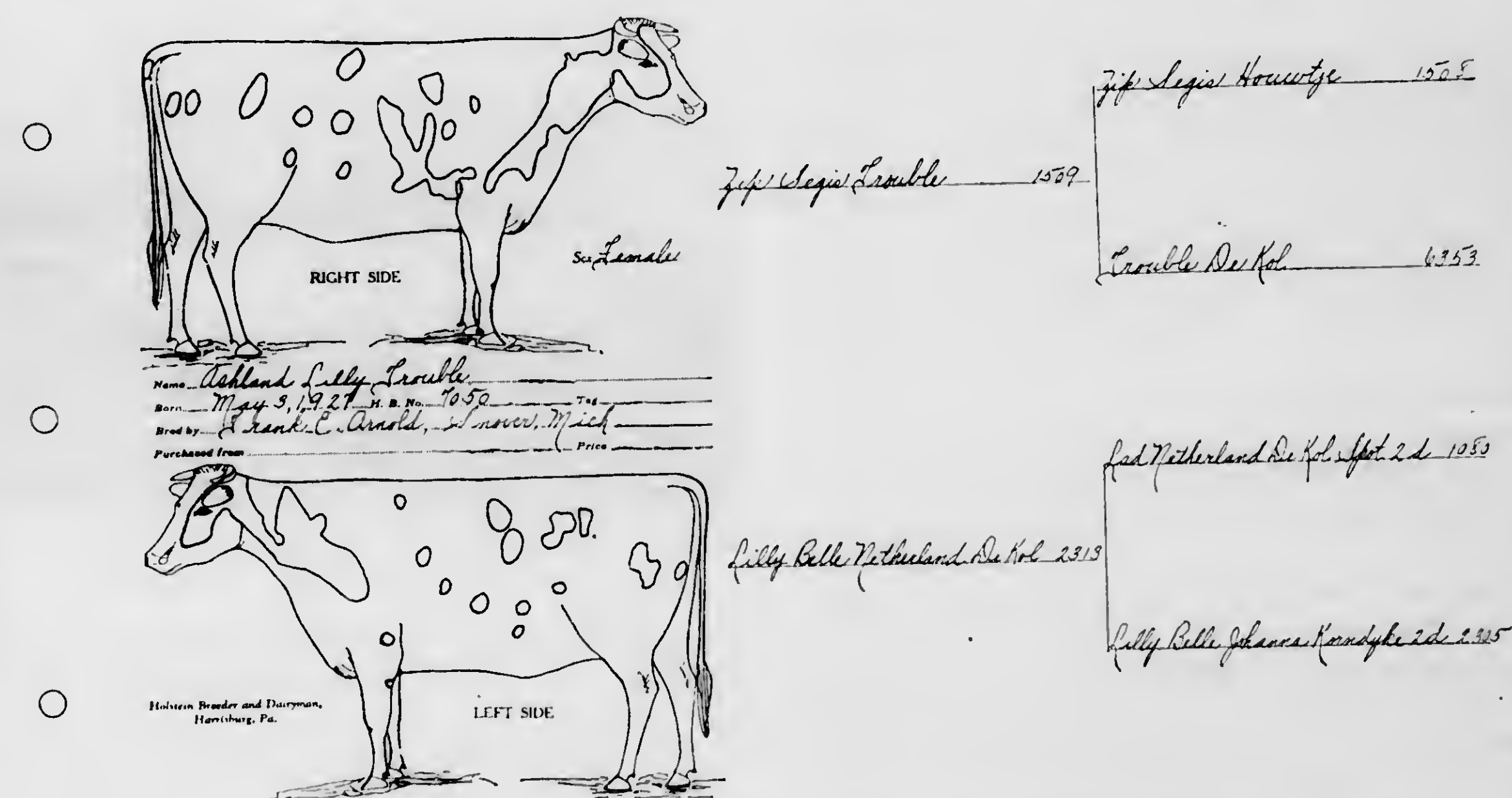
"Industry has developed, as farming will probably develop, along two clearly defined lines: first, the large or integrated corporation, and second, the smaller corporations, which, while operating independently, together form a chain in industrial production."

"The agricultural corporation will absorb some of the small, efficient farms and many of the inefficient farms, and will function as 'big business' does in industry, while many of the small efficient farmers will continue to operate as links in an agricultural chain. The agricultural corporation need not necessarily own a large undivided acreage, although there would be some advantage in this. If it exercises only that direction necessary to convert the inefficient small farmer into an efficient producer, coördinating his activities with those of others, it will greatly improve the present situation."

These paragraphs show the trend of the article. While this is the age of machinery and modern farm machines permit farming to be done on a big scale, we believe, when all is said and done, the American Farmer will go his way, attending to his own business and wishing that his would-be-advisors would attend to theirs and let him and his affairs alone.

The world's oldest letter was shown at the recent exhibition held in London by the British Antique Association. It is dated 500 B. C., and refers to the purchase of a field in Babylon. The writing is in cuneiform characters on fire clay, and when found at Ur the epistle was in a clay envelope.

EVERY BREEDER NEEDS The Private Herd Register



Note that the color markings and pedigree are on the same page. Production and breeding data are on the reverse side of the sheet which is $8\frac{3}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Register is loose-leaf, fastened by bolts. It can be adjusted to suit any size herd.

It is Complete, Durable, Neat and Inexpensive.

Price: Private Herd Register with pages for 50 animals, complete \$2.00. For each extra 25 animals, add 50 cents.

Just a little the best thing of its kind you ever saw. Systematize your Herd Records. Order today.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Triplex Herd

FOR the past four years the Holstein-Friesian herd of Enos H. Hess has been enrolled in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, and during these four years the average for the entire herd of all ages has been 8,820 lb. milk, 306.1 lb. butterfat. The first year, 1924, the herd's average was 7,865 lb. milk, 278.2 lb. butterfat. Each successive year has shown a steady and gratifying growth in production until for the past year the totals were nearly 2,000 lb. more milk and over 70 lb. more butterfat than the first year's showing. The second year the average was 286.2 lb. butterfat, a gain of exactly 8 lb. although the milk showed a very slight falling off, being 7,819 lb. The third year there was a substantial jump, the average being 9,766 lb. milk with 311.3 lb. butterfat. For the past year the average was 9,832 lb. milk, 348.8 lb. butterfat. The averages given were made by the entire herd which consisted of two-year-old heifers as well as older milkers. Mr. Hess is aiming for an average production of 12,500 lb. of four per cent milk for each mature cow each year.

The Hess establishment is known as Triplex Farm which contains sixty-eight acres of which sixty-two are tillable. In addition, fifty-five acres are rented.

The Triplex herd, which is accredited, is headed by Jessie Mechthilde Segis. This two-year-old bull is a son of Boiling Springs King Segis and Jessie Mechthilde Korndyke, a cow that averaged for eight consecutive years around 11,000 lb. of four per cent milk in her testing association work. The past four years she averaged 11,437 lb. milk, 410 lb. butterfat. Most of the animals at Triplex Farm are light in color. Mr. Hess is quite proud of two of his matrons, Lady Betty



TWO DAUGHTERS OF SIR PERFECTION STAR
Quadrax Korndyke Sunshine Beauty—Quadrax Korndyke
Johanna Rachel

Bingham and Allamuchy Johanna Lotta. Lady Betty is a daughter of King Segis and the noted old foundation cow, Prilly. Lotta is a daughter of King of the Johanna Lads while her dam was a daughter of Korndyke Abbecker from a daughter of Karel Korndyke.

A handsome two-year-old heifer that always attracts the attention of visitors is Quadrax Korndyke Johanna Rose, a daughter of Cornucopia Changeling Korndyke and Johanna Ormsby Sunshine; a sister of her dam named Clothilde Ormsby Sunshine is also a large handsome animal. She was by King Ormsby Sunshine from Elizabeth Clothilde.

In this herd there are a number of heifers by Sir Perfection Star a former herdsire. They are straight

handsome growthy animals. This bull was by Sir Pontiac Korndyke Star from a daughter of Woodcroft Perfection.

The young calves are growthy and promising. These calves have been fed a ration of which dry skim milk was one of the ingredients. Professor Hess is of the opinion that dry milk is a valuable feed for calves and other young livestock, particularly on farms from which milk is sold in fluid form.

Both Mr. Hess and his wife were raised on dairy farms. They have one son, John, now eighteen years old who is of considerable assistance to his father around the farm. Professor Hess who for eight years was connected with the Pennsylvania State College,



LADY BETTY BINGHAM AND ALLAMUCHY JOHANNA LOTTA
Two of the oldest members of the Triplex Farm Dairy

teaches science at the Mennonite Brethern College at Grantham, Pa. The College campus adjoins Triplex Farm.

The produce of the dairy is sold for consumption as raw milk in the near-by village of Grantham. All the heifers are raised as well as the best and most promising of the bull calves. Professor Hess says he keeps type, production and profit before him in his breeding operations. On a scale of a hundred he places profit as 40, production as 40 and type as 20.

Representatives of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited Triplex Farm late in April and a story of the breeding operations appeared in the May 8th issue. As our readers are already aware from the advertising pages of recent issues, this herd will be dispersed at public auction October 12th. The sale will take place on the farm which is on a good road five miles south of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Penna. Those who attend this sale will find many things to interest them in the herd and on the farm.

"Some of us begin early in life to collect beautiful memories of sunsets, of cloud-capped hills and wind-swept plains, of deep-flowing rivers and talking brooks, memories of the infinite sky and the eternal sea, of bird songs and blossoms, of trembling trees and all the lovely things of nature. And after the first ecstasy of discovery, these things gradually become the indispensable things of our happiness and of our lives. Every spring these joys are reborn in us, and every autumn they flare up with the first reddening tree. Every month in the cycle of the year holds its unforgettable thrill, its reminder of ancient glories and happy memories."—Edwin D. Grover.

Facts are stubborn, but statistics are more pliable.

Farm Garage and Work Shop

ON THE modern farm garage space for one or more cars is needed. The majority of dairy farmers own a truck as well as a car for the use of the family. On the larger farms, a tractor may also be owned. These machines all use the same type of fuel and oil and should be grouped near the supply. No machine using gasoline or kerosene should be housed in the barn, crib or other building where fire risk is great. The garage houses valuable machines and

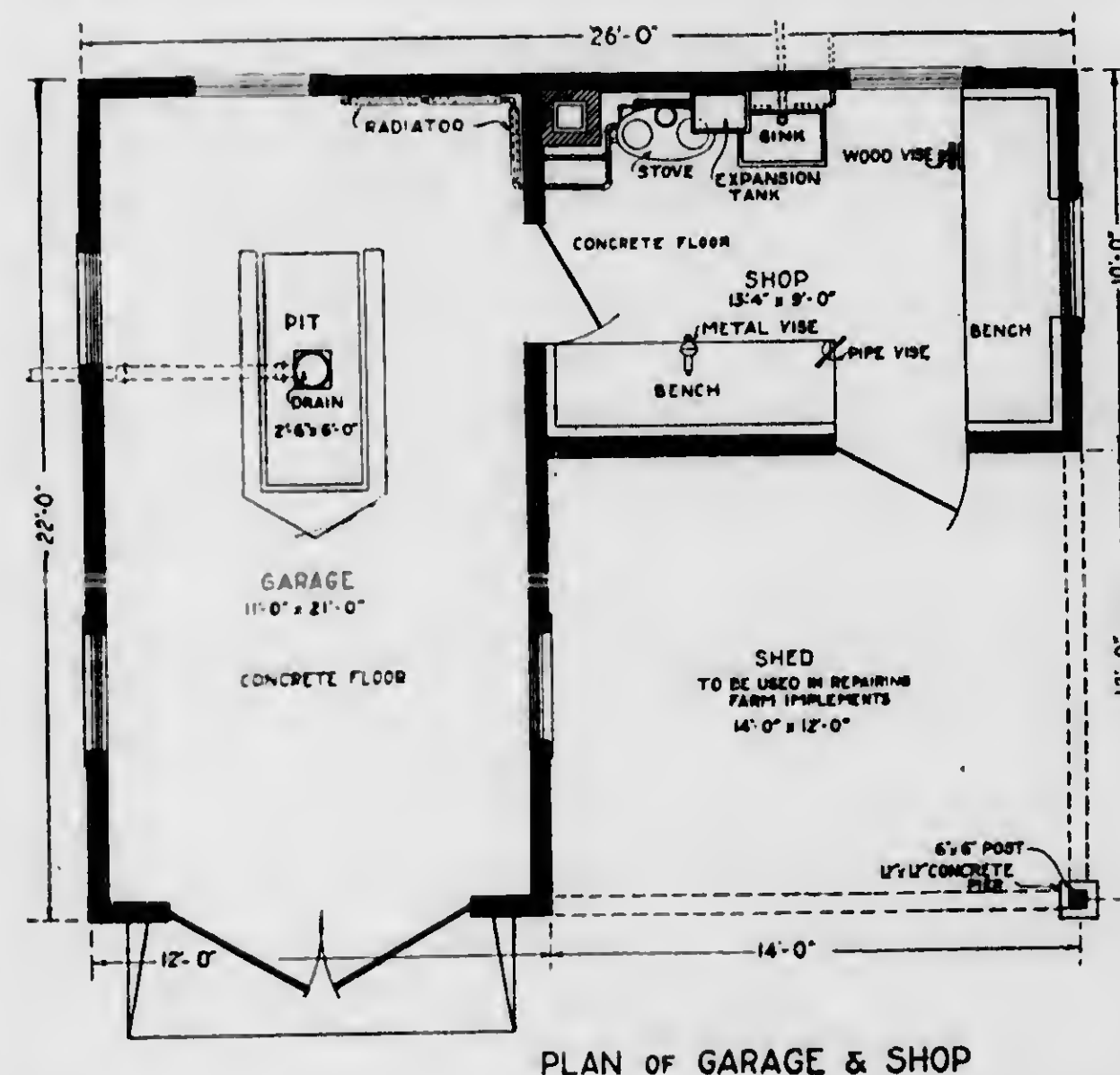
shop. A few good tools are better than a full set of cheap ones. The number can be added to from time to time. The list should include a steel square, rules, saws, hammers, chisels, planes, draw knife, ratchet brace, wood augers, and a drill press with metal drills. A small motor or gasoline engine is sometimes used to run the drill press, emery wheels, etc. A forge and anvil with a few blacksmithing tools will often prove valuable. The farmer need not be an expert blacksmith to find much use for this equipment.

The shop is often a part of some other farm building. It can be made a very convenient arrangement as part of the implement shed or garage building. In the implement shed it is near the farm implements and handy for winter over-hauling. However, cars, trucks, and tractors require repair work more nearly the year round than do the implements and the most convenient place for the shop will probably be in or adjoining the garage buildings.

Wherever located, the shop should be well lighted and should have large doors and a large unobstructed interior space to accommodate machines being repaired. Large doors on opposite sides will often be convenient in getting the larger implements in and out of the shop.

The plan shown is a combination garage and shop with a small open shed for implements on which work is being done. The shop proper is too small to house large implements. The garage contains a pit to be used when working under cars and tractors. It can also be used for other machines when work must be done underneath them in close quarters.

It is often desirable to heat the garage during the winter. The accompanying plan shows a convenient and cheap heating plant. The stove heats the shop as it heats the garage, and by being located in the shop reduces fire risks. Care must be taken, however, to



PLAN OF GARAGE & SHOP

the fire risk is probably greater than in any other farm building. This necessitates care in construction and keeping the building free from rubbish and the accumulation of oils on the floor. While tight partitions between the machines reduce fire risk very materially, they are seldom found at a dairy farmer's establishment.

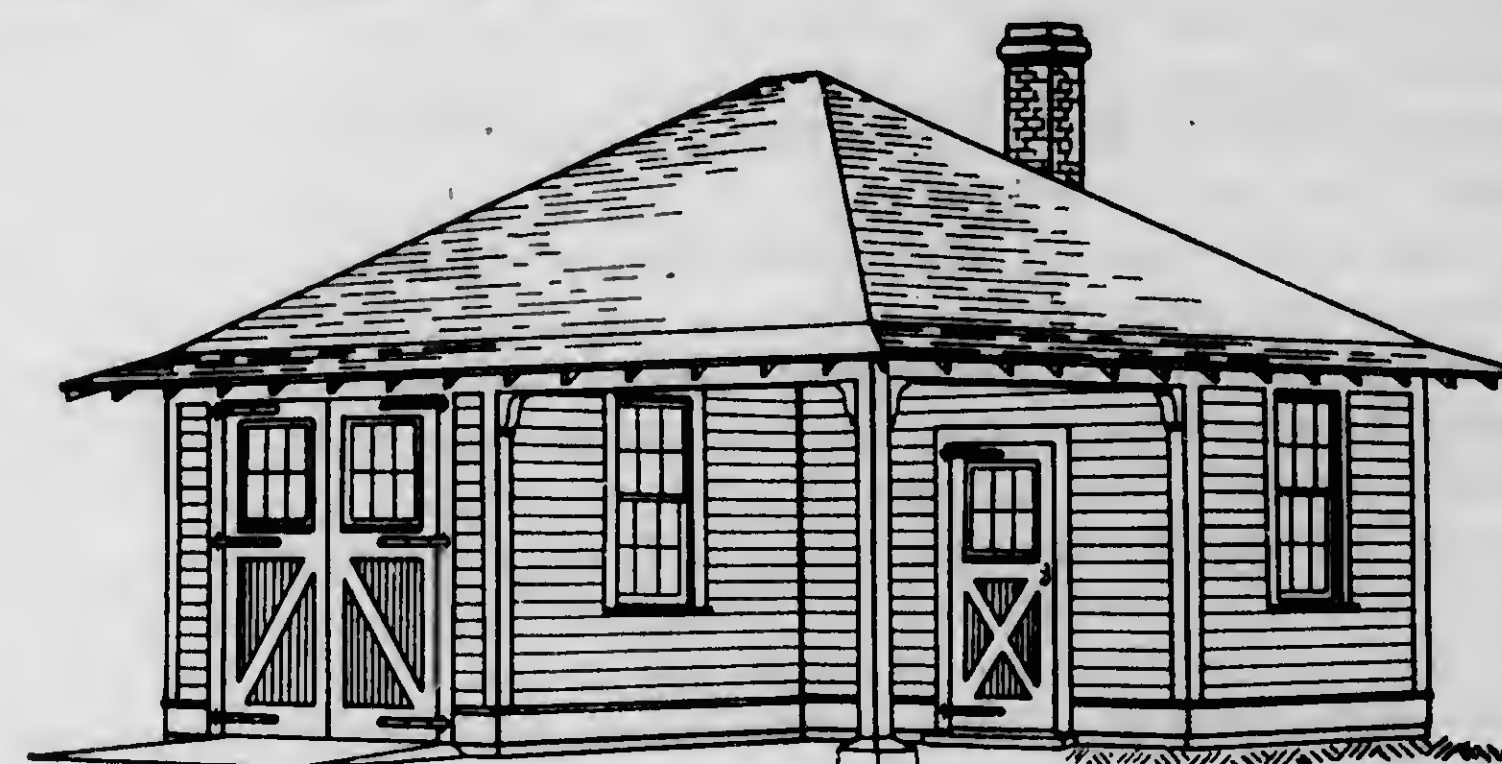
Oil and grease can be stored in the corner of the garage. Gasoline and kerosene should preferably be stored in underground tanks some distance from any building and piped to pumps near the garage.

There should be windows in the back and side walls of the garage to provide plenty of daylight. Ventilation for the escape of noxious gases must also be considered. Electricity makes ideal night lighting, as it eliminates open flame lights which are dangerous because of the presence of oil and gas.

Modern farming makes extensive use of power equipment and complex machines. For greatest efficiency these machines must be kept in perfect working order. A farm work shop is a valuable asset for making emergency repairs during the busy season and for general overhauling during the winter. In many communities the village blacksmith has disappeared and quick repairing is difficult to secure. This makes the farm shop all the more necessary.

Many farm boys and some farm girls receive manual training in school. There they learn the use and care of tools. These boys and girls will enjoy spending many hours in the home shop making useful little articles.

The equipment need not be elaborate in the small



keep the shop floor free from shavings and other inflammable rubbish.

Plans, of which illustrations are shown, may be obtained free of charge from the agricultural Engineering Division, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. The plans which are numbered A 1247 and 48 contain complete construction details for the garage and shop illustrated.

The time is coming when better animals will be bred by the use of the X-ray according to a livestock expert. That is not hard to see through.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Rats

FROM time immemorial, the mouse has been considered the arch enemy of woman—perhaps because of some occurrence in the garden of Eden—and the squeak of every mouse has (supposedly) been reëchoed by the shriek of a woman. But, as an enemy to the household, the mouse fades into insignificance when the rat appears upon the scene. And well it might for there is no other scourge which inflicts damage so continually and so generally as the rat, and yet, because we have always been accustomed to having these pests around, we are inclined to accept them as a sort of necessary evil, a problem to be met each year, just as we deal with the weeds in the garden.

SOME BIG FIGURES

So serious has this menace become that counties, states and nations have staged campaigns against them and one reads of rat-killing contests, in which prizes are offered for the largest number of rats killed and—shades of our grandmothers—recently a little girl in Texas won the prize by killing 7,398 rats, in proof of which she brought in their tails, enough to reach half a mile had they been placed end to end. In May of this year, an international conference on rat control met in Paris, to discuss the damage done by rats and to consider ways and means of eradicating them. Among some of the startling figures revealed at this conference were the vast financial losses involved—in France the amount was stated as \$40,000,000 a year, in Germany several millions more, in England over one billion dollars' worth of damage annually. In the latter country an act has been passed making it a misdemeanor to have a rat on the premises, and in spite of the difficulties which would naturally attend the enforcing of such a law, it has proved quite effective. In the United States it has been estimated that, under normal conditions, there are as many rats as people, a very conservative estimate, which is the result of careful investigation made by the Government, and as the same authority estimates that every rat eats \$2 worth of produce annually, the loss in our own country is \$250,000,000 each year, with the possibility of the damage running much higher. Economists state that if the loss to this country was represented by grain destroyed, it would take \$5,000,000 acres of land to produce it. The produce eaten is not the only source of damage inflicted by these pests. It is well known that they are most dangerous carriers of disease, and while the dreaded bubonic plague may not seem to menace the rural dweller, yet it has been definitely proved that rats are responsible for the carrying of hog cholera from one farm to another, although it may never be possible to determine accurately to what extent. In their foraging around trash piles rats accumulate many different kinds of disease organisms, and these they carry wherever they travel. It may not be a pleasant thought, but the next

time you see a rat nibbled apple or potato, reflect for a moment on where the rat was last, and on the filth which might, and probably did cling to his feet.

ERADICATION

These stupendous facts and figures have been given for the purpose of startling one into action, into making every effort to get rid of these pests permanently. For the average farmer there are usually two ways—traps and poison. Dogs and cats are valuable in keeping the number of rats in check, but when they are present in any large numbers, other means must be employed. But rats are surprisingly clever and very suspicious, and great patience and ingenuity are needed to continue catching them. The basket and snap (or guillotine) traps are the kinds most frequently used, but as a rule, only a few can be caught as the rats soon become suspicious and give the traps a wide berth. It helps a little if the traps are scalded after a catch is made, then rebaited. In this way, any "rat smell" is washed away, and no warning given to the next victims. Similarly one has to be quite clever to catch them with poison, as they seem to learn by the fate of others and leave the bait alone. In using poisoned bait, it is quite important that all other food stuffs should be removed in order that the rats shall be compelled to eat the poisoned bait or go without. Sometimes a tiny piece of bacon or cheese dropped near the poisoned bait acts as an appetizer and lulls the rodents' suspicions to rest. There are a number of good commercial rat-killers on the market, which should be used according to directions and not the least to be emphasized is the one about placing the poison where none but the rats will get access to it. If one is so overrun with rats that more stringent means are necessary, one may resort to poison gas, which is pumped into their runways, nests and hiding places. But, as these fumes are very dangerous to man, great care should be exercised in their use, and the wisest plan would be to have such work done by an expert, who knows just how to go about it, with deadliest results to the rats and none at all to humans.

PREVENTION

In this as in so many things in life, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and the only permanent solution of the rat problem is the construction of rat proof buildings, for few of them on the average farm are rat proof. The foundations afford an easy entrance, and an easy access to poultry, grain and the feeding troughs of the various animals, and it is no wonder they are present in such large numbers. Every new building that is erected and every old one that is reconstructed should be made rat-proof, and though the extra cost may seem large, it is small compared with the losses which otherwise would be endured year after year, and much of the killing will be in vain for the few that are left will soon multiply in numbers if the food supply is abundant and accessible.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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OCTOBER 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Enemies of the Real Holstein Breeders

THE *American Agriculturist* takes a fling at the New Registry Association once more.

The writer states among other things:

"It has been our opinion that Holstein breeders will be better served by remaining with the Old Association. Our reasons for this are:

"Several states, including New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio have ruled that certificates of registration with this Association will not be accepted to certify that the animal is purebred when paying TB indemnities."

It is our honest and sincere belief that the article appearing in the *American Agriculturist* under date of October 6th, part of which we are quoting above, was prompted from ignorance or through a desire to deceive Holstein breeders who may read that paper. Through ignorance in that if the writer of the article had been keeping abreast with Holstein affairs he should have known that on June 3, 1926, the ruling which he refers to as being adopted by Pennsylvania and other states, was set aside in Pennsylvania by a sweeping court decision in which the court ruled as follows:

"It appears that reasonable care and accuracy is required in registering in the association in which the petitioner's cattle were registered, and we do not think that the owner of cattle registered in an association thus proceeding should be discriminated against."

"The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows, as is provided by the act."

In Pennsylvania, Holstein breeders having animals registered in the New Association are granted the same privilege under the law as breeders having animals registered in the Old Association.

From 85 to 90 per cent of the Holstein breeders in

some of the leading counties in Pennsylvania have joined the New Association.

Under these conditions together with the fact that the Court decision has been given the widest publicity through the press, does the writer of the article in the *American Agriculturist* desire to plead ignorance or does he want to plead guilty of an attempt to put something over on the readers of his paper?

As to Ohio, we are reviewing in this issue the Court's decision in which the highest Court in the state of Ohio has handed down a ruling in favor of the New Association in the Bordner case.

We ask you to read Judge McBride's opinion, referred to by the writer in the *American Agriculturist*, in which the Judge declares the ruling as *arbitrary, unfair and not for the public welfare and is likewise void.*

We take this occasion to refer to the article in the *American Agriculturist* because it is only one of many similar articles that have appeared from time to time in agricultural papers in which the management of the Old Registry Association have been carrying advertisements.

The New York Milk Shed

DOCTOR SHIRLEY WYNN, New York City Commissioner of health, has denied that his department has been taking steps to extend the New York City Milk Shed. Rumors have been widely circulated that the department had or soon would send dairy inspectors into Ohio to open the way for milk or cream from that State to go into the Metropolis. The authorities believe that the present milk shed can meet the requirements of the New York market, and as long as this is the case no move will be made to extend the territory from which the milk comes.

A Warning to Holstein Breeders

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are printing a rather detailed review of the Ohio Decision handed down in favor of the New Registry Association in the Daniel W. Bordner case.

The Bordner case tends to show that through officers or friends of the Old Registry Association, a resolution was sneaked through and incorporated as part of the rules and regulations governing the conduct of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the state of Ohio. Namely to the effect that the Commissioner of Agriculture in allotting indemnity claims as purebred for animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, should recognize as purebred only animals of the Holstein-Friesian breed that were registered in the Old Registry Association at Brattleboro, Vermont, or words to that effect.

This little piece of legislation, which we believe was manufactured by the Political Management of the Old Association or their friends and sneaked in and incorporated as bona fide rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture, carried little weight with the Ohio Court although the Commissioner of Agriculture appears to have accepted this form of bogus or counterfeit legislation and was willing, and did act upon it.

The management of the Old Registry Association

had repeatedly circulated propaganda in Ohio and other states to the effect that the Government would not recognize as purebred animals registered in the New Association.

Does it not now appear that there has been an attempt to manufacture class legislation, and by questionable methods try to put it in operation?

Annual Meeting of National Dairy Union

THE Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Union will be held at Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, October 18th, at 3: P. M. As usual, this meeting is called as many of the members will be attending the National Dairy Show.

All members whose dues are paid for the current year in accordance with the articles of incorporation and by-laws thereof, are entitled to be present and to vote.

The reports of officers will be received, five members of the Board of Directors elected and other matters of business may be considered. The Directors invite all interested in Oleomargarine legislation and other problems of the industry to meet in a conference at the Peabody Hotel, Wednesday, October 17th at 8:00 o'clock.

Human and Animal Tuberculosis

SOME years ago, in fact, just after Koch had made his historic statement about the immunity of cattle to human tuberculosis, a Wisconsin veterinarian vehemently discounted the teaching of that great scientist before a veterinary association on the grounds that he had all of his life observed that where the chicken flock was tuberculous on a farm, someone in the house had the disease. The conclusion was arrived at after not a few but many observations and during many years of practice. At that time avian tuberculosis was scarcely thought of even in the highest veterinary circles. The same practitioner expressed himself, philosophically if not scientifically, to the effect that bovine tuberculosis, which was very prevalent in his practice, was not to be considered apart from human or any other type of the disease.

Recently a county veterinarian with more than the average aptitude for running down things, on finding an unusual number of reactors in the cow herd of a public institution, went into the herd's tuberculosis history and learned that the asylum authorities had lost all confidence in the tuberculin test because for a number of years whenever a veterinarian tuberculin tested the cows, an unusual percentage of them were always taken as reactors. Naturally, the authorities lost faith. The care they exercised in making purchases of new cows, the sanitary condition of the stables and the good care of the cows, together with an annual test for tuberculosis had failed to keep the herd as free of tuberculosis as anyone would have expected under the circumstances. But, the well informed county veterinarian ran down the cause. The cow stable and the tuberculosis ward of the asylum were not far apart and no steps had been taken to interrupt contact between

the dairy cows of the institution and its tuberculosis inmates. Even the straw used in the bed ticks had been used as cow stable bedding. The curt aphorism of Calmette, "There is but one tubercle bacillus," is therefore not idle talk. In fact, the wealth of practical and scientific information piling up from our extensive campaign of eradication, seems to give power to that remark, to say nothing of the conclusion of Dr. Charles Mayo, who believes the cow is the reservoir of the bacillus and its interchange among species is not to be flouted in the program of controlling the disease among men and animals.—*North American Veterinarian.*

The Tariff and Colored Cooking Fats

THE Customs Bureau of the United States Treasury have decided that colored cooking fats are dutiable as oleomargarine and must pay the same duty, 8 cents per lb. Former imports of this material had been appraised as hardened oil and were subject to a 4 cents a lb. duty.

The Internal Revenue Bureau also declared that these fats were oleomargarine but their decision was overturned by the Federal Courts which is the reason that the Haugen Oleomargarine Amendment was introduced into Congress.

The Collector of Customs of the port of New York brought the tariff question to the attention of the Customs Bureau. The Chemist reported "The sample is evidently a mixture of coconut oil, and a very small amount of other fat and coloring matter. There is no evidence of hardened oil. From its appearance it might be a butter substitute."

An investigation made by the appraiser showed that this merchandise is sold and used as a butter substitute and he recommended an assessment of duty at the rate of 8 cents per lb. under paragraph 709 of the Tariff Act. The Bureau authorized the New York Collector of Customs to collect the duty at this figure.

Indicates Lower Feed Prices

A BUMPER corn crop, expected to be about 2,931,000,000 bushels was the official estimate on October 1st. This, if actually obtained, will be nearly six per cent above that for last year which in turn was very close to the average of the preceding five years. The Secretary of Agriculture says that normally about eighty-five per cent of the American corn crop is fed to domestic animals. As the present fashion in meats seems to call for smaller joints which of course means lighter cattle and hogs, there will be more corn and corn products available for dairy feeding purposes and this will have considerable influence on the price of dairy feeds. The dairyman, particularly in the east, will welcome any change from having to pay out nearly all his milk check to the feed dealer.

Russia names a dictator, with absolute power over crops, their production and distribution.

Our farmers will watch that experiment for the benefit of producer and consumer, but will not want any crop dictator here.—*Arthur Brisbane.*

The Remley Herd

H. R. REMLEY of Watsonstown, Penna., is a Holstein breeder with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is known as a capable judge of Holstein-Friesian cattle as well as a dairyman who always keeps his stock in good condition. Mr. Remley will disperse his accredited herd October 20th so we will take this opportunity to say something about him and his establishment.

Mr. Remley has been a generous patron of the sale ring and he has paid long prices for several of his animals. One of these, Johanna Tweede of Berks, is a daughter of Sparrow Hawk Johanna, a cow with a record of making 1,388 lb. butter in a year.



A SNAPSHOT TAKEN IN THE REMLEY PASTURE

On a recent visit to the Remley establishment, we saw a large bunch of heifers of Canadian breeding and backing. Their pedigrees showed that their near ancestors had made tremendous milk and butter records in test work. Among their ancestors were some of the best known sires and highest record cows known in Canada and in this country. But better yet, they are straight, well marked, handsome animals with square rumps and well placed udders.

The bull that has been used in the Remley herd is Korndyke Pontiac Highland Lad. Mr. Remley has always liked record backing and surely this bull has records enough in his pedigree to please anyone.

His six nearest female ancestors have seven-day butter records that average 30.92 lb. His own dam has a long list of records including 30.74 lb. butter, 507.5 lb. milk in a week. As a two-year-old, she is credited with 627.36 lb. butter, 14,378.8 lb. milk in a year. Her dam has a large record and seven tested daughters, while her sire, Colantha Denver Champion, is well known and was by Colantha Johanna Champion from the 39.87 lb. cow, Northern Fobes Denver.

This young herdsire was by a bull who formerly stood at the head of the Remley herd, namely, Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad. His sire was from a 30.-lb. daughter from Colantha Johanna Lad. His dam who was also of the Colantha strain, has a seven-day record of 30.90 lb. butter, 666.2 lb. milk in 7 days made as a four-year-old. We have not seen Korndyke Pontiac Highland Lad, but if he has the same individuality as the heifers with which he has been mated, he certainly should throw some good stock.

The Remley farm is one of the many good farms in the fertile Susquehanna Valley. It is located about

two miles from Watsonstown, Penna., which is about half way between Williamsport and Sunbury. Visitors who drive over the picturesque Susquehanna Trail can easily reach the farm over an improved macadamized road by way of McEwensville and Watsonstown. They will have an opportunity to see a bunch of cattle that has been gathered together by a good judge who has spared neither time nor expense in building up his Holstein-Friesian herd. And we are confident that both Mr. and Mrs. Remley will bid them welcome.

If a herd bull is a scrub he represents 100 per cent of the inheritance of the calf crop, for all his calves will be scrubs.

OCTOBER

I climbed the hill one bright October day
And came into a vari-colored wood;
Where hung the bittersweet with crimson hood;
Among the leaves were paw-paws frosty gray,
While over all did autumn sunshine play.
My spirit rose as on a golden flood;
To be alive on such a day was good.
And far below the shining river lay,
But as a cloud obscured the glowing sun
My many waiting tasks came back to mind;
Now gone was all my former happy mood
Again the weary toil of life begun;
But this one solace only could I find
That once upon the hilltop I had stood.

The above poem, written by Marion McTaggart a 4-H Club girl, won first prize in a high school poetry contest conducted by the *West Virginia Review*. It has been widely copied by papers and magazines circulating in the South.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

Farm Price Index Shows Advance

THE index of farm prices on September 15th, at 141, was two points higher than on August 15th and one point higher than the index for September of last year, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This advance was caused by sharp advances in the farm prices of hogs and veal calves, moderate advances in the farm prices of other livestock, and seasonal advances in the farm prices of dairy and poultry products which more than offset a continued general decline in the prices of grain crops and lower farm prices for cotton and cottonseed.

From August 15th to September 15th, the group indices of farm prices advanced as follows: Poultry products, 16 points; meat animals, 14 points; dairy products, 6 points. Cotton and cottonseed declined 11 points; fruits and vegetables, 10 points; and grains 3 points.

The farm price of corn declined about three per cent for the country as a whole. This decline has been ac-

companied by a slight slackening in demand due to the smaller pig crop and the availability of oats and barley for feeding purposes. There was a four per cent decline in the farm prices of oats and a decline of one per cent in the price of wheat. A slight increase in the oat crop is indicated and an improvement in wheat prospects.

I love a man who can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress, and grow brave by reflection. 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink, but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles until death.—Thomas Paine.

See the bad in your herd as well as the good, don't kid yourself into thinking the other fellow won't see just as well as you. Eliminate the poor ones.

If every hen could lay a golden egg the price of gold would soon take a flop.

Cedarshade Farm Complete Dispersal Sale!

Tuesday, October 30, at 12 o'clock sharp

50 :- REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE :- 50

My offering includes:

- 14 Fresh Cows.
- 8 Winter and Spring Cows.
- 5 Heifers from 15 to 18 mos. old, bred.
- 15 Heifers from one month to one year old.
- 8 Bulls from one month to two years old.

All fine individuals and of great breeding.



SNAPPED IN THE PASTURE

Also my Herdsire

Huntsdale King

Doress Echo

Dam 30.13 lb.

butter, 690 lb.

milk in 7 days.

Sire's Dam 31 1/2

lb. butter in 7

days, 1,073 1/2

lb. butter,

24,085.4 lb.

milk, 365 days.

Ten of his sons

and daughters

in the sale.

ALL COWS ARE

BRED TO HIM.

My herd is in the Franklin County Cow Testing Association. Records given sale day. In the Honor list (the 10 highest) I had the most cows.

One cow produced 118.15 lb. butter, 2,864 lb. milk in one month, and gave 94.5 lb. milk in a day. She and two of her daughters are in the sale.

My herd is Accredited and sold subject to the sixty-day retest.

Auctioneers, Cook and Zimmerman.

Pedigree Director, S. R. Miller.

J. A. GSELL, R. R. 9, Chambersburg, Pa.

Cedarshade Farm is located one mile East of Clay Hill, four miles East of Greencastle, Pa. Send for catalog and COME.

When Cleaning Up—Whitewash

ALL buildings used to house livestock should be thoroughly disinfected occasionally. All unpainted walls, partitions and stalls should receive a good coat of whitewash. For this purpose, the whitewash recommended by the Federal Department of Agriculture should be preferred because it forms a more permanent coating of lime than the ordinary mixture of lime and water. The mixture consists of:

Unslaked Lime	2 pecks
Sodium chloride	1 peck
Ground rice	3 pounds
Spanish whiting	½ pound
Glue	1 pound
Water, to make	5 gallons

The lime is slaked in boiling water and covered to keep in the vapor. Strain the liquid. Dissolve the salt in warm water and stir in. Boil the rice to a thin paste and stir in while hot, and then add the whiting. Dissolve the glue in cold water and hang over a slow fire in a glue pot. Stir in the glue while adding enough hot water to make five gallons.

The mixture should stand for several days before using, and during this period, the container should be covered to prevent dust contamination. Before using it should be heated to give the best results.

Mysterious Barn Fires

MANY of the "mysterious" barn fires occurring throughout the rural communities of the United States along about harvest time are caused by "spontaneous combustion," or "self-ignition," of hay and other agricultural products.

Fires on the farm and in the rural communities cause an annual loss of 3,500 lives and a property loss of approximately \$150,000,000. Of this amount, \$30,000,000 can be charged to spontaneous combustion, a loss so great that any national effort to reduce it would be amply justified.

About a year ago a barn near Middlesex, Vermont, containing fifty tons of hay burned while standing in five feet of water. Readers will remember that the flood occurred on Friday morning November 4th. The water rose until it covered about seventeen feet of this hay and then receded. Two days after the water went down the barn burned. A clear case of spontaneous ignition.

A case of spontaneous ignition in stable manure occurred on the Government's experimental farm at Arlington, Virginia, a few years ago. Manure had been hauled from a near-by cavalry station and placed in one large pile for curing before being used for fertilizing purposes. Daily additions had been made to the pile for two or three years, and at times it had been observed in a "heating" condition but was not considered dangerous. Fire broke out in the night on one side of the large pile and was extinguished. The following day fire broke out on the opposite side and an inspection showed so many hot areas along the edge that the entire pile was torn down under frequent sprinkling with water.

About 400 barn fires in the Province of Ontario were investigated during a three-year period and the au-

thorities concluded that at least one-half of these fires have been directly and solely caused by spontaneous heating.

In early days timothy hay was grown more than it is at the present time and was not harvested until it was nearly ripe and thoroughly cured. Today more alfalfa and clover is grown, crops that are harder to cure. The old practice of salting hay in the mow has been almost abandoned, yet salting not only renders hay more palatable but also prevents combustion. Uncured hay, authorities claim, continues to live for some time after it is cut and heats when stacked in large piles. Also, the fermentation of bacteria, yeasts and molds, which increase rapidly in horse manure, uncured hay, green pea vines and other damp roughage, generates heat, which accumulates at the center of a heavy mass of these materials, eventually to such an extent that the small amount of air that filters into the pile can cause ignition. The chemical engineering division of the Federal Department of Agriculture solicits the coöperation of all interested parties and wishes to receive prompt reports of fires caused by spontaneous combustion together with a record of any direct experiences connected with this important subject. More knowledge must be acquired before effective control measures can be devised. Owing to its extent and the amount of property destroyed, this is a problem of National importance.

The man who gives in when he is wrong is wise; the one who gives in when he is right is married.

BULL: MAPLE GROVE LINDY PIETJE GLISTA

Born March 7, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27 lb. bull, who was by Model Daniel Glista, a 31.26 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Pietje Glista, 513.7 lb. milk; 22.82 lb. butter.

This is a nice thrifty animal, more white than black. Price \$125.

HEIFER: MAPLE GROVE ANN MODEL GLISTA

Born February 4, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Glista. She has a good production record and is a very promising animal.

This a fine thrifty calf, more white than black and nicely marked. Price \$100.

An Accredited Herd in an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, Crawford County, PENNA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 12—Grantham, Pa., dispersal of the Enos H. Hess herd. Accredited Holsteins.

October 15—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale.

October 20—Oakville, Pa., dispersal of the accredited herd of the late J. M. Hemp-hill, Shippensburg, Pa., R. F. D.

October 20—Watsonstown, Pa., H. R. Remley dispersal. Fifty head accredited Holstein-Friesians.

October 30—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 9, J. A. Gsell sale. Fifty head Registered Holstein-Friesians.

November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.

November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.

November 20—South Otselic, N. Y. Dispersal of Mrs. Maud Dwight's Accredited herd of Holstein-Friesians.

December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.

March 9, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.

March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. W. M. Bradley. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians.

THEY KEEP COMING BACK FOR MORE

Four successive herdsires have been secured by Mr. Perl Gilborn of Centerville, Pa., from the Maple Grove Stock Farm of the same address. When a man goes back to a breeding establishment for his fourth herdsire is a sure sign that he has been pleased with his previous purchases, and that he has been well treated by the man who sold him the bulls. The latest herdsire Mr. Gilborn secured is Maple Grove Romeo De Kol Glista, a very handsome young fellow born November 8, 1927. He was by Maple Grove Radio Koningen Glista whose sire,



MAPLE GROVE ROMEO DE KOL GLISTA

The Fourth Successive Herdsire Mr. Perl Gilborn of Centerville, Pa., has purchased at Maple Grove Stock Farm.

Maple Grove Ybma Glista, is one of the senior herdsires of the Maple Grove establishment.

The dam of Mr. Gilborn's bull is Maple Grove Uneeda Princess Glista. Her sire is a son of Glista Coreva, 34 lb. butter in seven days, one of the greatest cows ever in the Cornell University herd. The dam of Uneeda was the great old matron Maple Grove Spofford Princess. Tested on the farm she made 27.01 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in seven days. She has had thirteen calves and during 1927 she produced on twice-a-day milking 13,141 lb. milk, 505.3 lb. butter, certainly a fine showing for a cow of her age. In previous lactations she made higher totals of both milk and butterfat.

A representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited Maple Grove Farm in July and came back full of enthusiasm over this young bull who was advertised in the August 8th issue of this paper. He is well grown, well marked, has a good top line, a large barrel and a square rump; is a stylish vigorous bull with all indications of making a great herdsire.

Mr. Gilborn's herd is composed of registered and grade stock of good quality and the milkers are real producers.

Mr. K. D. Henry of Venango Borough, Pa., also secured a fine young bull from Maple Grove. This was Maple Grove Lindy Glista, born February 24, 1928. He was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista and his dam, Maple Grove Queen Clever Glista, has a seven-day record of 23.29 lb. butter, 539.7 lb. milk. She was by Clever Model Glista son of Glista Coreva the great thirty-four lb. Cornell University cow. Queen Clever Glista was from Maple Grove Spofford Princess and is one of the best daughters from that noted old producer. This bull is splendidly bred and has every right to make good. His purchaser, Mr. Henry, is a dog fancier as well as a dairyman and cattle breeder. The Henry herd is composed of both registered and grade Holsteins. It is interesting to learn that this is the fourth bull that Mr. Henry has selected from the Maple Grove herd.

When in one week a breeding establishment sells four successive herdsires to two different breeders it is a sure indication that the customers received good treatment and full value for their money, and also that the purchased herdsires have made good. The Maple Grove herd has been on the accredited list for a number of years. It was a pioneer in tuberculosis eradication work in Crawford County, a territory that was one of the first counties in Pennsylvania to be made a modified accredited area because its cattle showed less than one-half of one per cent reaction to the tuberculin test.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

I HAVE just received a carload of Canadian bred cattle which I am offering for inspection and and for sale.

If you are in need of dairy cattle write me for prices and description.

ROBERT P. DIEHL

Leighton

Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1

Big Returns

from a
Small Investment

THE cost of this size advertisement twice a month for a whole year in this paper is very small—while

The Returns Are Big

Write for particulars.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS

The published report of the individual production of cows enrolled last year in the Wyalusing Cow Testing Association shows that Pauline Lilith Netherland owned by W. B. Kennedy and Son, of Wyalusing, Pa., stood in third place for butterfat, being credited with 465.6 lb. fat, 14,087 lb. milk. Her milk production was, we believe, the third highest for any cow in the Association despite the fact that Pauline is somewhat of a mature cow as she will be twelve years old on the 30th day of next November. She is



PAULINE LILITH NETHERLAND

C. T. A. Record 465.6 lb. fat 14,087 lb. milk. Owned by W. B. Kennedy & Son, Wyalusing, Pa.

a daughter of Korndyke Abbecker Netherland and Lilith Calamity Pauline 2d. This good cow was bred in the Kennedy herd where she has spent her life. This herd is strong in the blood of Korndyke Abbecker Netherland as is a neighboring herd, owned by A. L. Burlington.

Mr. Burlington is also a member of the Association. One of his cows, Lady Pietertje Cornucopia Girl 5th, had to her credit 11,524 lb. milk, 417.4 lb. fat. Another member of the Burlington herd is credited with 11,252 lb. milk, 400.9 lb. fat.

The Kennedys and Mr. Burlington have closely related herds and they have owned a number of herdsires in partnership. Oftentimes they exchange work and generally cooperate to their mutual advantage. They are high class dairymen and farmers. Their Holstein-Friesians have a reputation for production and individuality which has grown until it is more than local.

HOLSTEIN'S LEAD IN CENTRE COUNTY

August 1st the Center County C. T. A. finished its year. Six herds averaged 300 lb. fat or more, the leader being that of J. Fred Slack of Center Hall, Pa., whose twelve registered and grade Holsteins averaged 11,315 lb. milk and 409.5 lb. fat. The registered Holstein herd of W. F. Rishel also of Center Hall averaged 9,449 lb. milk and 301.6 lb. fat. Buttercup Walker De Kol, a daughter of Ohio Sir Walker was the leader for both milk and butterfat being credited with 14,170 lb. milk, 490.8 lb. fat. She was owned by Mr. Slack who had four other cows above the 400 lb. mark. A six year old purebred owned by Allen Burrell of Millheim produced 11,763 lb. milk, 403 lb. fat.

The Center County C. T. A. No. 1 also finished its year August 1. Of the sixteen herds that produced 300 lb. butterfat or more fourteen were black-and-white although the leading herd that of Allen Harter of Bellefonte, Pa., was made up of grade Guernsey as well as Holsteins. Its average was 12,297 lb. milk, 459.1 lb. fat. Theodore C. Kryder of Mill Hall, Pa., had fourteen registered Holsteins that averaged 12,128 lb. milk 413 lb. fat. Allen Harter had six cows above 400 lb., three above 500 lb., five of the six being registered Holsteins. Spot, owned by Mr. Harter, headed the list with 16,212 lb. milk, 577.8 lb. butterfat as a three-year-old.

CHECKING LIVESTOCK SCALES

Accurate weighing of livestock at markets subject to the packers and stockyards act is receiving close attention by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture. The returns received for livestock at such markets are the product of the weight and the price, and although prices are very closely watched, the question of accurate weights often receives less attention.

Accurate weighing involves, of course, properly constructed scales, but their installation, care, and use are likewise important. Scale pits should be deep, clean, and so constructed as to permit examination without difficulty. In recent installations of livestock scales, concrete pits have been provided and arranged with lighting facilities. Good drainage is important since the formation of ice on parts of the scale in the pit is a common cause of error. Accumulations of dirt, rust, and the presence of rats in scale pits also may affect the accuracy of weights.

FRANK JONES STILL SHOWING

The well-known breeder and judge of Holstein-Friesians, B. Frank Jones of South Montrose, Pa., although he has retired from the farm, cannot keep away from purebred stock. At the recent Allentown Fair he exhibited a pen of five Partridge Wyandottes. Although there was keen competition, all five of the birds took a prize, winning two firsts, one second and two fourths.

Mr. Jones and his son Hugh, formerly had a very fine herd at South Montrose. Frank has been termed the leading judge of Holstein-Friesians in Pennsylvania, and we cannot think of anyone more justly entitled to that honor. Very few breeders know that besides Hugh, Frank has another son O. P., who is a veterinarian at Norwich, New York, and a general favorite among cattlemen in that vicinity.

Policeman—I think you'd better fire the new police chauffeur—he used to be a taxi driver.

Police chief—Isn't that all right?

Policeman—Maybe. But last night he drove the patrol wagon around the station 26 times before he finally stopped.

TEN YEARS A HOLSTEIN BREEDER

For ten years Carl Siewert of Goodhue, Minnesota has been a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, securing his foundation stock from Mr. Chargin of Red Wing, Minn. At the present time he has a herd consisting of seven cows, two 2-year-olds, a yearling and one calf. The Siewert herd is on the accredited list. The milk produced is sent to a factory and there made into butter. The surplus bull calves are vealed.

The owner of this good little dairy is a great believer in type and when he sees an animal that he desires, is willing to pay for it. For a three-week-old calf he paid \$137.00.

Both Mr. Siewert and his wife were raised on dairy farms. They have one child, Ervin. They have a farm of 154 acres all of which is tillable, although at the present time twenty acres are used as pasture.

Wanted position as farm manager or herdsman. Lifelong experience with purebred cattle. Thirty-five years old, single. Box W, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

GOOD WASHINGTON AVERAGE

Thomas Owens of Kirkland, Washington, has a good herd of Holstein-Friesians in which there are twenty-nine cows of mature age. In 1927 these twenty-nine cows averaged 13,782 lb. milk. While the majority of the cows were milked twice daily there were a few of them on forced test.

For the past six years the herd has been headed by Hollywood Veeman Segis, but this bull has been sold to J. A. Lawson & Sons of Blanchard, Washington. One of his sons will succeed him as herdsire. Two of his sons and four of his daughters have been purchased during the past three years by Japanese breeders.

The farm, which consists of 160 acres, was formerly a Guernsey breeding establishment. The main crops grown are oat hay, roots, kale with corn and sunflower for silage.

HOW TO MAKE TIME FLY

John Christiansen of New Salem, N. D., was recently visited by an easterner who disliked cold weather and asked John how he put in his time during the long hard cold winters experienced in North Dakota. John is said to have answered, "I have a note falling due about every sixty days from November until May, then I keep a herd of nearly forty Holstein-Friesian cows. Sixty days will slip by in a hurry if you owe a note and keep cows."

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Lifelong experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Absolute Dispersal

50 Accredited 50
Holstein-Friesians

Saturday, October 20, 1928

(Only two cows over four years old)

Forty Animals of Milking Age

All will be fresh or soon due.

A splendidly bred bunch of producers including: WHEATFIELD HENGVELD WILSON with a fine C. T. A. record as a three-year-old. A granddaughter of Avon Pontiac Echo from a granddaughter of Woodcrest Nig De Kol.

JOHANNA TWEDE OF BERKS—21.38 lb. of butter at two years, fifteen days. Daughter of Sparrow Hawk Johanna 1388 lb. butter in a year.

This heifer and eight others are bred to KORNDYKE PONTIAC HIGHLAND LAD whose four nearest dams average 30.5 lb. butter. His dam is a 30 lb. daughter of Colantha Denver Champion.

Seven daughters of Springbank Snow Hawthorn, he by a son of Calamity Snow Mechthilde—30.20 lb. butter in seven days, 1133.75 lb. butter in a year.

Four daughters of Echo King Posch, he by Eco-Sylv King Posch, a splendidly bred bull tracing three times to May Echo.

Four daughters of Segis Echo Ormsby, he by Wintertur Ormsby, son of the great Bess Johanna Ormsby.

Four fine heifers by a son of Daisy Togo Mercedes—32.36 lb. butter, 668 lb. milk.

Production unlimited. Records galore.

Not a blemished animal in the sale.

The Remley Farm is 1½ miles from Dewart Station, and 2 miles from Watsontown, Pa., about half way from Williamsport and Sunbury, on the main line of the Penna. Railroad. All forenoon trains will be met at Dewart Station. Farm can be reached from the Susquehanna Trail by way of McEwensville and Watsontown over improved macadamized road.

Sale will start at 10:30 A. M. and will be held under cover.

Dinner served at Noon.

Send for Catalog.

Plan to Attend.

H. R. REMLEY, Watsontown, Pa.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOHN LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania



SPRING BROOK FARM

ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

A GOOD SHOWING

The Wyalusing C. T. A., which operates in Bradford County, Pa., closed its year July 24th. The leading herd owned by Fitzgerald Brothers of Wysox, Pa., averaged 10,522 lb. milk, 372.2 lb. fat in 11 months. It consisted of 16 registered Holsteins. The Holstein herd of E. M. Miller of Towanda, averaged 11,020 lb. milk, 358.5 lb. fat. John Howard of Wyalusing had 20 cows that averaged 8,866 lb. milk, 317.9 lb. fat. Rome Valley Plum Kornidye of the Fitzgerald herd led for both milk and fat production, being credited with 16,927 lb. milk, 652.1 lb. butterfat in 11 months. Her daughter, Rome Valley Plum Kornidye 2d produced 11,090 lb. milk, 413.3 lb. fat in 11 months as a three-year-old.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.**, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

AGRICULTURAL RADIO PROGRAMS

Some 112 selected radio stations in 39 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, October 1, opened the third season of broadcasting farm and home information programs supplied by the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Besides the usual daily services, a number of special weekly farm features will be broadcasted.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS

Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, A-grade and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, horses, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd, will be open for position September 15th, New York or near-by states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y. c/o Breeder & Dairyman,
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

GSELL COWS ARE PRODUCERS

G. R. Miller, tester in the South Franklin County C. T. A. reports that his Association was headed for August by a registered Holstein owned by J. A. Gsell of Chambersburg, Pa.

This cow, a ten-year-old, is credited with 1,758 lb. milk, 61.5 lb. fat. Her average test is 3.5 per cent. Another Gsell cow, a fifteen-year-old at that, produced 1,541 lb. milk 53.9 lb. fat.

A registered Holstein, owned by C. Barnhart, produced 1,680 lb. milk 53.8 lb. fat. Among the honor cows were two grade Holsteins.

The 21 herds contained exactly 300 milking cows. Of this number, 28 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 16 produced 1,200 lb. or more milk.

SHORT COURSE AT MADISON

On November 12th the Agricultural Short Course of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture will again start. This year there will be three terms of five weeks each. More than fifty different courses, varying from feeds and feeding to library and parliamentary practices are offered. In the forty-three years since the Short Course was started at Madison 5,671 men have enrolled.

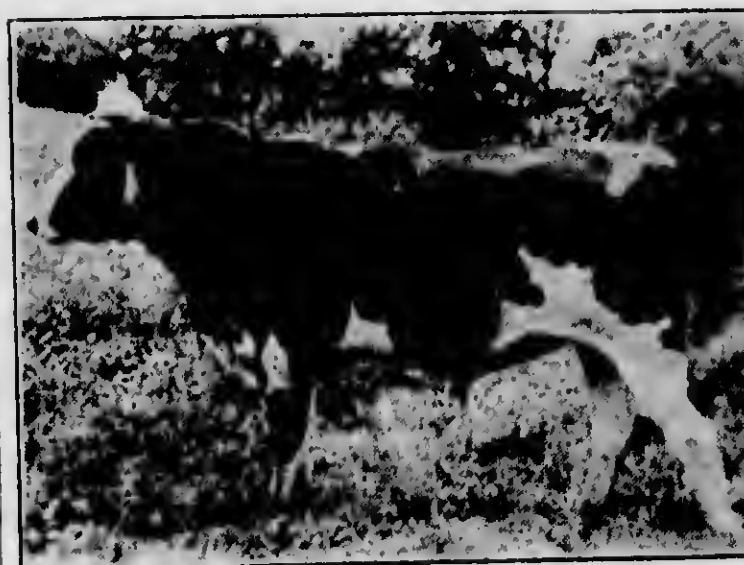
Registered cows, heifers and bulls,
grade cows, T. B. tested.

SPOT FARM,
TULLY, N. Y.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON
102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

A Real Herd Header



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGERVELD
BORN OCT. 8, 1926

Note his size, length of body, depth of barrel, his top line and general Style and Quality.

In 1927 he won first prize in his class and the Junior Championship at the Bloomsburg Fair. A brother was third in the same class.

He comes from choice individuals and producing strains. His dam, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, won second prize last year at Bloomsburg, despite hot competition. His sire, King Veeman Segis Netherland, won second prize at Bloomsburg two successive years while the sire's sire, Fairwood King Netherland, was a former Grand Champion at this great Holstein show.

If you wish for a Real herd bull, one that will sire producers and Good Individuals, get in touch with me at once.

Also have a full brother to this bull, just a year younger.

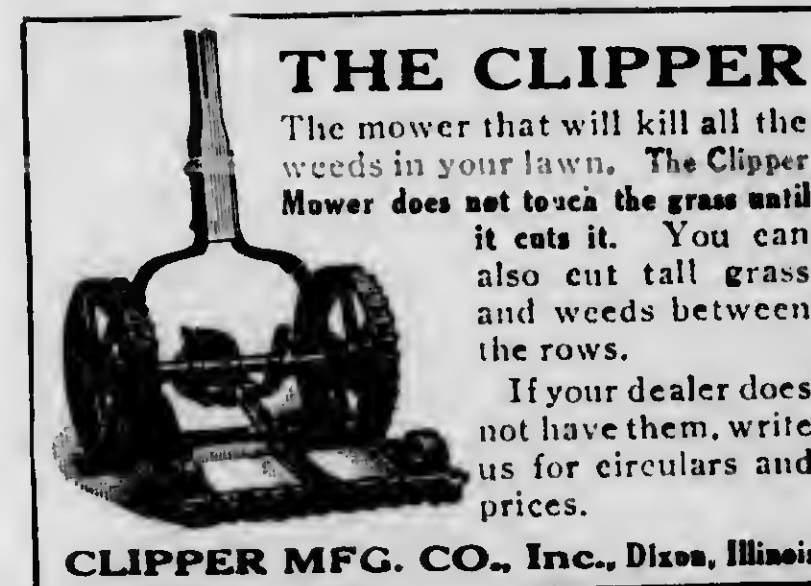
This is a Tuberculin Tested Dairy Herd, and is making good at the pail.

FRED HILNER
MILLVILLE, Columbia County, PA.

HE DON'T LIKE SILAGE

That silage is not good for cows is a contention of F. L. Keppeler of Plymouth, Wisconsin. Mr. Keppeler says he fed dairy cows before many of the "feeding experts" were born and he has tested the matter for himself. Last winter he stopped feeding corn silage to his ten cows with the result that the average increase of daily milk production was eleven pounds. Silage feeding is like feeding a human being sauer kraut every day, Mr. Keppeler claims, and he advises dairymen to grind the ear and also the stalks but not to put corn in the silo.

Under Mr. Keppeler's general feeding plan his cows receive two and one-half quarts of ground oats and corn together with all the mixed red clover, alsike and timothy hay they will clean up. Under this plan the farmer grows practically all the feed his dairy consumes and his feed bills are very light.



THE CLIPPER

The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.

If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

MARYLAND BOY JUDGES

At the recent Maryland State Fair the Kent County team of 4-H Club members won the junior judging contest with a total of 3,822 points. The Harford County team was second and Baltimore County third.

The team, however, that will compete at the National Dairy Show contains only one member, from Kent County. This is Frank Sutton high man in the Timonium County Contest. Billy James of Harford County and Lee Howes of Montgomery County are the other two representatives. These with John F. Burton of Dorchester County, as alternate will compose the Maryland team. The Fair Association will pay the expenses of the Maryland boys to the National Contest.

TOLLEY PROMOTED

Howard R. Tolley, editor of the *Journal of Farm Economics* the official publication of the Farm Economics Association, has been promoted to be assistant chief in charge of research of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Tolley has been connected with the department of agriculture for thirteen years. He was born in Howard County, Ind., and is a graduate of the University of Indiana. He has held a number of positions in the department and has written several department publications dealing with farm management practices, farm machinery and agricultural economics.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a herd in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose Penna.

This space reserved

for

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Breeder of

Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

BOY INJURED BY COW

While crossing a pasture, Garfield Craig, ten-year-old son of Oswald Craig of Brown Valley, Wisconsin, was attacked by a cow that had given birth to a calf the previous day. The cow knocked the boy down and her bellowing brought the entire herd of twenty-eight animals to mill around the prostrate youngster. The cows trampled him severely, breaking his right arm and badly lacerating his face and body.

Fortunately, however, Mr. Craig reached the scene and drove the animals away before the boy was fatally injured.

TALKING COW AT MEMPHIS

Visitors to the National Dairy Exposition staged at Memphis, Tennessee October 12th to 20th, shall have an opportunity to see a talking cow. This phenomenon is eight feet high. She moves her head, switches her tail and rolls her eyes, meanwhile carrying on a conversation with her owner. Also she exposes some of her internal processes. Big Bossy is a part of the exhibit staged by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The figure is worked by an operator who manipulates the switches and strings that control her movable parts and also those of the farmer with whom she talks feeding problems. At appropriate moments spectators may look into the interior of the cow and watch her masticate, digest and assimilate.

Other exhibits of the department are on the transmitting abilities of dairy sires and on dairy herd improvement work. It will be possible for visitors to score the animals and then to check their judgment with what the records reveal. There are a number of exhibits along similar lines as three bureaus engaged in dairy activities are cooperating in twelve sections. These show dairy crops as well as dairy feeding and management.

PURE AND SIMPLE

Here's the very latest way of legally getting around the prohibition law:

Drink one bottle of Beef, Iron & Wine, followed by one bottle of Extract of Beef. Then drink a can of Rust Remover.

You drink the bottle of Beef, Iron & Wine first. Then you take the second part of the prescription, which extracts the beef, leaving the iron and wine. Wait a few moments until the iron rusts and then drink the can of Rust Remover, and only the wine is left. Simple, isn't it?

A New York school teacher was helping a little boy fasten a coat with which he was having difficulty. As she tugged at the hook, she asked: "Did your mother hook this coat for you?"

"No," was the reply, "she bought it."

HAY NECESSARY FOR CATTLE DIET

There is an unknown factor in hay required to maintain the health of cattle, according to Huffman of the Michigan experiment station (*Quarterly Bulletin*, M. S. C., August, 1928). Thirty years ago Davenport attempted to raise calves on milk and grain alone without success and later at the Illinois station confirmed his former observation. Moreover, Candler of the Iowa station, was unable to raise calves to maturity on milk-grain ration to which tomatoes were added as the source of vitamins, but was successful when the ration was supplemented with alfalfa hay.

These facts established, the dairy department of the Michigan State college, cooperating with the section on chemistry and the department of animal pathology is attempting to discover the factor in hay which has proven so essential to the growth and health of cattle. Roughage in the form of wheat straw, corn cobs, oat hulls, and shavings to which calcium carbonate, bone meal, or magnesium sulphate were added did not answer the intended purpose. These delayed but did not prevent convulsions in the test calves. Intestinal stasis was excluded as the cause. The ration supplemented with laxative oils did not prevent the onset of convulsions.

The results of these preliminary experiments show that hay is an important factor in maintaining the health and reproduction of dairy cattle.—*North American Veterinarian*.

PROMINENT IN BUTLER COUNTY

Four different cows exceeded 500 lb. fat in the fifth year of the Butler County, Pa., cow testing association. The two highest were Holsteins. Ella, a grade ten-year-old, owned by J. C. Roberts, Jr., of Mars, Pa., was first with 530.2 lb. fat, 14,993 lb. milk. Mr. Roberts had four other cows above the 400 lb. mark three of them being registered Holsteins.

Queen Contest Ormsby Sylvia, owned by Merle Jones of Evans City, was second with 525.1 lb. fat, 13,771 lb. milk as a four-year-old.

H. P. Star, of Valencia, Pa., had four registered Holsteins above the 400 lb. mark, his leader, Lady Pietje Pontiac being credited with 15,041 lb. milk, 497.7 lb. fat as an eleven-year-old. The Star herd averaged 11,552 lb. milk, 404.1 lb. fat. All registered Holsteins.

The Roberts' herd which contains grade Guernseys as well as registered and grade Holsteins averaged 10,830 lb. milk, 403.5 lb. fat. The Jones' herd averaged 10,070 lb. milk, 391.2 lb. fat and the herd of Alex Martin of Gibsonia, Pa., averaged 10,098 lb. milk, 364.1 lb. fat. These two herds contain both registered and grade Holsteins.

The average production of all the cows in the association was 7,733 lb. milk, 316.5 lb. fat.

He: "I'd gladly die for you!"
She: "Are you heavily insured?"

AGRICULTURAL ENFORCEMENT

Th' two big p'litical parties are fightin' fer th' farmer vote jest like a lot o' distant relatives fight over th' boarded thousand's of a dead recluse. Both Smith an' Hoover, whichever one wins out, is pledged t' jump right in an' relieve th' farmer. They don't say how they're goin' t' put him on a payin' basis but they claim t' be "workin' on that now." They both seem t' shy at th' McNary-Haugen bill on account o' th' equalization fee provision, but I doubt if th' human brain'll ever be able t' improve on th' McNary-Haugen bill when it comes t' constructin' a measure t' take care of a lot o' people. This famous bill, providin' as it does fer an army o' \$10,000-a-year board members an' \$20-a-day agents, 'll furnish choice berths fer one half of our farmers as it now stands an' it could easily be amended t' furnish jobs fer th' other half by makin' agricultural enforcement agents of 'em. It wouldn't cost th' taxpayers any more t' enforce farmin' than it does t' enforce prohibition an', besides, in th' end they'd have somethin' besides a lot o' ole battered-up copper stills t' show fer it. This thing o' pullin' off national elections ever' four years an' handin' out fat offices t' ever'-buddy but farmers is gittin' t' be a chestnut. This age has developed some marvelous organizers who have brought about some great consolidations, vast poolin's o' brains an' initiative, that have rolled up mountains o' wealth an' created gigantic monopolies that control th' very air we breathe, but up t' this writin' no-buddy has shown up who's big enough t' organize th' farmers. Politically speakin', farmers are like party platforms—they're made t' git in on an' then they're forgotten.—*Abe Martin*.

TUBERCULOUS DOGS AND CATS

Most all tuberculous dogs are infected with the human type of the tubercle bacillus, while cats are usually affected with the bovine type. The dog, however, is susceptible to the bovine type, but more frequently comes in contact with the human type. Cats, on the contrary, appear to always have the bovine form. In a recent survey of twenty naturally infected tuberculous cats all of them were infected with the bovine type.—*North American Veterinarian*.

FIVE CALVES AT A BIRTH

In the August number of *The Veterinary Journal*, a case of bovine quintuplet gestation or five calves at a birth is reported for a Norwegian cow, by Doctor Slettum, a veterinarian of that country. All of the calves were fully developed. No doctor was present when the cow first tried to calve and the first three calves were stillborn. Then medical assistance was secured and the last two were born alive and were living when the doctor left.

Teacher: Johnny, if your father earned forty dollars a week and gave your mother half, what would she have?
Johnny: Heart failure.

LEADERS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

J. Paul Shughart, tester of the Cumberland County C. T. A. No. 2, had twenty-six herds under his supervision during September. These contained 214 milking cows of which eleven produced more than forty lb. fat while four exceeded fifty lb. Fifteen cows produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

The ten leading cows were all black-and-white and consisted of seven registered and three grade Holsteins. The leader, owned by Harold Evans, was credited with 1,863 lb. milk, 55.9 lb. fat. She was tied for fat by another Holstein but this cow had only 1,596 lb. milk to her credit. Harold Evans had another registered Holstein among the leaders, Jesse Kurtz had two, John Reese one and Harry Shultz one.

HEILMAN BUYS GOOD STOCK

EDITOR, BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

F. L. Heilman of Cleona, Pa., influenced by the steady demand for good Holsteins prevailing in the southern Counties of Pennsylvania, recently purchased nineteen head of registered cattle and nearly as many good grades, selecting them because of their apparent producing ability. In the shipment there were fourteen daughters of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad, a grandson of May Echo Sylvia. This bull was from Echo Griselda De Kol 2d, a cow that as a

senior three-year-old is credited with producing 36.20 lb. butter, 592.9 lb. milk in seven days. This, I believe, to be one of the best bulls ever in Potter County. All his daughters are great milkers and superior individuals.

To use on these heifers, Mr. Heilman purchased a three-year-old sire whose dam is a great show cow and has a 32 lb. seven-day butter record. He too, is a fine individual.

Mr. Heilman plans to have his ninth annual sale on March 9, 1929 on his farm. The Heilman sales are dairy field days in Lebanon County and people come from long distances to attend. Mr. Heilman is very proud of the fact that men come back year after year to purchase stock at his dairy cattle sales.

Yours for the good cows,
S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Edna: "My husband just ran off with another woman. Oh, I just c-c-c-can't control myself!"

Madge: "You mustn't cry, dearie. You'll feel better after a good laugh."

The lady who yearns to be kissed as it is done on the screen shouldn't blame her escort. He might do it if she resembled the lady on the screen.

Love is said to make the world go 'round, but at that it hasn't a thing on this bootleg liquor.

HERD DISPERSAL

TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
JAMES M. HEMPHILL

SATURDAY, OCT. 20th at 12 o'clock

Our milkers have been enrolled in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for six months and their production records, especially the per cent of fat will interest you. Some are fresh, others near fresh; most all descend from King of the Ormsbys. We want you to see them before the sale.

Bred and Unbred Heifers.

Three Quality Bulls of serviceable age with the right type and breeding.

HERD HEADED BY
MIDDLETON KING PAULINE

His dam produced 30.28 lb. butter in a week averaging 101 lb. milk daily. In 30 days she produced 122.22 lb. butter.

Accredited herd. Send for catalogue.

Horses, Chester White Hogs and a full line of Farming Implements will be sold.

Farm is along the Big Spring Road, two miles east of Oakville, three miles north of Walnut Bottom, Pa., on the State Highway from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, Pa.

Sale Manager, A. A. Raudabaugh

MARY B. & CRAIG M. HEMPHILL, Executors

**Accredited Dairy Herd
AT GRANTHAM,**

Five miles South of Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Friday, October 12, starting at 1 P. M.

30 Purebreds and Grades 30

Ten Producers, fresh or will be fresh by sale day.

My herd average last year in C. T. A. work was 9,832 lb. milk, 348.8 lb. butterfat.

Fourteen bred heifers. Three due to freshen before February. Three unbred.

Five Bulls from 9 to 14 months old. Their dams are my best cows.

The Herdsire's dam averaged, for eight consecutive years 11,000 lb. of 4% milk in C. T. A. work. Her descendants are also making good. During the past four years she averaged 11,437 lb. milk, 410 lb. butterfat.

This herd should be seen to be fully appreciated.

Salesmanager:

A. A. Raudabaugh

Send for catalog.

Enos H. Hess, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R. D. 2

CHEESE PRODUCERS MEET SOUTHERN COMPETITION

When the members of the National Cheese Producing Federation to the number of 200 met September 14th at Plymouth, Wisconsin, they were told by Sales Manager F. A. Cornelia that the cheese factories erected the last two or three years in the Southern States were delivering cheese in Atlanta, New Orleans and other Southern markets at lower rates than the quotations for Wisconsin cheese.

The tendency of wholesale groceries organizing to buy as one man also affected the cheese business. One concern consisting of thirty-one wholesale stores combined with another consisting of forty-nine and the third of forty-three, and so one man purchased for 133 wholesale establishments. The suggested solution was the production of quality cheese.

HESS HOLSTEINS IN FRONT

On August 1st, the Western Sullivan County C. T. A. finished its third year. The two highest cows were both registered Holsteins, owned by Robert A. Hess of Forksville, Pa. Lady is credited with 645.7 lb. fat, 15,360 lb. milk and Queen with 549.8 lb. fat and 15,623 lb. milk.

The average number of cows in the Association during the year was 265 and their average production was 6,836 lb. milk, 272.9 lb. fat. The Holstein herd of Curtis Baumunk averaged 9,708 lb. milk, 366.8 lb. fat.

MAD DOG BITES COWS

At Wrightstown, Wisconsin, a dog infected with rabies bit a number of animals including twelve cows and two calves. As a result ten men are taking the pasture treatment and the town board has quarantined the entire town until the scare abates. The men being treated are the owners of the infected stock and neighbors who assisted in killing the cattle.

THE FEEDING PROBLEM

A good ration should be succulent, palatable, laxative, bulky and contain a variety of grains. Water is important. A cow giving even a small amount of milk will require about one-hundred lb. water daily, if she is giving fifty or more lb. milk daily she will require from two-hundred to three-hundred lb. water. She will not be able to drink this amount if watered only once a day.

The dairyman who has silage and legume hay with home-grown grains; such as corn, barley, oats, will need but little in the way of high protein feeds to balance his ration. If no legume hay is available then at least half of the grain mixture will have to be high protein feeds, such as linseed meal, peanut meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal or a 32 or 34 per cent ready-mixed feed.

Those who do not have a silo will find dried beet pulp a great help, especially for heavy milkers. From seven to nine lb. of the dried pulp soaked in an abundance of water for twelve hours before feeding is about the right amount. —*Maryland News Letter.*

NEW TEST FOR JOHNE'S DISEASE

Johnin has been used in Britain as a diagnostic agent in investigations of Johne's disease, but the results were somewhat disappointing. Another diagnostic called Tepsin prepared by a Major Dunkin is now being used in a number of experiments with encouraging results. This test is somewhat similar to the double intradermal tuberculin test.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.
W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

FASHION AND THE COTTON FARMER

The influence of fashion has a great deal to do with the prosperity of southern cotton growers. Cotton fabrics are in fashion with indications of a still greater demand for smartly styled cotton dresses in 1929. This not only is the cause of factories employing more help, but also of better prices for raw cotton which, of course, benefits the grower while the busy factory hands, having more money to spend, buy more of other farm grown products.

BARLEY AS A STOCK FEED

Barley should be more widely used as a stock feed, not only on account of its high yield per acre but also because of its nutritive value, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The only feed crop that can be compared readily with barley in farm economy is oats. Barley produces more pounds to the acre than oats and has a higher percentage of digestible nutrients. Success in feeding barley depends somewhat upon how it is fed. Barley fed whole is too coarse for best results, and if fed too finely ground is pasty and unpalatable. The best way of preparing it for livestock is to have it coarse ground or rolled, the latter way of preparation being common in the West.

THE RIGHT ANSWER

"And is my child smart?" said the proud mother. "He knows all about the Bible. Tell the man, Junior, how many days the earth was made in."

"God made the heaven and earth in six days," was the child's reply.

"And what happened on the seventh?" inquired the mother.

"He was arrested," came the answer.

"Is your kitchen small?"
"Is it? Why, it's so small we have to use condensed milk."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHEL, Farmington, Del.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS; prices right. ISAAC SHAW, Bells, Tenn.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves, shipped C. O. D. farmers prices from fully accredited herds. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

PURE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD pups. Natural heelers. The ideal farm dog. HIRAM LOUCKS, Vermilion, Ohio.

FOR SALE, Speed, a real coonhound at one-half price on 20 days trial with terms to please you. LURE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOR SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. MISS DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—My real coonhound Ted, at one-half price on 20 days trial, on terms to please you. LURE BEADLES, S401, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Pair of top notch rabbit hounds, as good as was ever shot over. Two and one-half years old. Shipped on trial. I pay express. Jean Vaughn, D96, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

A HINDO BOY DESCRIBES THE HORSE

Students of the British high school of Bombay, India, were asked to write an essay on "The Horse." This is what one boy wrote, as quoted in Sherwood Eddy's book, "India Awakening":

"The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, the driver places his foot on the stirrups and divides his lower limbs across the saddle and drives the animal to the meadow. He has a magnificently exterior mouth and his head is attached to his trunk by a long protuberance called a neck. He has four legs; two are on the front side and two afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel towards his foes. But this he does only when in vexatious moods. His food is generally grass and grains, and he eats thusly with his mouth. His teeth are also ravenous and greatly to be exculpated. He has power to run as fast as he can. Also, there are horses of short size. They do the same as the others are generally doing, except sometimes more so. They have got a tail, but not so long as the cow or other such like animal. The tail is for gracefulness and scenic beauty and when the horse is not in hasty expression, it reposes in tragic solitude on the other end. I like elegantly to ride a horse immensely. Except sometimes when he magnificently don't I do not. The horse is a dismal absoluteness as a milk cow. When he neighs, it is best to absence immediately, if not some sooner, for he generally interprets something."

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

METHUSELAH'S DIET

After listening to the cooking school teacher until it made her dizzy, the little woman wearing literary spectacles arose and without introduction recited:

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,

And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the caloric count—

He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat,
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in granular fat,
Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He cheerfully chewed every species of food,

Untroubled by worries or fears
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy desert—

And he lived over nine hundred years!

WHO COUNTS

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the door of deeds could have done them better.

The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly, who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error or shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotion; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement and who at the worst if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

SOME OTHER DAY

There are wonderful things we are going to do, some we can drift into, some other day; with folded hands and oars that trail, we watch and wait for a favorite gale to fill the folds of an idle sail, some other day. We know we must toil if ever we win, some other day; and so, deferring, we loiter on, until at last we find withdrawn the strength of the hope we leaned upon, some other day. And when we are old and our race is run, some other day; we fret for the thing that might have been done, some other day; we trace the path that leads us where the beckoning hand of grim despair takes yonder out of here—some other day.

WHEN WAR IS WAR

The following preciously preserved extract from a love letter written home to his wife by a soldier on active service will evoke tender memories in thousands of our former service men: "Don't send me no more nagging letters, Lettie. They don't do no good. I'm 3,000 miles away from home, and I want to enjoy this war in peace."—London Daily Express.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

Texas has the largest State Fair in the world. In 1927 the attendance was 1,028,317.

LIVE AND THINK

"Live and think," said Samuel Lover. Many of us, we fear, live, but we do not think. Each day's activities are taken as a matter of course; the seemingly tedious work is done, breakfast, dinner and supper are eaten, and then preparation is made for another day of toil and effort.

No wonder life then becomes dreary and uninviting. No wonder vision loses encouragement and slavery to the job assumes control of the human ship.

James R. Garfield said, "If wrinkles must be written upon our brows, let them not be written upon the heart. The spirit should not grow old."

But the spirit does grow old if we work and fail to think. If as we work, we are conscious of the tremendous forces of nature with which we deal; if we are appreciative of the good that we may do to others; if we are hoping and planning that our tomorrows will be better than our yesterdays, then, although wrinkles may be written upon our brow, our heart will stay young.

There may be an excuse for the factory worker who works and does not think, but how can we excuse the farmer who deals with the mysteries of nature? How can we excuse him whose everyday life deals with chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, and a number of other sciences?

But, of course, if we look at a growing tree and do not wonder how it grows; if we are not amazed by the development of innumerable kernels of wheat from one growing kernel; if we are not aroused by the complexity of nutrients derived from ingredients placed within the shell of an egg, then we are working without thinking and life is likely to be dreary.—Poultry Tribune.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25¢ in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

A REAL SHOCK

"Yes," said the old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments, but none stand out over the years like the one that came to me when I was a boy."

"Some terrible shock that fixed itself indelibly in your memory, I suppose?"

"Exactly," said the old man. "When I was a boy I crawled under a tent to see the circus, and I discovered that it was a revival meeting."

MUST HAVE BEEN POTENT

"Did you get home all right last night, sir?" asked the street car conductor. "Of course—why not?" came back the passenger.

"Well, when you got up to give your seat to that lady last night, you were the only two people in the car."

Your Choice

OF A FEW

BULL CALVES

seven months old and younger

SONS OF

King Tillie Echo

AND

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

Our Cows Are Choice Individuals,
Big Producers and High Testers.

Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

J. FRED ROULETTE
Sharpsburg Maryland

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION



BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herd sire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER
WATSONTOWN, R. D. PENNSYLVANIA

FROM A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

August 18, 1928.

"Your advertisements bring results."

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg, Maryland.

THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches the men who Buy because they make their living from their dairies.
Give this paper a trial. You TOO, will get results.

For Full Information Write

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
BOX 30 HARRISBURG, PA.

4% AVERAGE

for the
Two Nearest Dams of



Plus Abbekerk Raymondale

His dam and sire's dam average 1507.5 lb. butter and 29,530 lb. milk in one year.
He is siring calves of very desirable type and his first daughters are real producers.
A few young sons of this bull from our highest producing and best bred cows are now available. Ask us about them.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM
Accredited Herd
McKendree Walker & Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

FOR SALE

A Young Bull Born Mar. 20, '28



Sired by Rolo. The World's Record Bull.
Dam: K. M. D. S. Japonica.

The two nearest dams of this young Bull average 39.2 lb. in seven days.

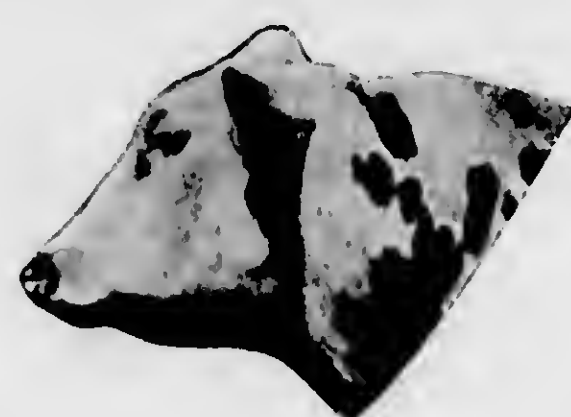
A big, rugged fellow, straight top line—a Show Bull.

The sons of Rolo are making good in the Herds in which they are being used.

PRICE \$150

CHARLES WERTHEIMER,
FREDERICK MARYLAND

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,
Connell Bldg. Scranton, Pa.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

Holstein-Friesian

Vol. VII HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1928 No. 20

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Proper Exponents of the Breed

Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built.—*Dutch Friesian Herd Book.*

Place your breeding and dairy business on a sound conservative basis by joining the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., that stands for the above principles.

Oldenburg Farm

Selective Registration Has Been Practiced Here for Years

Unless animals come up to our High Standard they are not and have not been retained for Breeding Purposes.

Although in former years Oldenburg Holsteins have won high honors at the great Indiana State Fair, we base their value upon their everyday work in Our Dairy.

Our cows pay a satisfactory Profit over the cost of their feed and care. Here are two:



QUEEN DE KOL GERTRUDE



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Notice their Size and Depth; their Type and Conformation, also, their Dairy Temperament.

Let us book your order for a young Bull from Cows of their Quality and Breeding.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

All animals will be transferred through the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION**, Incorporated.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1928

No. 20

Starting To Be a Breeder!

RESIDENTS of the busy little town of Lehigh, Pa., have the privilege and pleasure of using milk produced by Holstein-Friesian cows. One of the breeders of black-and-white cattle who markets the product of his dairy in that town is William Steigerwalt, whose noted dairy is kept on a farm only about a mile from the city limits. At this year's Lehigh Fair, Mr. Steigerwalt exhibited some young cattle. The demand for milk is about all he can supply as he has customers in the near-by village of Bowmanstown as well as in Lehigh, so he did not take any of his milkers to the fair but one of the heifers he exhibited

year Mr. Steigerwalt owned Belva she was credited with 12,484 lb. milk, 406.2 lb. butterfat, so she is improving in production every year she lives in her present home.

At her latest freshening she dropped a very handsome bull calf, which was sold to C. E. Kuehner, of Kunkletown, Pa., where he will head the Spring Water Dairy. It is interesting to note that the milk of the Kuehner dairy is also retailed direct to the consumers.

The present Steigerwalt herd numbers 32 head of all ages, of which 16 are now milking. The owner plans to increase the number of milk cows in the near future in order to meet the growing demand for their product. As the farm contains about 300 acres of good fertile soil there is certainly enough feed raised for them, and Mr. Steigerwalt and his sons are good feeders judging by the condition of the animals seen around the barn. When we looked over the dairy they were just finishing up a feeding of soybean hay which helps to keep down the feed bill and is a very nutritive forage, rich in protein.



THE STEIGERWALTS, FATHER AND SON AND THEIR PRIZE WINNING YEARLING HEIFER.

not only took first prize in her class but also won a beautiful silver cup, donated by the First National Bank of Lehigh for the best heifer of any breed raised in Carbon County. Naturally the Steigerwalt family are very proud of the heifer and the prize she won.

We were particularly impressed by one member of the dairy, Belva Grand Champion. This great cow, now eight years old, is a daughter of Grand Champion Segis 2d and Belva Lilith Pearl De Kol 2d. She was bred and raised in the herd of Floyd E. Mack, of Montrose, Pa., from whom Mr. Steigerwalt secured her. Animals from Floyd Mack's herd and from that of his brother, "Lafe" Mack, are found in a number of herds in eastern Pennsylvania where they give uniform satisfaction. During recent years the Steigerwalt herd has made a remarkable showing in cow testing association work and is again enrolled. Belva Grand Champion in 224 days is credited with 9,210 lb. milk, 322.6 lb. fat. Her milk production for the month of September was 1,484 lb. Last year she produced 13,301 lb. milk, 456.3 butterfat, her average test being 3.4 per cent. She has a remarkably deep body and well sprung ribs, a capacious udder and looks like a real dairy cow. The first



BELVA GRAND CHAMPION
Owned by William Steigerwalt and Son, Lehigh, Pa.

In Pennsylvania cow testing circles the Steigerwalt herd is noted for its consistent heavy production. In 1926 this herd led the state, being credited with an average of 14,443 lb. milk, 509.6 lb. butterfat, a showing never before equalled in C. T. A. work in Pennsylvania. In 1927, the herd ranked in fourth place, its average being 13,058 lb. milk, 479.7 lb. fat. As the leader for the last year did not reach the 500 lb. mark, the Steigerwalt dairy justly earned the title of Pennsylvania's Champion C. T. A. Herd, and as far as the writer knows, still ranks second, one Holstein-Friesian herd having exceeded its showing during the current year. The heaviest producer in the herd is "Tobe," a member of a family from which comes some of the

greatest dairy cows ever known in Pennsylvania. Tobe's full name is Ridge Farm Pontiac Tobe Rag Apple and she was raised near Montrose, the county seat of Susquehanna County, Pa. Tobe is credited with producing 808.4 lb. butterfat in a year which is a great showing even though she was milked three times daily that year. Tobe is the dam of the heifer that won the silver cup for being the best heifer exhibited at the 1928 Carbon County Fair, so in this case looks and utility go together.

Despite the showing the herd has made and the fact that neighboring breeders secure his bulls to head their own establishments, William Steigerwalt says that he is "really just starting to be a breeder." Most of us would think that, after we had raised the best heifer exhibited at our county fair and had had our herd lead all the dairies in our state in cow testing association work, we had made a very fair start. Evidently William has his eyes upon the front rank.

Grimm Raises Good Cows

THE herd of W. S. Grimm of Red Lion, Pa., made a splendid showing during the second year of the Southern York County Cow Testing Association. There were thirty cows in this herd, all registered Holstein-Friesians and they averaged 344.3 lb. fat, 10,114 lb. milk, standing in second place for milk and third for fat produced. The Grimm herd was the largest in the Association.

Two members of this herd exceeded 400 lb. of fat during the year. Kornidye Katrina Pontiac Frances is credited with 13,961 lb. milk, 495 lb. fat, while Mollie Mary Mechthilde De Kol had to her credit 9,947 lb. milk, 405.1 lb. fat. Both of these cows were bred in the Grimm herd, Frances being a daughter of Sir Frances Pontiac and Molly being sired by Hillside Julius.

The Grimm herd produced milk at a feed cost of \$1.22 per hundred pounds, while the butterfat produced cost 36 cents a pound.

The official figures show that the average number of cows monthly in this Association was 252 and that the average production was 8,167 lb. milk, 315.1 lb. butterfat, while the Association feed cost per hundred pounds of milk was \$1.27.

Mr. W. S. Grimm together with his son can almost always be found on his farm working around the crops or the cattle. He is one of the leading citizens of Red Lion and is president of the First National Bank of Windsor, Pa., which shows something of his standing in this community.

The Grimm farm contains 350 acres and has been owned by this family for the past twenty-one years. Big crops of alfalfa are raised and fed to the animals. The milk produced is sold to a local retailer and is marketed as Holstein milk. Practically all the females in the herd have been bred and raised on the premises. The herd is operated purely from the standpoint of dairy production, Mr. Grimm believing that purebred Holsteins are more profitable than native or grade cows; they not only produce more but also produce more profitably; and that the returns are greater for the feed consumed and the labor needed.

The barn in which this herd is housed is 114 feet long and 36 feet wide, and will stable 48 milkers. It is ceiled because the owner believes it is easier to keep a ceiled barn clean and also easier to produce high quality milk because the ceiling prevents dust falling on the cows or into the milk. There are a large number of electric lights so that one can work in any corner of the building at any time. The floors, mangers, and gutters are built of cement and are so arranged that it is easy to keep them clean. A good ventilating system helps to keep the air pure. Mr.



THE TWO GRIMMS, FATHER AND SON, AND ONE OF THEIR BIG PRODUCERS

Grimm is a heavy feeder and so the fertility of the farm has been built up until the crops are large and of high quality. The herd has been closely culled in the past and animals that have proven unprofitable have been slaughtered and not passed on to some unsuspecting purchaser. The result is that this herd enjoys such a local reputation for producing ability and profit making that the surplus stock commands a quick sale at satisfactory prices and many herds in York and surrounding counties, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland, have been headed by bulls that came from this establishment.

Members of the New Association cull their cattle closely, keeping the best for breeding and dairy purposes and selling the poor ones to the butcher which is the only way to build and maintain a high dairy and breeding standard. The old practice of trying to sell the poor animals by placing them on forced test to make a record is looked upon as a questionable practice.

Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are in better demand when registered in the New Association. If you have purebred Holstein-Friesians to sell, "tap" this good market by advertising in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The proved sire seems to be the best solution of the dairy breeding problem.

Dairyman in New York Milk Shed Get Record Prices

A NET pool base price of \$2.78 for 3.5 per cent milk for September has been announced from the headquarters of the Dairymen's League. This is a 15 cent advance over the August price and marks a new high record for the month of September.

The monthly business statements of the Association show that the Association handled about 10,000,000 lb. of milk more than in September a year ago. A large portion of this increase was in the League's own plants of which there are about 230 at the present time. The gross sales of the Association for August amounted to \$7,365,196.10.

The Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc. announced that the net cash price to be paid members of the Association for the milk produced and sold by them in the month of September is \$2.74 per hundred pounds for three per cent. Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.94 for milk sold on a 3.5 butterfat basis. It is an increase of 14 cents per hundred pounds over the price paid in August, 1928, and is the highest price paid for September milk since 1923.

Sheffield Producers will receive checks for their September milk about the 15th instant.

Officers of Sheffield Board

THE Advisory Board of the Sheffield Farm Milk Producers met in New York City, September 27th, with ten members of the board present. A resolution was passed that it was the sense of the board that the condition of the milk market warranted a substantial increase in the price of class 2 milk.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Truman Cole, Little Falls, N. Y.; Vice-president, John L. Craig, Canastota, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, N. Y.

First Modified Accredited State

COMPLETING the tuberculin testing of all cattle in the last four of its 100 counties early this month, North Carolina has won the distinction of being the first State to have 100 per cent of its counties classed as "modified accredited areas" in the national campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

A "modified accredited area" is one in which official testing has shown that not more than one-half of one per cent of the cattle are tuberculous, and from which all animals reacting to the test have been removed for slaughter.

Following close on the heels of North Carolina is Maine, where 13 of its 16 counties are already listed as modified accredited areas. The rate of progress in that State indicates that it will be 100 per cent "clean" next year. Since the campaign was inaugurated in 1917 the degree of infection throughout the United States has been reduced from 4 per cent to 2 per

cent, and a total of 581 counties and 21 townships scattered throughout 11 States have been placed on the "modified accredited" list.

The degree of tuberculosis infection was very slight in many of North Carolina's 100 counties. No less than 12 counties proved to be entirely free of tuberculous cattle. Approximately 600,000 animals were tested in the State. Of this number, 3,877 or approximately 0.6 of one per cent were found to be diseased. In 700 the disease was generalized. The compensation paid the farmers by the State and Federal Governments was approximately \$150,000. The expenses of the work was divided between the county, state and federal governments. The work was begun in 1917 and was completed in October, 1928. North Carolina has a human population of 2,897,000.

Overseas

THE old homestead at Hathaway Farm has been restored to a condition very much as it was when William Shakespeare walked to Shutterly to woo Anne, by Mr. Philip Baker of Stratford-on-Avon who besides being a lover of Shakespeare, is also an enthusiastic breeder of purebred black-and-white cattle.

The British Friesian Society offered a cup for the highest average made by any herd in Fifehire, Scotland. A herd of forty-four cows owned by Mr. James W. Miller, won the cup with an average of 10,980 lb. Twelve cows owned by Thomas Jardine were second with an average of 10,960 lb., and a herd of seventeen cows owned by W. Lawrie was third with an average of 10,880 lb. These three British Friesian herds were the only ones in the county that reached the ten thousand pound mark.

The six top cows were all British Friesians, although the one in fourth place was unregistered. The leader, owned by William Young, was credited with exactly 22,000 lb. The six leading heifers were all black-and-white, although the third, fourth and fifth were unregistered.

Brooklands Barbara, owned by Mrs. Downing of Edenbridge, England, has broken the British one day milk production record by producing 132 lb. Milked at 6:30 A. M., she gave 46¾ lb., at 2:30 P. M., 43 lb. and 42½ lb. at 9 P. M. On three successive days she milked 128 lb., 126½ lb., and 122 lb. She was milked three times daily while the previous record holder, Findlay Clara 2d was milked four times daily when she produced 131½ lb. in twenty-four hours.

"Life is like a bird of passage which alights and tarries for a time and is gone, and the places where it perched and nested and led forth its brood know it no more. Apparently it flits from world to world as the great cosmic spring comes to each and departs as the cosmic winter returns to each. It is a visitor, a migrant, a frail, timid thing which awaits upon the season and flees from the coming tempests and vicissitudes." —John Burroughs.

BREEDER ads are business getters.

The Kind We Raise!



Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie

Although this is a poor picture of a grand cow it gives some idea of her Size, Quality and Conformation. She gives better than 70 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking, and is dam of my senior herdsire SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN whom competent judges say is the Best Hornless Holstein Bull living.

This bull and his dam were raised in this herd, together with four of her daughters, her two full sisters and their daughters. They have TYPE, SIZE and STAMINA and are real Dairy Cows anybody might be proud to own.

Let us show you a pen of six heifer calves dropped in September, sired by SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN, they are as alike as peas-in-a-pod and of course all HORNLESS.

If you want a HORNLESS Bull Calf, some good Heifers, or Cows that will both Produce and make a Profit for you by the Milk-Pail Route—get in touch with me at once.

A. W. DOWNTON,
STARRUCCA, Wayne County, PENNA.

This Herd Is Accredited

Good Maryland Herd

CLOSE to the village of Union Bridge, Maryland, is the 135-acre farm of Murray Nicodemus. Mr. Nicodemus has a dairy of fifteen registered cows and at least ten head of young stock. He is also a breeder of Beagles but strange to say, seldom hunts with them, as he says he does not like to kill rabbits or anything else.

The animals in this herd, especially the cows, are large, straight and handsome and it is evident from their appearance that they are big producers.

The herd has been headed by SX King Konigen Beets. This bull was four-years-old last December. His sire was Dutchland Konigen Sir Rag Apple and his dam was by a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Mr. Nicodemus does not like the individuality of the offspring of this bull and has decided to dispose of him. His place will be taken by a young bull USSH Jerry Segis Beets. He comes from the United States Soldiers' Home herd near Washington, D. C. This bull was sired by General Piebe and his dam U. S. S. H. Annie Tehee Segis produced 702.17 lb. butter, 18,250.8 lb. milk in 365 days as a senior three-year-old, being milked three times daily. The seven nearest dams of "Jerry" have year records that average 942.28 lb. butter.

The Nicodemus farm is rolling with considerable limestone in evidence. Of the 135 acres about 65 are being farmed this year. The farm is well fenced and there is plenty of evidence that Mr. Nicodemus is a high-class farmer. He believes in purebred stock. Besides being a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Beagles, he also has a large flock of Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns.

Dairying in the South

DAIRYING is becoming increasingly popular in the South. It is due to the fact that dairying aids in balancing the farming operations and furnishes a very profitable activity on the farm. The increase in the number of dairy cows is very noticeable as one travels through the South. In sections where cows were seldom seen they are rapidly increasing and in other sections the tendency is for beef cattle to give way to dairy cows.

The National Dairy Show was held at Memphis, Tennessee, last fall and it will be held there again this fall. Recently cheese factories and condenseries have been established in the South. Excellent herds of cattle have been developed and more attention is being given to the breeding, feeding and selection of dairy herds.

Fortunately, the best dairymen of the South are emphasizing the importance of producing plenty of legume forage crops on the farms, as well as herds with high-producing capacity. They realize that most of the feed must be home-raised if dairying is to be profitable. The wise location of cheese factories and condenseries will aid greatly in preventing surplus milk being produced. The problem of marketing milk is just as important as its production. Good marketing and efficient production go hand in hand.—*Southern Planter.*

Larger Herds in Prospect

THE bumper feed crops of this year is looked upon as a stimulus to increased production of hogs, cattle and dairy animals by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The present high meat prices which causes wide spread complaint among consumers was inevitable, says the Bureau. For six years beginning in 1920, the cattle industry was flat. Many western bank cattlemen went bankrupt. But slowly and painfully the cattle industry liquidated its surplus, reduced its breeding herds and is recovering from its financial wounds. The consuming community was told again and again that the outcome would surely be a period of cattle scarcity and high prices. Now we are up against that period.

Some recession in purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities is reported by the Bureau, the index for August being placed at 89 as compared with 93 in June and July, the five-year period, 1909-14, being used as a base of 100.

Dairy Feeds and the Scientists

AT THE recent meeting of the Dairy Science Association held at Madison, Wisconsin, the assembled scientists discussed a number of questions relative to dairying. Representatives of the University of Illinois reported that experiments on soy-bean feeding showed that, regardless of whether a high quality or poor quality of soy-bean hay was fed, even when the hay was moldy, no objectionable flavors could be detected in the milk, cream, or in the butter made therefrom, nor did ground beans impart any objectionable flavor to the products. However, the texture and body of the butter were affected, especially when a large percentage of ground soy-beans were fed. These caused the butter to become gummy so that it scored lower than butter made under the same conditions but which came from the cows not fed soy-beans.

In the southwest, ground rice by-products are fed extensively. Ground brewer's rice was compared with ground yellow corn, number three grade. When each furnished 28% of the ration, rice proved to be eight per cent more valuable, pound for pound.

Rice bran was slightly superior to mill run wheat bran. Good rice bran appeared to be as palatable as wheat. Rice polish was a little better than ground yellow corn in feeding value. The rice polish appeared to make the cream churn hard and affected the flavor and body of the butter so that it scored lower. It was decided that rice polish was not a desirable feed product for dairy cows. In these experiments the feeds tried made up 28% of the grain ration fed.

In Missouri there is a movement on foot to organize certified sire associations. A certified sire is one that has proved his ability to transmit high milk and butter-fat production. In judging this the records made in cow testing work are compared. It is a well-known fact that in all sires even though they come from high producing ancestors, are not all capable of transmitting high producing ability and there is no way of ascertaining their ability except through the performances of their daughters under ordinary dairy conditions.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture discussed feeding mineral mixtures to milk cows. Some of the feeds commonly used are rich in minerals while others are materially deficient in these constituents. The bones of cows that had been fed for thirty months on a ration of timothy hay, corn silage and grain did not differ materially from the bones of another group that had been fed alfalfa hay in place of timothy. Analysis of the bones showed that they contained about the same percentages of calcium, phosphorus, nitrogen and organic matter but the bones of the first group weighed from ten to twenty per cent less than the bones of the cows that had been fed alfalfa. The conclusion drawn was that while the bones of a cow do not change in composition to any great extent, when her ration is deficient in mineral matter, yet her total bone structure does diminish. In other words, that the loss is in quantity rather than quality.

Producers must work out their own organizations in their own way, with their own leadership to the end that agriculture may take its rightful place in the sun, where the economic rewards are in proportion to the effort and ability put forth.—*Senator Arthur Capper.*

In Colorado sea gulls are frequenting alfalfa fields in the irrigated districts in order to feast on grasshoppers. As the sea gulls appear to do no damage their advent is welcomed by the farmers.

Silence is golden, in spite of the loud speakers.

Your Choice

OF A FEW

BULL CALVES

seven months old and younger

SONS OF

King Tillie Echo

AND

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

Our Cows Are Choice Individuals,
Big Producers and High Testers.

Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

Cliftonwood King Hartje

heads this Herd. He is by



KING HENGERVELD HARTJE

one of the greatest sires of this state and his dam is my old foundation cow



ALCARTRA PRIDE KEYES

She produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year; averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times a day milking and 70 lb. daily for a long time on twice-a-day milking.

She was by that grand old bull



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

one of the greatest sires of producers and show animals of the black-and-white breed.

Let me sell you a fine bull calf born October 3, 1928. His dam is IDUNA PIETJE ORMSBY, a grand cow, big, square and handsome. Last year she gave 14,000 lb. on twice-a-day milking.

The youngster is light in color, a husky, vigorous fellow and bred to sire producers.

Let me tell you more about him.

VAN C. KEATOR,

Factoryville Pennsylvania

Herd passed last three tests **CLEAN.**

Must Have Had a Blue Day

MILK production in the United States increased 22 per cent. from 1921 to 1926 despite a decrease in the number of dairy cows, said John D. Miller, President of the National Coöperative Milk Producers Federation at the annual meeting of the Federation, held at Memphis, Tenn., October 17th.

"A material increase in milk production is immediately reflected in the quantities of butter produced," said Mr. Miller, "More than any other product butter absorbs fluctuation in production and consumption of milk. The relationship of milk products and prices thereof are such that any material increase or decrease in the price of butter is at once reflected in the price of other milk products, as well as in the price of city fluid milk.

The speaker said that there was likely to be a large surplus of milk and milk products in the near future as the number of dairy cows is now on an increase. He suggested a campaign to cause increased consumption of milk and its products on the farm and to enlist farmers to increase consumption in villages and small cities. He also deplored the trend towards combinations which have developed in the dairy industry during the last four years claiming that by selling large volumes of stocks and bonds to the investing public, the investor is induced to help strengthen and perpetuate the combination's control of the industry. The speaker certainly took a dismal view, for he said that fifty-seven per cent. of the milk products in the United States is affected by this new type of trust and that it was difficult to see how this form of consolidation can result in additional products other than such as would result from buying the raw product—milk—from the dairy at lower prices.

Prospects for the Dairy Industry

SPEAKING at the National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tennessee, October 17th, Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, presented an optimistic view of the dairy situation. According to the speaker, continued moderate expansion of the dairy industry in the United States in view of steadily increasing population and increasing per capita consumption of dairy products appears to be justified. The demand for dairy products is expanding more rapidly than production, with imports the last five years more than offsetting exports. The balance of imports over exports in each of the past two years has amounted to one billion pounds of milk, the product of about 250,000 average cows. Despite these increased imports the prices of dairy products have been maintained on a level with the general price level.

The population of this country is increasing at the rate of about one and a half million consumers annually and this annual addition to our population requires the product of some 320,000 cows. Moreover, per capita consumption of dairy products is increasing. A rapid increase in the per capita city consumption of fresh milk the last few years is reported and available statistics indicate that consumption of ice cream per capita has more than doubled in the last twenty years.

The shift of population from the country to the city is changing the character of the demand for dairy products. The development of transportation facilities and sanitary control has made possible the collection and distribution of fresh milk over the wide areas. Our large coastal cities are even reaching into Canada and into the North Central States for supplies of cream and milk. Many butter and cheese producing areas have changed to the commercial production of whole milk and cream.

The increasing city demand for ice cream, condensed milk and fresh whole milk and cream is changing the character of the dairy industry. It is estimated that in 1909, sixty per cent of the total milk output accounted for by the census was utilized in the manufacture of butter and cheese. In 1927 only about forty per cent of the estimated output was so utilized. The prospect for the dairy industry is that the demand for whole milk, cream, ice cream and condensed milk will increase more rapidly than the demand for butter and cheese, as long as the urban population continues to increase at a rapid rate and the purchasing power of the city consumer is maintained at or above present levels.

The United States has available resources sufficient to produce a much larger volume of dairy products than is now being produced. The use of these resources in dairy production depends upon the prices of dairy products and the prices of other farm products. Studies of the relation of prices to production indicate clearly that relatively high prices for dairy products or comparatively low prices for feedstuffs will expand production.

Cheap feeds induce heavier feeding which will increase the winter production of milk. The world production of butter is increasing more rapidly than production in the United States. In all the northern European countries the butter surplus has substantially increased. Butter production is expanding at a spectacular rate in the southern hemisphere, exports having more than doubled those of the last pre-war years. Australian butter exports are setting new records every few years.

Summarizing his remarks, Mr. Olsen said: "The demand for dairy products in the United States will continue to increase. The shift in population from country to city will continue to increase the demand for milk to be consumed fresh, as whole milk, cream or ice cream. The production of milk in the United States will increase only at a moderate rate in the next few years.

"Foreign production may continue to increase more rapidly than production in the United States, consequently the United States will continue to import cheese and butter, and Canada will continue to supply considerable quantities of fresh milk and cream. Foreign production seems likely to increase rapidly enough for some time to prevent any material rise in the prices of butter and cheese in world markets. Under present conditions in the United States, dairy production may continue to expand at a moderate rate without overreaching the tariff wall and depressing prices to the foreign market levels."

"Tell it to Mike," suggests the radio.

Storage Holdings

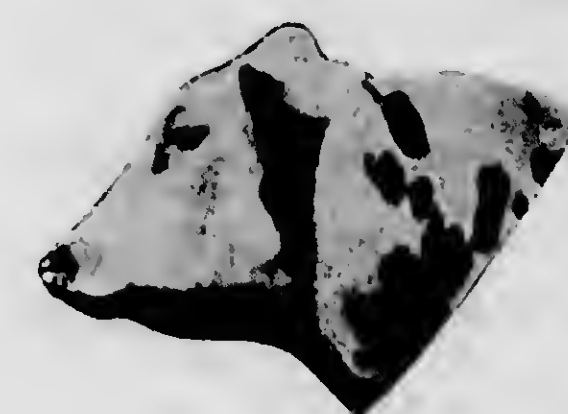
SMALLER holdings of butter and more eggs in storage on October 1st, as compared with October 1st a year ago, are reported by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Holdings of creamery butter are reported at 128,193,000 lb. against 147,396,000 lb. last October. American cheese stocks are reported at 81,682,000 lb. against 65,433,000 lb. a year ago.

The amount of poultry in storage is approximately as a year ago, although holdings of turkeys are somewhat larger. Frozen pork holdings are somewhat smaller as well as dry-salt and pickled pork, fully cured and in process of cure. Apples show a decided increase in barrels, boxes and bushel baskets in storage.

Marsh, E. M. (*The American Herdsman*, August, 1928) wonders how farmers would find time to do any farming if they read "the unmasked-for advice that is daily dumped into the farmer's mail box—how every company that gets out a new rat poison promptly establishes a farm research department and starts to tell the farmer how to conduct his business." We second the motion and heartily for nothing is truer than that the farmers in spite of themselves are entangled in the mental process uppermost in the mind of the nostrum industry.—*The North American Veterinarian.*

The satisfaction of tuning out a politician's radio speech is lessened by the thought that he doesn't know he is being insulted.

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

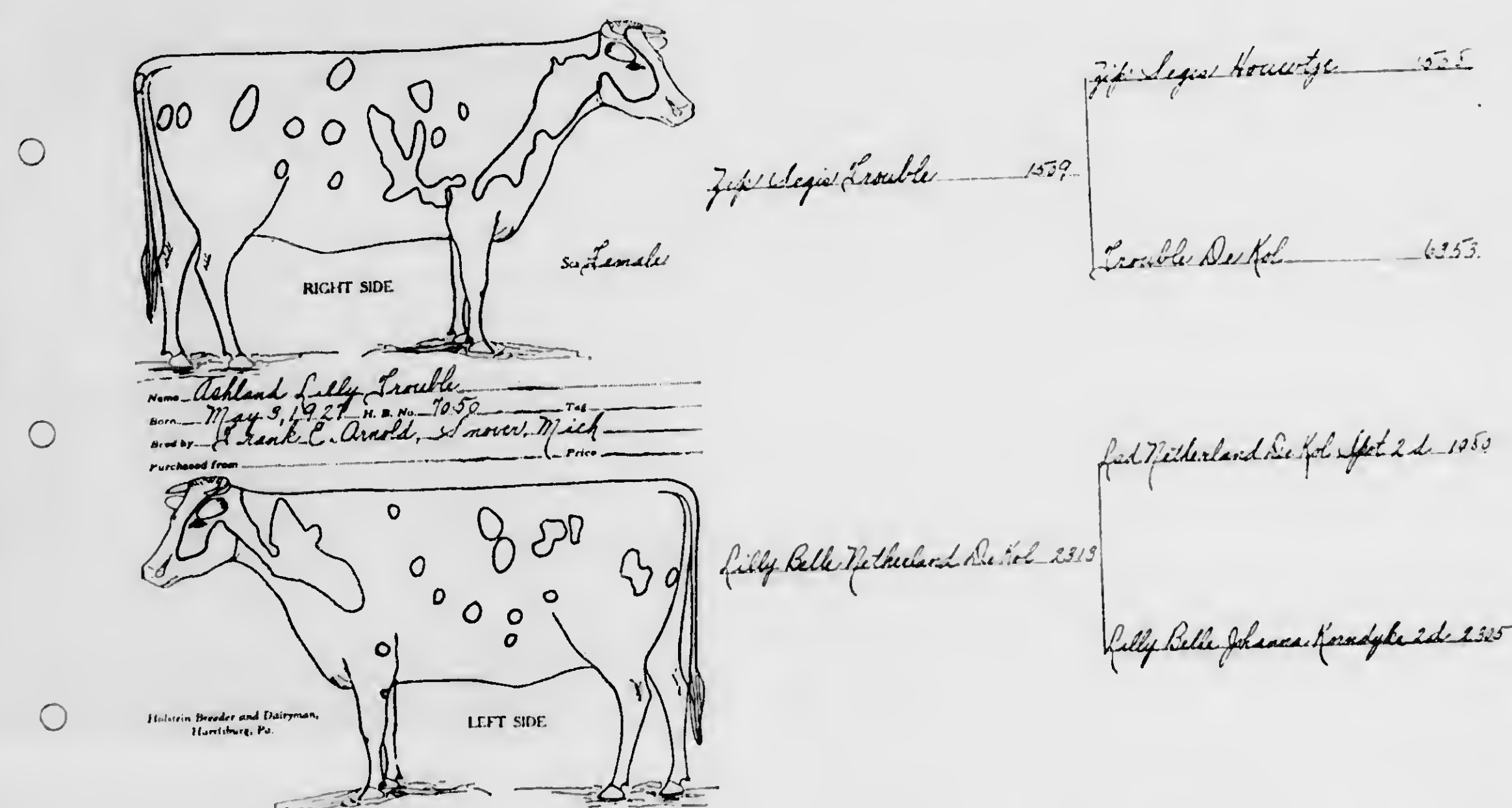
Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

EVERY BREEDER NEEDS The Private Herd Register



Note that the color markings and pedigree are on the same page. Production and breeding data are on the reverse side of the sheet which is $8\frac{3}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Register is loose-leaf, fastened by bolts. It can be adjusted to suit any size herd.

It is Complete, Durable, Neat and Inexpensive.

Price: Private Herd Register with pages for 50 animals, complete \$2.00. For each extra 25 animals, add 50 cents.

Just a little the best thing of its kind you ever saw. Systematize your Herd Records. Order today.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.

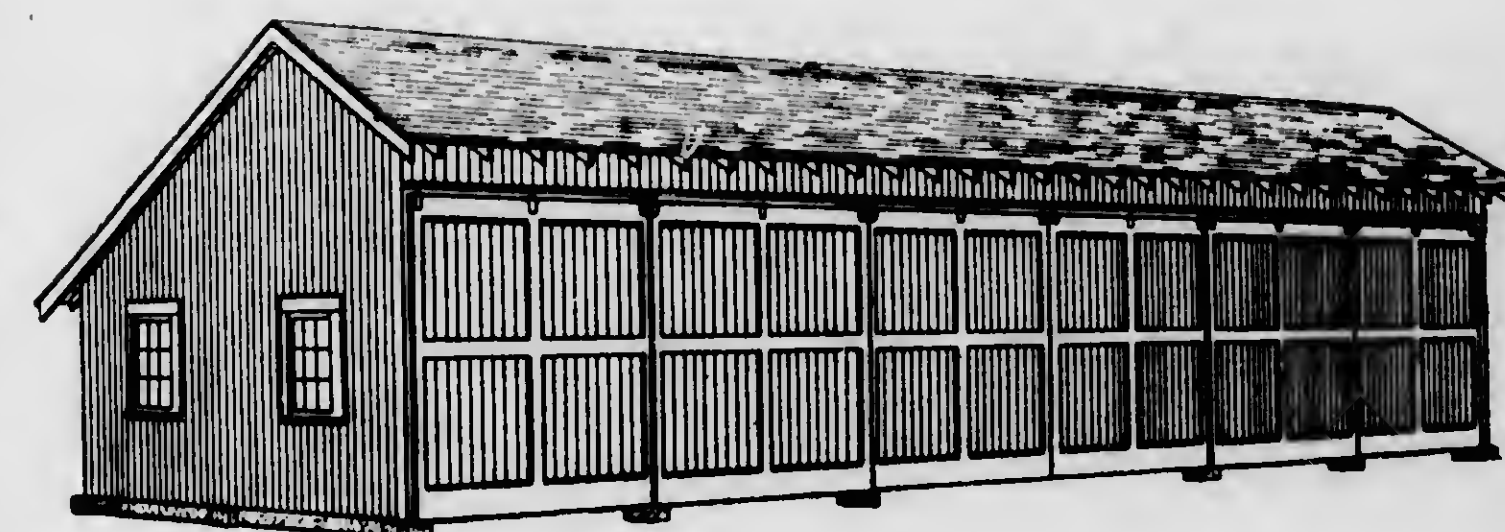
House Your Farm Implements

FARM implements have always suffered from lack of care and housing. Hundreds of machines are left standing in fence corners or other exposed places from the time one season's work is completed until they are needed the next year. When farm tools were simple in construction and low in cost this loss was not so serious.

Present farm machinery is complex and therefore expensive. It loses in value rapidly when exposed to weather. Official estimates place the annual loss in depreciation, due to lack of shelter alone, at more than 100 million dollars.

A questionnaire was sent to 200 farmers by the Western Retail Lumberman's Association in order to get the farmers' own estimate of the average life of implements, housed and unhoused, thus indicating the value of the care of implements. When averaged, the answers showed some startling figures, for instance, the farmer's estimate of the life of a wagon housed was twenty-two years, while it was only eight years for an unhoused wagon. The life of a housed corn planter was estimated at fourteen years,

The height of doors should be from 8 to 10 feet. If low sides are desired higher doors may be placed in the ends to accommodate the higher machines, such as the hay loader. There should be continuous doors along one side, preferably the south or east with at least one extra wide one, and one or two on the opposite side to permit driving in with the large, heavy machines.

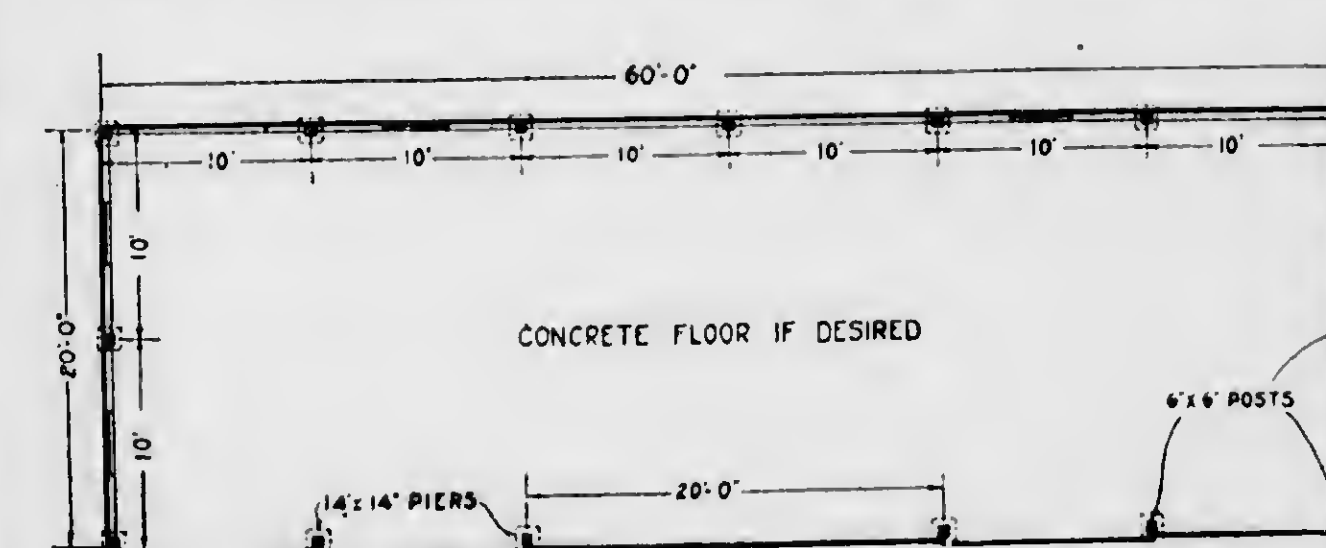


IMPLEMENT SHED

When planning the implement shed a careful inventory should be made of the machines to be housed, and space provided accordingly. Provision might also be made for possible future extension.

The implement shed should be located so it will be easily accessible from fields and barn.

Any unit of two feet, from 18 to 30 feet is a good width for the implement shed. The long narrow shed can be more cheaply roofed. All machines will be more accessible in a narrow shed. The length will be governed by the desired capacity. If built in 10 or 12 foot sections almost any desired length can readily be obtained by additions. There should be some kind of floor other than earth in the implement shed.



PLAN OF IMPLEMENT SHED

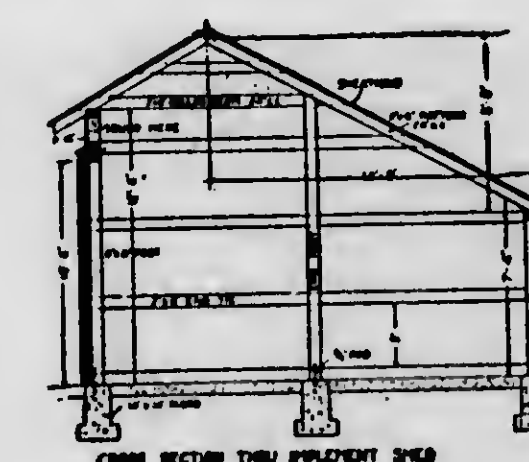
unhoused only seven years. Even the common plow was given an average life of fourteen years when kept under cover and only nine years when exposed to the tender mercies of the elements.

While the proper relative life of farm implements as given by these figures may not always apply, it shows, nevertheless, that an implement shed will pay good interest on the investment.

Wood decays and metal rusts when exposed to the weather. Delicate working parts of machines do not function properly after standing for long periods exposed to rain, snow, and dust. Rain water on motors may cause short circuits.

Machinery should be protected from the farm animals as well as from the weather. Animals often become injured and machinery damaged. Farm poultry should not be allowed to make a roosting place on the machines.

The implement shed need not be an expensive structure. A good roof with weather-proof walls is all that is necessary. Warmth is no object. Any of the common types of roofs may be used, depending on the likes and dislikes of the owner and the amount of money he wished to invest. A loft is sometimes made over part or all of the implement shed for the storage of small articles or a handy lumber supply.



The following table gives the floor space requirements of the more common farm machines, tongues removed:

Implements	Width in Feet	Length in Feet
Walking plow	2	7
Gang plow	5	9
Engine plow, 4 gang	7-6	12
Harrow, per section	1-6	5
Disc harrow	8	4
Land roller	8	3
Grain drill, 8 hoe	5	10-6
Corn planter	6	5
One-row cultivator	5	7
Two-row cultivator	7-6	7
Sulky rake	5	11
Side delivery rake	10-6	12
Sweep rake	10	12
Hay loader	9	10-6 10 ft. high
Mower	6	6
Binder, 7-foot cut	9	14
Silage cutter	7	12
Twenty-six-inch thresher	8	26

Cattle Feeding Experiments

A NUMBER of experiments have been carried on at the farms operated by the Pennsylvania State College. The conclusions on fourteen experiments interesting to dairymen are as follows:

Buckwheat middlings are equal to gluten feed for milk production.

Good soy bean hay equals alfalfa for milk production.

Clover hay does not produce as much milk as alfalfa hay.

Molasses does not increase the digestibility of a ration.

Well matured silage produces more milk than medium mature, and medium mature more than green silage.

Sunflower silage is greatly inferior to corn silage.

Oat and pea silage, while inferior to corn silage, is much better than no silage and works well as a summer silo crop.

Red clover makes fair silage—not so good as corn but is much better for milk than a ration with hay as the sole roughage.

Corn-soy bean silage is little better for milk production than straight corn silage.

An open shed for housing dairy cows results in slightly more rapid decrease in milk flow, requires more bedding, but the cows keep clean and less labor is required in caring for them and removing the manure than is the case in the closed barn.

Rations deficient in Vitamin A resulted in extreme

condition of oedema, blindness and spasms. Cod liver oil treatment effected complete cure in two weeks.

Skim milk powder reconstituted with water to a total solids content of nine per cent has a value equivalent to fresh skim milk.

Thirty-five Holstein calves were weaned at age of 34 days to a dry ration containing skim milk powder with excellent results. Experiments prompt advice that for the first six weeks calves should receive reconstituted skim milk and then changed over to a dry ration containing forty per cent skim milk powder.

Ground roughage and grain mix fed together resulted in two per cent greater digestibility than when roughage was fed unground.

That Feeding Problem

WHEAT products are tending upwards while corn products are steady to lower, says the New York News Letter. Gluten meal and cottonseed meal have declined about \$4.00 a ton wholesale. But the tone of the concentrated feed market is firm and likely to remain so due to sharper demand in the future. The stock of old corn on hand is low and it will be several months before new corn comes on the market.

Rations suggested are 300 lb. hominy or barley, 300 lb. bran or oats, 100 lb. gluten feed, 200 lb. cottonseed meal and 100 lb. linseed oil meal. A ton of this mixture would contain 1,498.2 lb. digestible nutrients and a hundred pounds would contain 18.43 lb. digestible proteins. This mixture should be used as a guide where part of the grains used are home grown. Oats and barley may take the place of hominy and bran respectively. Buckwheat meal may be substituted for gluten feed. The writer says that this mixture is equal to a twenty per cent. total protein, ready mixed ration.

As home grown oats, barley and buckwheat are now available on many farms the following combinations are suggested:

20% Digestible Protein—300 ground oats and barley, 200 ground buckwheat, 200 cottonseed meal, 100 linseed oil meal.

17½% Digestible Protein—100 wheat bran, 300 hominy or barley, 100 oats, 300 wheat middlings, 100 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal.

Another—300 ground corn, 300 ground oats, 200 wheat bran, 200 linseed oil meal, 125 cottonseed meal.

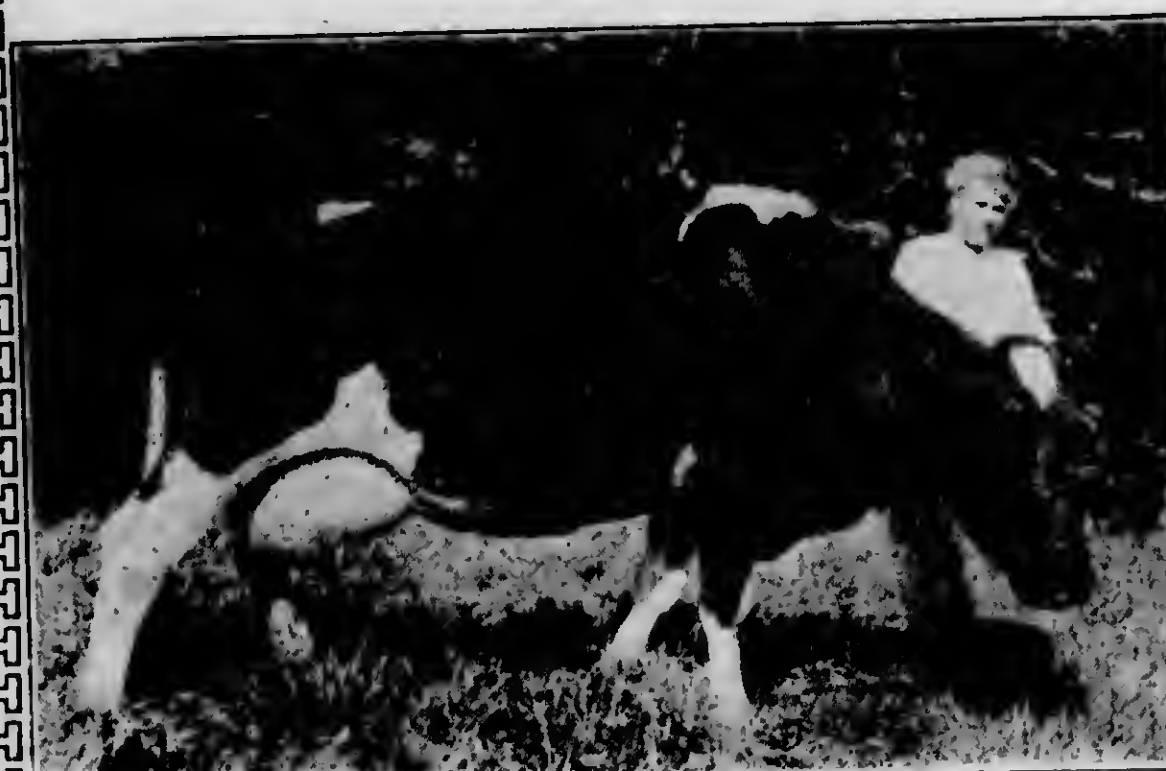
The Wisconsin News Letter suggests for winter dairy rations the following amounts of grain mixture to be fed with corn silage and hay, varying according to the kind of hay available:

	Timothy Mixed Clover Alfalfa			
Ground Corn, Barley or Hominy	200	100	200	200
Ground Oats	300	100	200	300
Wheat bran	200	100	100	200
Linseed Meal	300	100	100	100

"Government should not engage in business in competition with its citizens. On the other hand, it is the duty of business to conduct itself so that government regulation or government competition is unnecessary."

—Herbert Hoover.

Wellsdale Quality!



DIJKSTRA HENGERVELD
Thirteen Years Old

Daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje and Dijkstra Pender.

For 22 years I have been building a herd of real producers.

Now I have a surplus and can spare a few good Females or a real good bull calf.

Animals from Wellsdale give Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,

South Montrose

Pennsylvania

The Old Time Farmer

FROM a merely casual glance at the agricultural curriculum of a modern college we wonder if the old time farmer is to pass away like the Dodo, the Ichthyosaurus and their immediate relatives.

The change in the methods of farming in recent years and the requirements to-day for an up-to-date farmer are almost fantastic. It is no exaggeration to say that the world would have starved to death long ago if farming could not have been conducted without all the fret-work and ornamentation by which it is hedged about now.

Let us take the 1927-28 prospectus of the College of Agriculture of the University of California as an example, which is fairly representative of all other first-class colleges.

We find among the essential subjects in the study of agriculture the following: Animal science, entomology and parasitology, agricultural economics, forestry, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy industry, irrigation, pomology, poultry husbandry, truck crops, landscape design, plant nutrition, plant pathology, soil technology.

There are other subjects, including chemistry, botany, geography, history, physics, mathematics, geology, mineralogy, paleontology, political science, and English.

Is it possible that all this learning is necessary to plant potatoes, reap a field of wheat, or raise a litter of pigs? It is hard to believe the affirmative and sometimes we think that the deadly rivalry between the different branches of a big university are to some extent responsible for this colossal program. Each department of the university is anxious to be first in importance and there is a constant struggle to be independent of other branches and to take under its wing the entire curricula. Can that be one of the reasons for this more than elaborate feast of knowledge prepared for the young man who is desirous of raising crops and herds in accordance with the laws of nature? No matter what the answer may be we are glad to say that if all the agricultural colleges in the country were legislated out of existence to-morrow the ancient and honorable calling of the farmer would continue just the same. A man does not have to be a professor to raise crops, nor does he have to be a literary genius in order to properly address cows, pigs, and chickens.—*Arizona Cattleman and Farmer.*

A Governor's Tribute to the Dairy Cow

BY EX-GOVERNOR MALCOLM R. PATTERSON, OF TENNESSEE

BLIND Homer sang of Trojan wars and heroes, Virgil of men and arms, Horace of love and Falterian wine, Dante of the infernal regions, Milton of Paradise, but if I had the genius of all these old masters combined, a harp with a thousand strings, and the world for an audience, I would sing with all my heart and soul of the Cow—proclaim her virtues and perpetuate her name to the remotest generations. "If I were a sculptor and had the power to chisel my thoughts in marble, I would search the quarries of the

earth for the purest, whitest stone, and somewhere in an enchanted land, where the skies are bluest, the waters purest, and the birds sing sweetest far into the soft and mellow moonlight nights, I would begin a work of love and duty.

"I would bid the cold marble speak for me, as I plied the chisel to its sides until the rough, hard surface took the shape I wished, and at last a cow stood revealed, wide and kind-eyed in a posture of patient waiting to give the rich contents of her swelling udder, and bless the receivers with joy and health and strength.

"I would make a base upon which this spirit of my dreams would stand, and around its rim I would carve the figures of dear little babies, their hands and their expectant faces raised toward their best friend in all the animal world—the friend that never fails them, the one that puts the firm, pink flesh upon their tender frames, the one that brings dimples and smiles like the touch of angel wings, when the sweet, life-giving milk trickles down their tiny throats, until the bottle falls away and sleep comes to caress and hold them still in its protecting arms.

"The cow is an uncrowned queen without a scepter, and her kingdom is all the land between the seas."

When a man is spoken of as a money maker, it is a compliment to him, but it is no compliment to the one who rates him that way.

Some people can best make their presence felt by their absence.

BULL: MAPLE GROVE LINDY PIETJE GLISTA

Born March 7, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27 lb. bull, who was by Model Daniel Glista, a 31.26 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Pietje Glista, 513.7 lb. milk; 22.82 lb. butter.

This is a nice thrifty animal, more white than black. Price \$125.

HEIFER: MAPLE GROVE ANN MODEL GLISTA

Born February 4, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Glista. She has a good production record and is a very promising animal.

This a fine thrifty calf, more white than black and nicely marked. Price \$100.

An Accredited Herd in an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
CENTERVILLE, Crawford County, PENNA.

Farmers' Bank Accounts

A PENNSYLVANIA banker, not in a large city and not in a village either, tells us that the accounts of farmers average much higher than the accounts of city depositors. In his case analysis of over two thousand accounts showed that his average farm customer's deposit was \$390 more than his average town customer's. It would be interesting to know the percentage of farmers using banks both ways, as depositors and as borrowers to finance business operations.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

Don't let them (young boys) eat their seed corn; don't let them anticipate, ante-date, and be young men, before they have finished their boyhood. Let them have the fields and woods, and learn their secret and the baseball and football, and wrestling, and brickbats and suck all the strength and courage that lies for them in these games; let them ride bare-back, catch their horse in his pasture; let them hook and spear their fish, and

shoot a post and a tall tree, and shoot their patridge and trap the woodchuck, before they begin to dress like collegians and sing in serenades, and make polite calls.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

A good, purebred, registered dairy cow that is well grown, well developed and free from disease is always in demand and will sell for a good price. The practice of trying to market poor cattle by giving them a forced record is now looked upon as dishonest and deceptive by dairymen.

A man has less courage than a woman. Try to imagine one with twelve cents in his pocket trying on seven suits of clothes.

Joy: The feeling experienced by the man who counts his money and finds more than he expected.

The butterfly makes a great show, but it's the homely little bee that makes the honey.

Cedarshade Farm Complete Dispersal Sale!

Tuesday, October 30, at 12 o'clock sharp

50 :- REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE :- 50

My offering includes:

- 14 Fresh Cows.
- 8 Winter and Spring Cows.
- 5 Heifers from 15 to 18 mos. old, bred.
- 15 Heifers from one month to one year old.
- 8 Bulls from one month to two years old.

All fine individuals and of great breeding.



SNAPPED IN THE PASTURE

Also my Herdsire
Huntsdale King
Doress Echo

Dam 30.13 lb.
butter, 690 lb.
milk in 7 days.
Sire's Dam 31½
lb. butter in 7
days, 1,073½
lb. butter,
24,085.4 lb.
milk, 365 days.

Ten of his sons
and daughters
in the sale.
ALL COWS ARE
BRED TO HIM.

My herd is in the Franklin County Cow Testing Association. Records given sale day. In the Honor list (the 10 highest) I had the most cows.

One cow produced 118.15 lb. butter, 2,864 lb. milk in one month, and gave 94.5 lb. milk in a day. She and two of her daughters are in the sale.

My herd is Accredited and sold subject to the sixty-day retest.

Auctioneers, Cook and Zimmerman.

Pedigree Director, S. R. Miller.

J. A. GSELL, R. R. 9, Chambersburg, Pa.

Cedarshade Farm is located one mile East of Clay Hill, four miles East of Greencastle, Pa. Send for catalog and COME.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Flavorings

YEARS ago—to most of us—flavoring meant vanilla or chocolate, for they were about the only kind to be found on the pantry shelves. To-day, there are many flavorings at the command of the housewife, and her skill in devising new uses and combinations gives her a decided advantage over the old method of one flavor, used according to the directions on the bottle. To-day, no housewife should be content to use just one outstanding flavor, which is so pronounced as to leave no doubt as to its identity. It is far better, by some subtle combinations to make those eating the dish say—"M-m-m, but that's good. Now just *what* is this flavor?" In other words, the best flavoring is not the one that strikes one boldly as being lemon, orange or vanilla, but is a combination of at least two. Of course, vanilla forms the best background for nearly all the fruit-flavors, and seems to bring them out, and especially is this true where chocolate is used, either in cake or puddings. When a nut flavor is desired, almond or black walnut may be used with splendid success, and when used in a dish of which prepared cocoanut is an ingredient, the cocoanut flavor is greatly heightened by the use of a few drops of almond. One may be tricked into believing that there are real nut meats in oatmeal cookies, when they are flavored with either almond or walnut. Finely grated lemon peel is a delicious addition to the taste of a dish, but great care should be taken that not too much of the white part of the peel gets into the dish—as it adds a bitterness which entirely spoils it.

To the housewife who must prepare so many desserts, it is rather interesting to try to discover new and delicate flavorings, which will arrest the attention and command the praise of those who have been accustomed to the commonplace.

Cleaning Umbrellas

HAS it ever occurred to you to clean your umbrella? It used to be that an umbrella was a black affair, either cotton or silk, and had little need of cleaning, while a parasol was a dainty affair, too fragile for ordinary cleaning methods. But today many gayly colored umbrellas are used for every day service, and these are bound to become soiled with the dirt which flies on city streets or on country roads. It should be thoroughly dry when the cleaning process begins, and all the dust possible should be brushed out of it. Then a soap suds made with a good mild soap, should be applied with a soft brush, and the stained or especially soiled parts should be well scrubbed, until all traces of the dirt are removed. It should then be well rinsed with warm water, at least twice, and the more the better. Then leave the umbrella open until it is absolutely dry.

Suggestions

Windows should not be cleaned when the sun is shining on them, as they will turn spotty.

Hair brushes should be washed frequently, in cool water, to which a little ammonia has been added.

Iron frying pans should be thoroughly dried on the stove before being put away, and they will not rust.

Use silk for basting velvet and there will be no marks left as would be the case if cotton thread were used.

Cut the basting threads every few inches before pulling them out and there will be no danger of leaving holes in the material.

The medicine cabinet should be cleaned frequently so that prescribed medicines can be thrown out before they become dangerous, and one can take stock and replace the necessary supplies that should always be on hand.

THE BUTTON BOX

The contents of the button box usually consist of the buttons from discarded garments, either underwear or dresses, and as a rule they are simply tossed in, then handled over whenever a button is needed for use. A good way to do is to thread a needle with a double thread and string together the buttons that are alike, tying them securely. Then the whole set will be intact when desired for use on a similar garment, and the button box will present a much tidier appearance.

PHIEW!

This "helpful hint" has never been tested personally—thank heaven!—and it is devoutly hoped that it never will be. It is vouched for by a woman whose husband does a lot of trapping of skunks and so has enough personal contact to absorb some of the odor, and it is passed on for the benefit of those who, voluntarily or involuntarily, suffer that same contact: Use turpentine. Rub it on the hands or sprinkle it on the clothes, wash well and the odor will be gone and you will be permitted to mingle with human beings once more. May you never need to prove this.

We often speak impatiently of the interruptions that hinder our work, but in our shortsightedness we may be sadly mistaking values. It well may be that the few minutes we give to helping or cheering another is the most important work of our whole day.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
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OCTOBER 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Successful Breeding

CAREFUL SELECTION, close culling, growing them well and keeping them healthy, are the four fundamental principles that are essential in making a success of breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

One does not have to be rich to make a success in breeding dairy cattle if he will follow the four above mentioned fundamentals.

If he follows them closely and intelligently, other things being equal, he will make the greatest financial success of dairying and breeding purebred dairy cattle that it is possible to make.

Experience goes to show that the breeder, who follows dairying as his major business, produces milk economically, exercises intelligent judgment in selecting breeding stock and culling the undesirable animals, usually makes a success, financially and otherwise.

The greatest failures, financially and otherwise, in breeding purebred dairy cattle have resulted from breeders who have attempted to follow false Gods, who have ruined their best animals trying to make records and who have spent their substance following the show ring.

The writer has just returned from a week's itinerary in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey visiting herds of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. By all odds the best cows from the standpoint of type, conformation and milk producing qualities, and the largest number of such animals were found in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen. Men who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for dairy purposes. Many of the herds which were visited contained from 30 to 100 animals practically all of them bred by the owner. Such men should be classed as true breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, their degree of success as

breeders being measured by the many desirable animals found in their herds.

To us a man who owns Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, cannot always be classed as a breeder. We visited one herd, the owner is a splendid sort of a fellow, knows a good cow when he sees one but has been following the popular teachings of shows, records and public auctions, buying and selling cattle at no great profit or at no great loss. He told us that his present herd, in the neighborhood of forty head, represented the breeding of twenty-five different bulls.

Life is short. The process of eliminating undesirable qualities in breeding dairy cattle is too slow for any one person to accomplish much in the way of breeding if he attempts to boil down the blood of twenty-five different sires to the extent that he is able to develop a strain or a family of cattle that embody desirable characteristics and that carries a concentration of blood lines which will insure these characteristics in their offspring.

If we want to get anywhere in life we must go straight ahead. The same is true in breeding improved livestock. If we want to get anywhere we must go straight ahead, develop our own line of breeding, select our best animals, cull the poorest ones, concentrate the blood lines and be extremely careful when we select animals of outside breeding, male or female.

Loses \$90,000 in Three Years On His Farm

A PROMINENT surgeon of Rochester, Minnesota, according to a recent magazine article, lost \$90,000 in three years operating a stock farm: "The first year I hired an expert, and he wasn't much good. I lost \$50,000. The next year I got a better man, and I lost only \$25,000. And then I got a wonderful expert. He ran the farm the third year, and I lost only \$15,000."

The above example is only one of the many instances where men of wealth and influence are being milked out of large sums of money under the pretense of promoting better agriculture.

The above mentioned surgeon, who admits heavy losses in carrying on his farm operations, is a member of the Old Registry Association and a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. His farm and his breeding operations, which he admits has been subsidized and which has cost him many thousands of dollars annually, has been held up as an example for real breeders and real dairymen to follow.

In the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry there appears to be an organized effort, closely associated with the management of the Old Registry Association, promoting questionable cattle practices, which activities have been carried on so extensively that it lends the appearance of being a national scandal.

Men of wealth who are prominent politically and socially have been fleeced out of thousands of dollars by the cattle ring who were selling animals with imaginary values at inflated prices. A few of the more prominent victims have been given honorary positions in the Old Registry Association where it is alleged they have served as decoys to attract other victims.

It is our belief that prosperity will be restored to the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry to the extent that the real breeders and the real dairymen are able to suppress the activities of the ring that is putting over fraudulent and questionable practices.

If more victims would come forward and confess their losses it would help to drive the swindler out of business.

The admitted loss of a million dollars in five years at Bell Farm, with the farm passing into other hands and the son still retaining his position as director in the Old Association might raise the question in the minds of the dairy public as to whether the Association was organized to promote economical dairying, or whether it offered preferred positions to the men who could create the biggest deficit.

Barker Sneaks Back to Help the Gang

THE FARM AND DAIRY published at Salem, Ohio, carries a half page advertisement in its October 19th issue of an auction sale managed by the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association in which it is announced that Howard Barker will assist in the selling. Barker for the past few months has been associated with the Extension Department of the Maryland Agricultural College as an "Educator."

Mr. Barker is recognized as a pastmaster in promoting sales and the making of forced and exaggerated records.

When the Dairy Department of the Maryland Agricultural College uncovered the fraud in the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital, implicating the Farr and Dennis Organization, it was reported that the Dennis influence at the College employed Mr. Barker to come to Maryland and take charge of the official testing.

It was believed by many that with a man of Mr. Barker's experience and who had been following the speculative and questionable side of the Purebred Holstein Industry the Dennis Organization would be protected in their schemes to make official records in State Institutions.

We will leave it to our readers as to whether the sales business is being elevated by Mr. Barker's presence in Ohio or is the standing of the educational institution in Maryland being lowered by the presence of one of their educators at such an event?

An Introduction

IN THIS issue our readers will note the opening messages of two new advertisers, Van C. Keator, of Factoryville, and L. A. Wells, of South Monroese, Pa. Both these men have high-class dairy herds and both of them are dairy farmers who believe that purebred Holstein-Friesians are the most profitable breed of dairy cattle in existence.

Two old advertisers are again with us. These are Ellis Ellsworth, of Meshoppen, and Arthur W. Downton, of Starrucca, Pa. Neither of these men need any introduction to breeders of Holstein-Friesians in the east. Both have been breeding Holsteins for many years. Ellis Ellsworth is known to be a keen, capable,

dairy farmer, a man who by hard work and sound business judgment has built up a producing herd which gains its sustenance from 500 acres of typical northern Pennsylvania dairy land. Arthur Downton, like Mr. Ellis, is regarded as an agricultural leader in his community. By hard work, careful feeding and rigid culling he has bred and raised a herd of combined producing capacity and individuality, a dairy which has few equals in the many herds we have looked over during the past decade.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches men who regard their dairy activities as their life business and not as a plaything. Such men are responsible for the growth of the Holstein-Friesian Industry which, although it has a few surface troubles, is really sound at heart. By personal observation and from our correspondence we know that there is an increased and insistent demand for stock of high quality. By high quality we mean animals who will go into any good farmer's herd and there return a profit above the cost of feed and labor. Young bulls of serviceable age and cows that are now fresh or due to freshen in the next two months are now selling at a premium and bringing very satisfactory prices. The breeders who have raised their cattle from a dairy angle and have been building up herds that are profitable from a purely dairy standpoint are now in a position to take advantage of this good market for purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle for breeding purposes. Such cattle have "made good" for their present owners and, given good care and feed, will make good wherever they may go.

What the Corn Borer May Do

THE next twenty years may show tremendous shifts in the dairy industry if the prophecy of Dr. W. H. Larrimer of the Federal Department of Agriculture is fulfilled. Dr. Larrimer, who is in charge of the corn borer control work of the Department, claims that the corn belt is due to suffer from the ravages of the borer. By the flight of the moths the insects spread at the rate of twenty to thirty miles a year. Extermination of the pest is practically impossible for the caterpillar can live on more than two hundred kinds of plants. The only remedy seems to be parasitic enemies, a search for which is now being carried on in Europe and the Orient.

In the strictly dairy districts the corn borer seems to give very little trouble. This is claimed to be due to the fact that the dairymen harvest their own corn before it is completely ripe, cutting stalks close to the ground and putting stalk, leaves, and ears all together into the silo where no borer can survive to mature into a flying egg-laying moth. Thus the life circle of the insect is broken.

The western corn grower whose crops are threatened with the borer is likely to go into dairying. This, of course will increase the demand for dairy stock, purebred and grades, and temporarily enhance selling prices. When these new herds commence producing, creameries, cheese factories, condenseries and perhaps shipping stations will be established. Thus the center of dairy production will be moved south

and west, but that is far in the future and before the present dairy sections will feel the competition, breeders of good stock will experience a demand for high class dairy cattle at profitable prices.

Cull Now

THE present is a most opportune time to cull the dairy herds and slaughter the low producers. Authorities claim that there would be no depression in the dairy industry if there was no milking of scrub cows. If such cows were eliminated and only the good producers retained, the profits of the dairyman would be increased, the quality of his products improved and the quantity automatically decreased. All of which singly and combined would tend to enhance the price he receives for the products he has to sell. Discarded dairy cows were never worth so much as beef as they are to-day.

What Kind of a Boss?

ONE man may work hard on a farm and barely make a go of it; another man may take the same farm, work shorter hours, and make a success.

We see the same thing in other kinds of business. The groceryman who fails may be succeeded by another who conducts the business successfully.

Those who are energetic and ambitious, but find themselves falling below the average in returns, are constantly trying to find out why. It is, of course, a differ-



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

ence between sound and unsound decisions. But it is possible for those who make mistakes to learn to avoid them, and thus find the way to success? Unquestionably, if they are willing to listen to advice, and to copy the successful methods of others. For many this is hard to do. They find it impossible to believe that the man down the road or across the street possesses judgment or knowledge of methods better than their own.

The man who is his own boss, in business, frequently has a tough job. He may be a good boss and a poor worker, or a poor boss and a good worker. In either case only indifferent results are secured. When he is both a good boss and a good worker, success is inevitable, whether it's farming or some other business.—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

Which?

DURING the next 20 years, either consciously or unconsciously, the United States will adopt fairly definite policies as to industry and agriculture. We are approaching that period which comes in the life of every nation when we must determine whether we shall strive for a well-rounded, self-sustaining national life, in which there shall be a fair balance between industry and agriculture, or whether, as have so many nations in the past, we shall sacrifice our agriculture for the building of cities.—*Henry C. Wallace*.

Dairy Organizations

THE Order of Gopatis is being organized in the dairy industry and will be prominently featured at the National Dairy Show. Gopatis means, "Lord of the Cows."

The editor of the *Sioux City Livestock Record* calls a similar organization "the Milk Maids' Union," otherwise known as the Amalgamated Concatenation of Antique Dolly Vardens.

According to a recent ruling by the Federal Food Drug and Insecticide administration it is unlawful to add artificial color to cottage cheese. Cottage cheese formerly was a skim milk product. It is now made extensively both with and without cream. When artificial color is added it creates the impression that the color of the product is due entirely to cream. This is likely to deceive and mislead the purchaser and conceal inferiority.

Whole milk of bovine origin, particularly when rich in butterfat, should not be used as an entire diet for orphan pigs. Orphan pigs can be fed and developed on modified milk prepared as follows: Cow's milk one pint, lime water one pint, separated cream one-fourth pint, and milk sugar two ounces.—*Veterinary Medicine*.

The first certified milk from tuberculin-tested cows was introduced to the French market on March 1, 1928, by an American company having its own dairy farm in Normandy and distributing organization at Paris.

Governor Hoard's Tribute to the Dairy Cow

"THE cow is the foster mother of the human race. From the day of the ancient Hindoo to this time have the thoughts of men turned to the kindly, beneficent cow as one of the chief sustaining forces of human life.

"No nation or people has become highly civilized without her. Without her agriculture is not permanent or prosperous, people are not healthy or happy. Where the cow is kept and cared for, civilization advances, lands grow richer, homes grow better, debts grow fewer.

"Starting with neolithic man in the dim vistas of the far-distant past, she has been man's friend and companion adown all the ages. Her effigy and that of her brother, the ox, were used to adorn the earliest coinage of the worlds because "omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum"—the herd is the foundation of all wealth; and in such esteem and veneration were they held that they were worshipped as symbols of Deity in the dawnning religious consciousness of humanity.

"The cow has accompanied man in his migrations and wanderings as he has multiplied and replenished the earth, nursing her own offspring and his also. In times of famine, she has been man's preserver, his comfort and aid in times of prosperity, the bearer of his burdens and the cultivator of his fields, the bread-winner of the poor and the pride of the well-to-do.

"She consumes the vegetation of the field, mountain-side, meadow, and prairie, otherwise unavailable as human food, and in the marvelous laboratory of her digestive structure converts it into the most essential, the most assimilable, the most nourishing of foods.

"The dairy cow was the first animal necessary to the pioneers in the settlement of the new regions of the earth; and in the complex civilization of the present day she is a vital factor in human welfare as the producer of an indispensable and the only perfect food.

"From the dawn of history she has been associated with the conquering and dominant peoples; she is the most ancient, the most universal, and the most used and the most useful of all animals domesticated by man."

Individual Decay

BY FARMER JAKE

WE DOUBT if this country, or its people will ever decay as long as two poor boys can grow up to run for president. We doubt if wealth or selfish power or any other baneful thing can destroy our individual life. As long as home is protected, and everything is done to safeguard home influences, the people may rest at ease. "Happy homes" is a wonderful slogan to my notion, and as long as we keep the people in our millions of homes, happy, sober, and industrious, there is little danger of any centralized or single power destroying our personal liberties, or our personal rights, both as to actions or property. Keep the homes happy, and the individual cannot decay.

A man can't save time by stopping his watch.

Through regulations and commissions we have given the most arbitrary authority over our actions and our property into the hands of a few men. Some of this has been necessary to prevent those who are strong. But it is a procedure fraught with considerable danger and should only be adopted as a last resort.—*President Coolidge*.

Experiments at the South Dakota State college experiment station indicate that self-feeders are not economical for dairy calves. The calves eat too much of the high protein feeds and not enough of the roughage.

The man in the bureau of internal revenue who ruled that the person that pays the bills is the head of the family has had a singularly fortunate domestic life.

Trying to avoid trouble will keep any man busy. And the man who repeats half he hears talks too much.

"The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most
Is just a pleasant smile.
It's full of light and gladness, too,
With manly kindness blent,
It's worth a million dollars
And doesn't cost a cent.
A smile that bubbles from a heart
That loves its fellowmen
Will chase away the clouds of gloom
And bring the sun again."



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

The pendulum has swung from high records to type. We saw it coming and picked a son of "Creator" from the beautiful cow shown here, for a herdsire. We like the records too, and our bull represents plenty of records as well as type.

We believe that you would like one of his sons for your future herdsire.

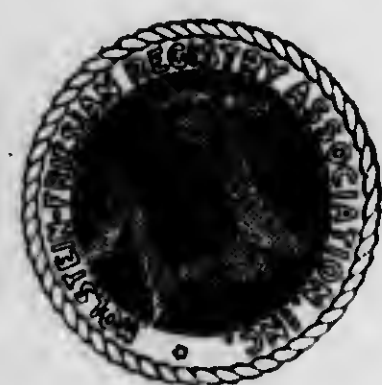
We do not have any time to spend with untested cattle and we have never had a reactor in the herd.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 30—Chambersburg, Pa., R. R. 9, J. A. Gsell sale. Fifty head Registered Holstein-Friesians.
November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
November 24—South Otselic, N. Y. Dispersal of Mrs. Maud Dwight's Accredited herd of Holstein-Friesians.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.
March 9, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 26, 1929—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Thirty-five purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

BIG BRITISH HERD SOLD

September 7th the Hache Herd, one of the leading British Friesian establishments, was dispersed at public auction. There were eighty-six animals offered and the average price was approximately \$667.00. A two-year-old heifer, Hache Durinze, topped the sale bringing a trifle over \$2,400. She is full sister to the noted British show bull, Hache Buringa, and was purchased by Sir James Hill. Five sons and fifty-two daughters of Hache Cergan Ulysses averaged \$510. The heaviest buyer was Viscount Cowdray who secured thirty animals.

The Hache herd was owned by Sir John Ramsden and Colonel Ulric Thynne and was managed by Mr. Walter Sutton.

THE DWIGHT DISPERSAL

Mrs. Maud Dwight's accredited herd of 75 Holstein-Friesians will be sold at public auction November 24th, on the farm at South Otselic, N. Y. In this herd there are daughters of King Ormsby Ideal, King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke and King Sadie Vale Hengerveld as well as granddaughters of such well-known sires as Avon Pontiac Echo, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, King P. O. P. and Fairview Pontiac Beets Korndyke. We have not seen the catalog nor have we seen the herd for several years, but we know that Mrs. Dwight had a fine collection of cattle and that she is a good feeder and care-taker. She writes that the present herdsire is an extra good individual, and that he was sired by the best individual son of Bess Johanna Ormsby while his dam was one of the best two-year-old daughters of King of the Ormsbys. His five nearest dams have records that average a little more than 1,150 lb. butter for the year with an average test of 3.9 per cent. The majority of the cows are in calf by him.

PRODUCERS IN THE GSELL SALE

When the herd of J. A. Gsell of Chambersburg, Pa., is dispersed at public auction, on October 30th, the buyers in attendance will have the opportunity of purchasing the leading producers for September in the South Franklin County Cow Testing Association, for Mr. Gsell owned five of the ten highest butterfat producers. Gsell cows stood first, second, third, eighth and tenth on the list and all of them were registered Holsteins. The leader was fresh August 15th and was credited with producing 2,316 lb. milk, 76.4 lb. fat during September. A stable mate fresh July 26th, was second with 58.8 lb. fat, 1,782 lb. milk. The Gsell cows showed a remarkably even test, the highest being 3.6% and the two lowest 3.3%, so that buyers can depend upon getting animals representative of the breed. One of the cows was credited by the tester with producing 118.15 lb. butter, 2,864 lb. milk in thirty days during the past year. Her high days production was 94.5 lb. milk. This cow and two of her daughters will be offered to the highest bidder on sale day.

The Gsell herd is accredited and the animals will be sold subject to the standard sixty day retest. The herdsire has a great pedigree, his dam and his sire's dam being tremendous producers. Ten of his offspring are in the sale which will be managed by S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa.

Cedarshade Farm is about one mile east of Clay Hill and four miles east of Greencastle, Pa., and thus is nearer to Greencastle than it is to Chambersburg. The reason of the sale is that Mr. Gsell is retiring from active business and so is compelled to dispose of the herd of big producers he has built up by pains-taking work and careful breeding.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

AROUND PENNSYLVANIA

Eight of the ten leaders for September in the Adams County, Penna., Association were black-and-whites, reports tester Robert Cole. The leader, a grade Holstein with 59.7 lb. fat, was owned by H. E. Brown who also owned a purebred in seventh position with 45.3 lb. fat as a four-year-old. Elmer A. Bubb owned a grade in second place with 54.2 lb. fat and 1,695 lb. milk and another in eighth place with 43.2 lb. fat. John C. Leinart, Hiram H. Miller, S. J. Gladfelter and Guy E. Tanger also had registered Holsteins among the leading ten.

Mr. Coble tested forty-five herds containing 237 milking cows. Of this number fifteen exceeded forty lb. fat and thirty-eight gave a thousand lb. milk or more during the month.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1

SOUTH FRANKLIN COUNTY

In the South Franklin County Association the three leaders were all registered Holsteins in the herd of J. A. Gsell of Chambersburg, Pa. The Gsell herd had five representatives among the ten honor cows, and John Martin & Son had a three-year-old with 49.5 lb. fat. The leader is credited with 2,316 lb. milk, 76.4 lb. fat and the average for the five Gsell animals was 58.74 lb. fat and 1,725.6 lb. milk. Tester R. C. Miller had 21 herds containing 262 cows in his charge and reports that twenty-three animals exceeded forty lb. fat and nineteen produced 1,200 lb. more milk.

AROUND HARRISBURG

Sadie, a registered Holstein cow owned by Aaron Erdman of Elizabethtown, headed the Dauphin Association's fourth month. She was credited with 58.2 lb. fat, 1,420 lb. milk by tester Geo. J. Hock. The honor cows were all black-and-white, seven being purebreds and three grades. Joe Deibler, H. H. Deibler, Wm. D. Lenker and Dr. Jesse Lenker, the last two from Harrisburg, had purebred honor cows, while Dan C. Romberger had two purebreds and one grade in the honor list. Fourteen animals exceeded forty lb. fat and seventeen exceeded 1,200 lb. milk. In this Association there are twenty-five herds containing 200 cows in milk.

Tester Hock in his report says that Queen, owned by Joe Deibler was second in the Association for both August and September, while Mr. Romberger's cow, Mildred, standing in third place with 51.8 lb. fat was first in her class in Berrysburg Fair, showing that type and production can go together.

One of the outstanding facts brought to the members in the fourth months work completed, is that besides feeding, better breeding is needed. Cows standing

side by side in the same stable, receiving the same feed and care, differ. One may be profitable and the other not. While feeding is important, yet without a constructive breeding program the dairy farmer will not get very far. The members are weeding out their unprofitable animals, five boarder cows being sold during the month.

The Woman's Exchange in Detroit is not a place where you can trade your wife for another. No use of your trying. You're stuck and might as well make the best of it.

A cheery disposition is like air in a tire. There really doesn't seem to be much to it, but it makes the going easier and happier for everybody. The rougher the road the more you need it.

I HAVE just received
a carload of Canadian
bred cattle which I am
offering for inspection and
and for sale.

If you are in need of
dairy cattle write me for
prices and description.

ROBERT P. DIEHL
Leighton Penna.

GESTATION TABLE FOR COWS.

Service on date given in first column should bring calf on date given in second column.

Jan. Oct.	Feb. Nov.	Mar. Dec.	Apr. Jan.	May Feb.	June Mar.	July Apr.	Aug. May	Sep. June	Oct. July	Nov. Aug.	Dec. Sep.
1	10	1	10	1	8	1	7	1	10	1	9
2	11	2	11	2	9	2	8	2	11	2	10
3	12	3	12	3	10	3	9	3	12	3	11
4	13	4	13	4	11	4	10	4	13	4	12
5	14	5	14	5	12	5	11	5	14	5	13
6	15	6	15	6	13	6	12	6	15	6	14
7	16	7	16	7	14	7	13	7	16	7	15
8	17	8	17	8	15	8	14	8	17	8	16
9	18	9	18	9	16	9	15	9	18	9	17
10	19	10	19	10	17	10	16	10	19	10	18
11	20	11	20	11	18	11	17	11	20	11	19
12	21	12	21	12	19	12	18	12	21	12	20
13	22	13	22	13	20	13	19	13	22	13	21
14	23	14	23	14	21	14	20	14	23	14	22
15	24	15	24	15	22	15	21	15	24	15	23
16	25	16	25	16	23	16	22	16	25	16	24
17	26	17	26	17	24	17	23	17	26	17	25
18	27	18	27	18	25	18	24	18	27	18	26
19	28	19	28	19	26	19	25	19	28	19	27
20	29	20	29	20	27	20	26	20	29	20	28
21	30	21	30	21	28	21	27	21	30	21	29
22	31	22	31	22	29	22	28	22	31	22	30
23		23		23	30	23	29	23		23	
24		24		24	31	24	30	24		24	
25		25		25		25		25		25	
26		26		26		26		26		26	
27		27		27		27		27		27	
28		28		28		28		28		28	
29		29		29		29		29		29	
30		30		30		30		30		30	
31		31		31		31		31		31	

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

FEED SUGGESTIONS

A plentiful supply of corn, oats and barley with relatively low prices makes it advisable for the dairyman to use these feeds as extensively as possible in the dairy ration this winter. These farm feeds fed to good dairy cows will bring much more than market price. In addition, they furnish the cheapest source of total digestible nutrients, says the *Illinois News Letter*.

Farm grains should make up the bulk of the dairy ration, but since they are relatively low in protein it will be necessary on the average farm to supplement them with such feeds as soybeans, linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, bran and gluten feed. One or more of the feeds in this class should be mixed with the available farm grains in such proportions that will make a balanced ration. The amounts of each feed to use in the grain mixture will depend upon the kind and quality of the roughage available. For example, the farmer who has a good supply of nice green alfalfa hay will need to buy less high protein feeds than the dairyman who has mixed hay to feed.

When deciding upon the kind of feeds to purchase, one should know which of the available feeds will furnish the cheapest source of digestible protein. The physical effect of the feeds on the cows is another factor to consider. At the prices listed above figuring corn at 70c a bushel, soybeans will furnish a pound of digestible protein for 5.4c; choice cottonseed meal for 6.4c; linseed oil meal for 8.7c; bran for 12.4c; and gluten feed for 8.1c.

Rations one and two are suggested when the roughage is partly legume and partly non-legume. Feed 2½ pounds of grain for each gallon of milk produced:

- I
500 lb. corn and cob meal or barley.
300 lb. oats.
100 lb. cottonseed meal.
50 lb. soybeans.

II

- 500 lb. corn and cob meal or barley.
300 lb. oats.
100 lb. bran.
125 lb. linseed oil meal or soybeans.

Rations three and four are suggested when no legume hays are fed. Feed 2½ to 3 pounds of grain for each gallon of milk produced:

III

- 350 lb. corn and cob meal or barley.
175 lb. oats.
350 lb. oil meal or soybeans.
150 lb. of gluten meal.

IV

- 225 lb. corn and cob meal or barley.
250 lb. oats.
300 lb. bran.
150 lb. soybean oil meal or cottonseed meal.
75 lb. linseed oil meal or soybeans.

Rations five and six are suggested when the roughage consists of legumes only. In this case the author suggests feeding 3½ pounds of grain for each gallon of milk produced:

V

- 500 lb. corn and cob meal or barley.
400 lb. oats.
75 lb. linseed oil meal or soybeans.

VI

- 700 lb. corn and cob meal or barley.
200 lb. bran.
100 lb. gluten feed.

A certain congressman, upon being chided about his failure to vote according to his party pledges, replied:

"I want to explain about a party platform! It is exactly like the platform of a railroad car! It is to get us on; and then you will notice a sign on it which says: 'Keep off of platform when the car is in motion!'"

USES MILK TO EXTINGUISH AUTO FIRE

L. Hatfield, driver for the Griffith Dairy Farm, Kirkland, Washington, is a man whose efforts are not always appreciated. Recently in Seattle, Mr. Hatfield saw an automobile in flames caused by defective wiring. Grabbing a quart bottle of milk he quickly extinguished the fire. An alarm had already been turned in and a policeman came along and ordered Hatfield off the street for blocking the traffic before he even received the thanks of the owner of the car. Passing up the street Mr. Hatfield had the pleasure of watching the city fire apparatus rushing towards the fire which he had already put out.

Dean Russell of the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture says that the fad for thin figures is one of the things that is making life hard for the farmer because people don't eat as much as they used to and consequently there is a surplus of many farm products. He also says short skirts is pretty near ruining the demand for cotton. So flatter the fat flapper and save the farmer—also pray for cold winter so that she'll cover her knees.

Ernest Coolidge, a cousin of the President, won a silver cow bell in a cow calling contest held during the recent fair at Radisson, Wis. They say he called cows so persuasively that it sounded just like a bushel full of grain and silage to 'em.

A Boston paper prints a puzzle showing a young blonde man playing a saxophone with the end plugged up, and the caption is "What is wrong with this picture?" We think it is all right.

A cruel parent told his small boy the other day that about the only reason schools close in the summer time is to give the teacher a rest.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

This space reserved

for

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Breeder of

Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

HAS TO COOL OFF

We heard something funny about the water buffalo in India the other day. The water buffalo over there provides milk for the natives. The animal is also used as a beast of burden. The trouble is that unlike the camel it not only has to have water to drink very often but water to lie down in. If you start for town with your water buffalo hitched to a load of Indian squashes he is just as liable as not to lie down right in the harness before you have gone a mile. The trouble is he gets hot under the collar and then just has to get into a pool of water before you can go any further and if you do not happen to have a pool of water near by when he gets hot you are stuck just about as bad as you would be with a flat tire, with no spare and no tools. So on the main roads over there they have pools of water every so far for these water buffaloes to lie down in whenever they get hot. In this way you get fairly good mileage out of them. That is why we have always preferred mules to water buffalo.—*Dairymen's League News.*

PUREBRED SIRES NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL


The day long since has passed when dairymen can expect to build up high producing herds with grade or scrub sires, and good purebred sires can be had at such reasonable prices that there is no excuse for not having one.

Nor should the purchaser be content merely with a registered animal, but attention should be paid to the productive ability of the family from which a sire comes. Often there is in a neighboring dairy a bull that has been used three or four years and now must be disposed of. If it has daughters of promise or daughters that are giving good accounts of themselves, that fact that it has a mean disposition should not prevent its purchase.

This calls to mind the story of a dairyman who was required to make out a report to the health authorities, covering

the death and removal of one of his cows that reacted to the tuberculin test.

He had no trouble filling in the blanks after such questions as "Nature of disease" and "Method of killing," but there was one, "Disposition of carcass," that gave him pause. He struggled over it for some time, but finally wrote, "Kind and gentle."—*Washington Farmer.*



THE CLIPPER
The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.
If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.
CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

Decay of the teeth may be due to lack of mineral salts and vitamins in the children's diet according to a study reported by two Iowa physicians to the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

John: "Do you realize that you look like Helen Brown?"

Hazel (angrily): "Is that so? Well, I'll have you to understand that I look all right in blue."

Cattle were injured, and one cow was pelted to death, in an extremely severe hail storm which swept the Estancia Valley, New Mexico, recently.

"They say 'Love is blind.'"
"Yes, but marriage is a good oculist."

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS
Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.



SPRING BROOK FARM
ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, A-grade and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, horses, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd, will be open for position September 15th, New York or near-by states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y, c/o Breeder & Dairyman, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

A CREDIT TO THE BREED

Intermountain Prince Soldene, an Idaho Holstein sire, has increased the production of his daughters over that of their dams by 1886 lb. milk or 22 per cent and 57 lb. butterfat 21.4 per cent. This was discovered by comparing the records of daughters and dams in cow testing association work.

WHAT'S OFTEN THOUGHT

The Rev. Mr. Perky, being called up suddenly to address a Sunday school, thought he would get a few original ideas from his young hearers.

"Children," said he, "I want some of you to tell me what I shall talk to you about today. What shall I say?"

At first there was no response.

"That bright little fellow over there," said he, pointing to a youngster on one of the back seats. "What shall I say to you today?"

In a little piping voice came the answer: "Say amen, and sit down."

CUTTING OUT THE MIDDLEMEN

The J. M. Sawyer Company, a chain store organization, has equipped a creamery at their distributing point at Billings, Montana, and purchases cream from the farmers by direct shipment from points in Eastern Montana and Wyoming. This company has no cream stations. At present they are making more than a thousand pounds of butter daily which is put out under their own brand and sold in their own stores.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

THAT CINCHED IT

The small boys of a country town were organizing a baseball team. They had procured the promise of a field for their practice from the father of one of the lads. Now the great problem was to pick the fortunate one to serve as captain. Each in turn proclaimed his advantage. The best pitcher wished the honor. The oldest lad claimed it, and finally all but one had spoken persuasively, even vehemently and threateningly of his candidacy. The one boy then spoke with a tone of quiet insistence:

"My father owns this field and if I am not chosen captain he will turn his big Holstein bull into it."
He was chosen captain.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Indiana.**

A small boy, when asked by his Sunday school teacher what he knew about Joshua, answered:

"Joshua was a man who told his son to stand still and he did."

The only comment on this, says the *Christian Advocate*, is that Joshua was much more successful than the modern father.

LABOR SAVING

Teacher (pleased)—Well, well, Johnny, I notice you've washed your face this morning! Johnny—Yes, we had grapefruit for breakfast.

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Lifelong experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

KEEP YOUR DISTANCE

Sidney Colgate had his own ideas on advertising. Employing a young copy writer, he suggested:

"Send your copy to me. I am wanting new and original ideas. You may be the one who will hit upon an idea that will prove a winner."

The next day he received the young man's first effort as follows:

"If you can't use our soap, for God's sake use our perfume or keep your distance."

Wanted position as farm manager or herdsman. Lifelong experience with purebred cattle. Thirty-five years old, single. Box W, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

English law prohibits a man from marrying his mother-in-law. This is our idea of the ultra in useless legislation.

TOO DEEP FOR WILLIE

Little Willie, returning from school one day, was greeted at the door by his mother who asked, "Well, Sonnie, what were your lessons about today?"

"George Washington," replied the boy. "But, mother," he said, "I don't understand. If George Washington was as honest as every one says he is, why do they close the banks on his birthday?"

Barr: Honestly! Can you name a thing that shortens a single life?"
Carr: "Kisses!"

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for October 1, 1928.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. M. SNYDER, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, *THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY*, P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.
Editor: *HOWARD C. REYNOLDS*, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, none.
Business Manager, E. M. SNYDER, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)
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STOCKHOLDERS OF *THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY* are:
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HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. M. SNYDER,
Signature of Business Manager.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,
this 1st day of October, 1928.

F. F. PENDERGAST, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires Mar. 7, 1929.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

Choice Registered Holstein bull calves from accredited herds, in exchange for Dairymen League Certificates. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY WANTED.—Second cutting. Give quantities and price. Thomas H. Reynolds, Moscow, Pa.

WANTED.—Cows and Heifers for winter milking. Will buy one or a carload now so that the animals may become acclimated to our barns and feeding. Write R. D. c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Berylwood Prince
Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

Of course the big men are college bred. Training helps a race horse—but it wouldn't get the training if it didn't have the class to begin with.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY FAIR

The Eighty-second Annual Fair held by the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society at Montrose, Pa., witnessed a greater interest in dairy cattle exhibitions than has been shown in nearly a decade.

All of the dairy breeds were well represented, but as Holstein-Friesians are the Premier breed in Susquehanna County they greatly outnumbered the others, 85 being shown by 24 exhibitors, half of whom were boys and girls of the Bridgewater Calf Club.

The adult exhibitors were: James W. Ball, Ralph Bunnell, A. R. Bush, M. K. Bush, Lathrop Farms and A. E. Robinson of Montrose; Chas. B. Dayton and A. J. Ellsworth of South Montrose; F. R. Cope, Jr., Dimock, Pa.; R. Bruce Williams, Lynn, Pa.; Frank MacIntyre and Christian Schillinger.

The judge was Professor A. R. Bordan of Pennsylvania State College and his placings follow, but as there was no catalog, the names of all the animals cannot be given:

Bull, 3 years or over: 1—Lathrop Farms; 2—A. J. Ellsworth.
Bull, 2 years old: 1—F. R. Cope, Jr.
Senior yearling bull: 1—F. R. Cope, Jr.
Junior yearling bull: 1—R. Bruce Williams; 2—Ralph Bunnell.
Senior bull calf: 1—A. E. Robinson; 2—James W. Ball.
Junior bull calf: 1—Chas. B. Dayton.
Cow over 4 years old: 1—Chas. B. Dayton; 2—A. E. Robinson.
Heifer, two years old: 1—A. E. Robinson; 2—Chas. B. Dayton.
Senior yearling heifer: 1—F. R. Cope, Jr.; 2—A. E. Robinson.
Junior yearling heifer: 1—A. E. Robinson; 2—Ralph Arnold.
Heifer calf: 1—A. R. Bush; 2—Clarence Smith.

Breeder's young herd: Charles B. Dayton.
Get of sire: 1—A. E. Robinson; 2—Charles B. Dayton.
Senior champion male: Lathrop Farms.
Junior and grand champion male: R. Bruce Williams on Berks Eco-Sylv Piebe.
Junior champion female: A. R. Bush.
Senior and grand champion female: Charles B. Dayton on Holmont Lilith Pontiac Aaggie.

The youthful members of the Bridgewater Calf Club were untiring in their efforts toward making the exhibition a success. The care they gave their small charges caused much comment by the spectators and the condition of the animals showed that the attention was not simply a sporadic effort. One amusing incident was observed when the water pipes failed to deliver any water at the cattle barns. Each boy and girl promptly sought faucets at other points on the grounds and were soon carrying buckets of water which in some cases appeared to be as large as the youngsters themselves.

The Calf Club animals were placed as follows:

1—Clarence Smith, 2—Warren Briggs, both of Montrose; 3—Harriet Dayton, South Montrose; 4—George Taylor, 5—John Briggs, 6—Norma Spalding, all of

Montrose; 7—T. Eldred Williams, Lynn; 8—Beatrice Arnold, 9—Wayne Taylor, 10—Ralph Arnold, all of Montrose, Pa.

Teams from a number of high schools competed in a judging contest. One contest was for vocational schools and another for non-vocational schools. The placings were as follows:

Vocational Schools: 1—Brooklyn; 2—Dimock; 3—Hartford; 4—Thompson.

Non-vocational Schools: 1—Uniondale; 2—New Milford; 3—Montrose; 4—Springville; 5—Oakland; 6—Rush.—L. B. L.

HILNER ANIMALS WIN AT BLOOMSBURG

When Fred Hilner of Millville, Pa., took his herd to the Columbia County Fair this year, he found his cattle were considerably handicapped, as they had to show against three other good herds, including the show exhibit owned by A. T. Riegel of Schnylkill Haven, Pa., which had been on the show circuit seven weeks. Yet the Hilner herd, although unfitted,



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGERVELD
First prize senior yearling bull at 1928 Bloomsburg Fair. Bred and owned by Fred Hilner, Millville, Pa.

made a fine showing. Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, last year's junior champion male won first prize in the senior yearling class and his dam, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, last year's second prize cow, again carried off second in her class. The judge deliberating a long time between her and the Riegel cow to which he finally awarded the blue ribbon.

Everyone of the Hilner animals won a prize as follows:

Veeman Netherland Hengerveld was first prize senior yearling, his full brother was third in the bull calf class. Second prize was won in the following classes: Aged cow, senior yearling heifer, junior yearling heifer, senior heifer calf and junior heifer calf, as well as in the get of sire, breeder's calf herd and breeder's young herd groups. The Hilner junior heifer calf won third prize and the third prize progeny of cow was furnished by this establishment.

Mr. Hilner bred and raised all the cattle he exhibited, except his great cow, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, which he purchased when she was only a seven-day-old calf. All of the Hilner animals except Lottie were sired by his former herd bull, King Veeman Segis Netherland, who two successive years won second prize in his class at Bloomsburg.

Mr. Hilner exhibited his purebred Poland China sow and litter, which took

first premium. This breeder, however, specializes in Berkshire hogs and his animals won the following prizes:

First for aged boar; second for junior yearling boar; first, second and third for senior boar pig; second, third and fourth for aged sow; second, third and fourth for junior yearling sow; first, second, third and fourth for senior sow; first, second, third and fourth for junior barrows; second for sow and litter not less than 5 pigs under 6 months; second and third for aged herd; second, third and fourth for young herd; second, third and fourth for get of sire; second, third and fourth for produce of dam.

ONLY TWO PER CENT

On January 1, 1928 there were 947 dairy herd improvement or cow testing associations in active operation in forty states. In these associations there were 414,891 cows on test, or approximately 2 per cent of all our dairy cows. The yearly individual cow records from more than half of these associations showed an average milk production of 7,410 pounds a year per cow and an average butterfat production of 293 pounds. This production is more than 60 per cent above the average of all the dairy cows in the United States.

"A study of more than 100,000 of these yearly individual cow records showed that the cows having an annual butterfat production of 100 pounds a year per cow had an average income above feed cost of \$14. At 200 lb. butterfat a year the income was \$54; at 500 lb. it was \$178 a year per cow.

"The average butterfat production of cows on test increased from 248 lb. in 1920 to 293 lb. in 1927. These gains have been brought about largely through close culling and improved feeding.

HAY IN THE RATION

Experiments carried out at the Michigan experiment station have shown that hay, especially the legumes cut at the proper stage of maturity and cured so as to retain the leaves and green color, make the best sole ration for dairy cattle other than pasture. There is some unknown factor present in hay that is needed to maintain the health of the animals. It is thought that the hay may carry some factor that regulates or assists in the functioning of the parathyroid gland.

Calves fed on a ration without hay die in convulsions. A cow fed straw instead of hay in the ration produced a calf that was blind and unable to use its legs.

Apparently there are a good many things about nutrition and the elements in foods and feeding materials that we do not know.—*Indiana Farmer's Guide.*

First Farmer—"Now that your gal has graduated from college, does it do you any good?"

Second Farmer—"Well, I guess it does. I took her out in the fields yesterday and she shocked the wheat."

CALIFORNIA DAIRY ITEMS

Billwhack Ranch, the home of a California herd that was one of the leaders in forced record making, consignment sales and show rings, was recently purchased by the Fratin Brothers of the Valley Dairy Company, Ventura, California. The so-called big breeding establishments that depend upon record making, showing and consignment sales have a brief life, but the dairyman who manages his purebred cattle from an economical standpoint stays in business.

It is reported that the Adohr dairy herd will be increased to 2,000 or more cattle. The Adohr Stock Farms are located near Los Angeles, California and the product of the dairy is marketed in that city.

The value of milk cows in California, July 1, 1928, was nearly \$50,000,000, according to records of the State Department of Agriculture. The number two years old and over was 602,000 with an average value of \$83. Milk cows had a market value per head of almost double that of other cattle.

The Challenge Cream and Butter Association of California and the Land O'Lakes organization of Minnesota have joined forces. The Challenge is the oldest cooperative butter making association in America. It was organized in 1910 as a joint partnership by two rather small cooperative creameries. In 1917 it was re-organized and incorporated, admitting a third creamery. The business has grown rapidly in recent years and now markets the product for eleven California and four Idaho cooperative creameries. Challenge butter is known to almost every housewife west of the continental divide.

The Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minnesota, is the largest cooperative marketing association of its kind in America. It is only a little over seven years old but already markets the products of half of the cooperative creameries in Minnesota besides a considerable number in Wisconsin, Michigan, Idaho and North and South Dakota. Under the Land O'Lakes brand it markets more high grade sweet cream butter than any other firm in the country and maintains sale branches in the principal centers of population throughout the central west, east and south. Its total butter sales are reported to be about 120,000,000 lb., while the total value of sales, butter and other dairy products is somewhere near \$60,000,000.

Both associations will retain their identity. The Challenge will confine its business to west of the continental divide, the Land O'Lakes marketing its products throughout the rest of the country.

"Daddy," said his little daughter, as they watched an airplane, "do you think they will ever get to heaven flying away up like that?"

"Not by going away up, my dear," was his reply. "They are more likely to do it by coming down."

Antietam Farm

Complete Dispersal Sale!

Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Implements and the Farm

Wednesday, November 14 at 10 o'clock

45 Head of Accredited Cattle—35 Registered Holsteins

Twenty milk cows; 11 are fresh, three are due in November, the balance in December and January. Five heifers around a year old.

Four bull calves and six heifers from 6 to 8 weeks old.

Also the herdsire, ANTIETAM KOOKEE FAYNE. His dam is an 18 lb. two-year-old granddaughter of KING OF THE PONTIACS. He was sired by our former herdsire, KOOKEE MAYFLOWER, whose dam made 38.14 lb. butter, 714.1 lb. milk in seven days. His six nearest dams averaged 33.49 lb. butter in a week.

There are eight of his daughters in the sale.

Also six grade Holsteins and Guernseys—two grade heifers.



A TYPICAL MEMBER OF THE ANTIETAM HERD

Will also sell the farm of 205 acres. This is a real dairy farm with limestone soil.

The modern dairy barn has stanchions for 32 cows with calf pens, bull pen and box stalls and is equipped with drinking cups, ventilating system and James equipment. The barn is 101 feet long by 53 feet wide, with three barn floors.

The milk house has two rooms on the second floor and is equipped with a boiler, sterilizer, Manitoba motor churn, butter worker and electric generator. There is a well 300 feet deep with Myers pump and engine.

Two houses on the farm, one a complete bungalow with hot and cold water, furnace and electric lights.

Two large silos, 200 tons capacity. De Laval Milker.

Six good horses, 85 Duroc hogs, 20 purebred sows, 24 feeding shoats weighing about 100 lb. each, 38 small pigs.

Full line of farm implements in good condition including one Fordson tractor, one half-ton Ford truck, ensilage cutter, six-horse-power Fairbank engine, hand and power clipper and blade grinder.

The owner is engaged in other business and has no time to look after his farm and herd so all MUST BE SOLD.

Remember the date, November 14. Terms given day of sale.

Auctioneer, Glenn R. Mead. Send for catalog or other information to S. R. Miller, sale manager, Chambersburg, Pa., or

ANTIETAM FARM, Geo. Searles, Superintendent
SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND

Antietam Farm is 1½ miles from Sharpsburg, Md., on the Harpers Ferry Road.

ATTRIBUTES OF AGRICULTURAL LEADER

By DEAN ALFRED VIVIAN, *College of Agriculture, University of Ohio*

"Abounding FAITH in the importance of the work.

"Infinite TACT in meeting trying situations.

"Unlimited PATIENCE in overcoming community inertia.

"Endless GOOD NATURE in face of all trials.

"A saving SENSE OF HUMOR when nothing else will meet the situation.

"A large VISION of the work to be done.

"Ability to LOSE GRACEFULLY and to REBOUND after each defeat.

"Indomitable COURAGE in standing for the right.

"A grim DETERMINATION to see the work put through to its completion.

"A contagious ENTHUSIASM that inspires local leadership.

"Unquenchable OPTIMISM in spite of all discouragements.

"Unreserved BELIEF IN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FARM FAMILY to the commonwealth."

FARM PROFITS PRETTY SLIM

What do farmers make on their investment in farm land, machinery, livestock, etc.? People usually consider they are not doing well at all unless they can make 6 or 8 per cent on their investments. Figures by the United States Department of Agriculture covering several thousand farms show that farmers on the average in recent years at least can't expect to earn more than 5 per cent on their farm investments. Since 1919, the rate earned or lost has varied all the way from 5.7 per cent profit in 1919-20 to 4.2 per cent loss in 1920-21. Last year the rate was 3.4 per cent profit; 1926, 2.9 per cent profit. The average for nine years is

about 1 3/4 per cent profit. According to these figures, farmers would be better off financially if they sold their farms and invested in 4 per cent government bonds. It all goes to prove that it takes a genius to make big money on the farm.

Other figures by the Department of Agriculture show the wage earnings of the average farm family, the average hired hand, and the average factory employee. Last year the wage earnings of the average farm family were \$717 as compared with \$584 for the average farm hand and \$1,301 for the average factory employee. Is it any wonder that many ambitious young farmers are leaving the farm for the city? Furthermore, the wages of the farm family are only about three-fourths as great as they were in 1919-20, while those of the factory employee are slightly better.—*Progressive Farmer*.

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE

20 very large registered Holstein cows; 20 high grade cows fresh and close springers; Also several registered bulls and heifers.

Spot Farm Tully, N. Y.

HOLY MILKMEN AND HOLY COWS

A certain tribe in southern India regard milkmen as holy men. One man of the tribe acts as a sort of a director of the distribution of milk among them and is called the holy milkman. He has a very fine residence and keeps the sacred dairy. He is supposed to be a bachelor. If he happens to be married he must leave his wife when he is appointed to be the keeper of the sacred dairy. He cannot be touched either while he holds this exalted office. He can be spoken to only on Mondays and Thursdays. On any other day he must be hollered to from a distance.

The temple where the sacred dairy is kept is built somewhat like a pyramid. The holy milkman sleeps in the cow stable with the holy cows. They do not know anything about our methods of ventilation or warmth so he frequently catches cold because of the drafts. It is said these stables have no doors and the poor sacred cows never know the delights of a pasture. When eating the holy milkman must not let his hand touch his lips so he throws the food into his mouth. When drinking he must not let the cup or vessel touch his lips and so holds his mouth up and pours the liquid into it from a distance. Mixing milk with religion may be all right in India but we doubt if it would work in League territory.—*Dairymen's League News*.

SON OF CHAMPION HEADS MIXED HERD

The son of a National Dairy Show champion is now heading a herd in which there are a number of grade Holsteins. The bull in question is Sir Bessie De Kol Beauty, now five year old, a son of Sir Bessie Fayne De Kol Fobes and Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, a cow with a record of producing 32,488.4 lb. milk, 1,346.75 lb. butter in a year. She was shown extensively by the Carnation Milk Company and was grand champion female at the 1923 National Dairy Show.

The herd Sir Bessie De Kol Beauty heads contains about twenty-five milking cows and nearly as many young animals and is owned by George Haltom whose farm is near Nampa, Idaho. Last year the Haltom herd in cow testing association work averaged 485.5 lb. butterfat for seventeen producers.

Recently the *New York Times* published an editorial on Religion of Dairy Farmers, stating that the church-goers among the dairymen living in the Chicago Milk Shed were among the first to clean up their herds. The editorial was based upon a survey made by the Chicago Theological Seminary.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



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In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



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BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100; 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGER, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. MRS. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow droppings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c per egg. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHEL, Farmington, Del.

OUR DUCKS WON best display at the Madison Square Garden Show. Get your Cayuga, Muscovy or Pekin ducklings from these wonderful strains. ALLPORT POULTRY FARM, Asheville, N. C.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. MRS. ROBERT PICKRILL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy. Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. INMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. WARREN MORTON, Russellville, Ky.

MILK GOATS, Toggenburg, Saanen, Nubian, Swiss Milk Goats. Drink Goat's Milk. It is free from T. B. Save Doctor Bills. F. S. SMITH, Hamilton, Ohio.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves, shipped C. O. D. farmers prices from fully accredited herds. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

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WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE, Speed, a real coonhound at one-half price on 20 days trial with terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—My real coonhound Ted, at one-half price on 20 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Pair of top notch rabbit hounds, as good as was ever shot over. Two and one-half years old. Shipped on trial. I pay express. Jean Vaughn, D96, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dyersburg, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

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HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

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Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

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BUSH HERD IS PROFITABLE

A purebred Holstein herd owned by W. H. Bush of Montrose, Pa., led the First Southern Susquehanna Association for the year 1927-28 for both amount of milk produced per cow and average profit per cow. The figures of tester Tom C. Davis, show that the W. H. Bush herd averaged 10,534 lb. milk, that the cows in this herd made an average net profit of \$192.14 each. The feed cost was remarkably low only 91 cents per hundred lb. milk and 26 cents per lb. butterfat.

The W. H. Bush herd ranked second for fat production with an average of 365.4 lb. Brown Brothers herd being credited with an average of 333.5 lb. The purebred Holstein herd of R. B. Williams of Lynn, Pa., was in fifth place with an average of 303.2 lb. fat. Thus three of the five leading herds consisted of purebred Holsteins. Of the eighteen cows leading in fat production, ten were Holsteins, six Guernseys, one Ayrshire and one Jersey.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

LARGEST IN IDAHO

The largest black-and-white herd in the State of Idaho is owned by James L. Skelly of Preston, Franklin County, and contains more than 100 registered Holstein-Friesians. It is claimed to be the largest purebred herd of any breed in the State.

Two men own the herd, Mr. Skelly and an uncle, Nathaniel Hawkins, a Chicago financier. The herd was established in 1925 and the majority of the animals are of the Ormsby family. The herdsire purchased at that time was King Ormsby Champion whose sire was a son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby. He was followed by King Ormsby Colantha De Kol 6th, a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. The product of this herd is marketed as cream, the separated milk being fed to the young animals. So far there has been a ready sale for any surplus stock.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

Mrs. Banks—The rich banker is going to insure those scantily clad daughters of his. He's afraid that they'll take cold and die, I guess.

Mr. Banks—In that case he ought to get a blanket policy—that would cover them all.

FIRST AMERICAN SILO

About thirty-five years ago a German doctor living near Philadelphia had an idea of storing chopped corn in a tank above ground which he called a silo, says the *Indiana Farmer's Guide*.

This old doctor asked a manufacturer to design such a container with doors so that he could get the material out easily. This was done and is thought to be the origin of commercial round-silo construction in the United States.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

U. S. POSITION OPEN

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for the position of Junior Marketing Specialist. The entrance salary is \$2,000 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion. The optional subjects are (1) hay, (2) fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous products, (3) livestock and animal products, (4) dairy products, (5) poultry and eggs, and (6) wool.

The duties are principally in connection with the market news service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Full information may be received from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., and applications must be on file with the Commission not later than November 20. Information may also be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom-house in any city.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

In Sedgwick County, Kansas, nearly 6,000 head of cattle were recently tuberculin tested and only seven reacting animals were found. This reaccrediting test was finished September 30th.

"To attain happiness," says a lecturer, "one must vibrate in tune with one's environment."

According to that, a man with St. Vitus dance at a jazz concert would be in perfect bliss.

Prof. H. (in psychology class): "Suppose a boy had the instinct of murder, what would you do with him?"

Margaret A.: "Make a doctor of him."

S. R. MILLER IS A BUSY MAN

S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa., planned to retire from the cattle business, but his friends keep right after him to help them secure stock and so keep him busy. Last spring he definitely announced his retirement from the work of managing sales, but we are beginning to believe that his retirement is something like the retirement of a prima donna, and that we will have "S. R." with us for some time to come. As the advertising columns of recent issues show, Mr. Miller and some other cattle men have been bringing cattle into the southern counties of Pennsylvania where they command a quick and ready sale.

In a letter written October 14, he announces that he is on his way to Crawford County in search of more good dairy cattle and also that on November 14th he will assist Colonel Mead in disposing of the herd, farm and stock at Antietam Farm, Smithsburg, Md. Mr. Miller assisted many breeders in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland to secure good foundation stock and when, by force of circumstances they are compelled to dispose of their cattle they naturally turn to him for assistance and guidance.

For years Mr. Miller has worked for breed extension and his numerous friends hope that he will be able to continue in this work for many years to come.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

WISCONSIN PRODUCERS

Five cows, four of them registered Holsteins, the other a grade and all owned by the Wisconsin Industrial School, took the five leading places in the Waukesha County Association for the month of September. The leader was credited with 2,319 lb. milk, 69.6 lb. fat, average test three per cent. The grade was second with 62.7 lb. fat. A registered cow made 58.6, another 58.1 and the fifth 57.3. The school herd averaged 792 lb. milk testing 3.47 per cent and making 27.5 lb. fat. it was second in the Association.

State honors went to a registered Holstein-Friesian, a six-year-old, owned by the Cold Spring Farms and entered in the Monroe-New Glarus Association. Her record was 2,799 lb. milk, 99.3 lb. fat. The information was not given as to how many times a day she was milked.

In the Merton-Lisbon Association there were 471 cows tested. The highest cow, a registered Holstein-Friesian, was owned by H. W. Weaver and is credited with 65 lb. fat. The same owner had a cow in third position with 57.8 lb. fat.

A Tip Top Herdsire

From the Great Cow



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old and is also dam of my own senior herdsire.

This young bull has been bred to my yearling heifers, so you can see what I think of him!

He was sired by THE POTENTATE whose dam produced 40.10 lb. butter in a week and was from a 40-lb. dam.

The bull offered was a year old last June, is light in color, a straight, rugged fellow with a good rump and much depth.

First check for \$250 takes him

E. D. ELLSWORTH,
MESHOPPEN, PA.

HERD ACCREDITED—OF COURSE

FOR SALE

A Young Bull Born Mar. 20, '28



Sired by Rolo. The World's Record Bull.

Dam: K. M. D. S. Japonica.

The two nearest dams of this young Bull average 39.2 lb. in seven days.

A big, rugged fellow, straight top line—a Show Bull.

The sons of Rolo are making good in the Herds in which they are being used.

PRICE \$150

CHARLES WERTHEIMER,
FREDERICK MARYLAND

SIZE--TYPE--PRODUCTION

BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D. PENNSYLVANIA

4% AVERAGE

for the

Two Nearest Dams of



Plus Abbekerk Raymondale

His dam and sire's dam average 1507.5 lb. butter and 29,530 lb. milk in one year.

He is siring calves of very desirable type and his first daughters are real producers.

A few young sons of this bull from our highest producing and best bred cows are now available. Ask us about them.

ROLLING KNOLL FARM

Accredited Herd

McKendree Walker & Sons, Gaithersburg, Md.

Are You Overstocked?

THERE is a remarkable demand for pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, both milch cows and young stock, males as well as females.

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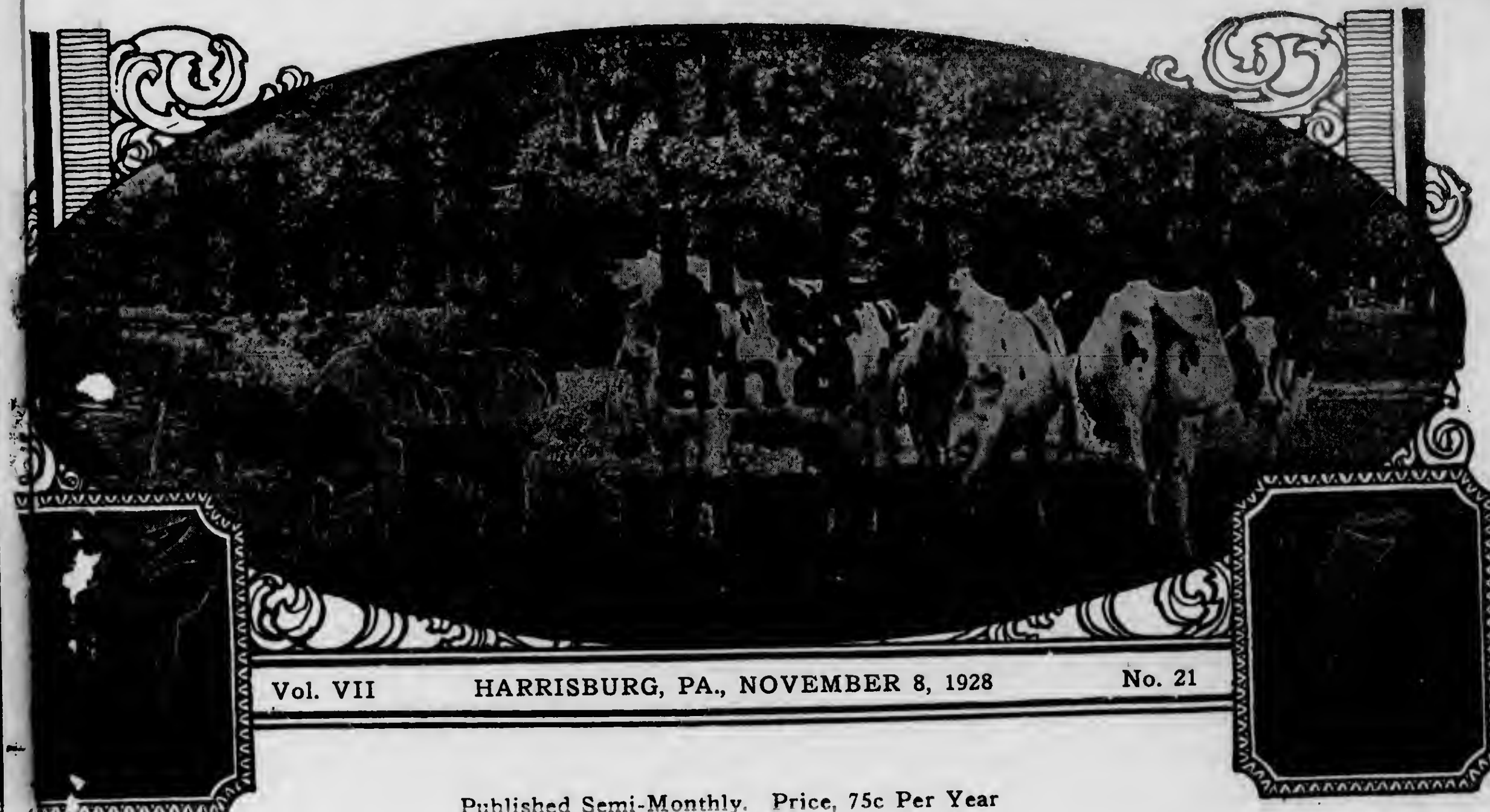
COWS that are fresh or about to freshen are bringing a premium and are hard to find.

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IF you have cattle to dispose of and cannot sell them for what they are really worth, send us a list of what you have to sell and let us advertise them. Whether you live in California or Maine, Wisconsin or Texas, we can help you. We can reduce your selling expenses and put you in touch with the best markets in the world.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,

Box 30, Harrisburg, Penna.



Vol. VII HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1928 No. 21

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



IN THE SHADY PASTURE
OLD HOME FARM, ALLAMUCHY, NEW JERSEY

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Oldenburg Farm

Selective Registration Has Been Practiced Here for Years

Unless animals come up to our High Standard they are not and have not been retained for Breeding Purposes.

Although in former years Oldenburg Holsteins have won high honors at the great Indiana State Fair, we base their value upon their everyday work in Our Dairy.

Our cows pay a satisfactory Profit over the cost of their feed and care. Here are two:



QUEEN DE KOL GERTRUDE



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Notice their Size and Depth; their Type and Conformation, also, their Dairy Temperament.

Let us book your order for a young Bull from Cows of their Quality and Breeding.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

All animals will be transferred through the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Incorporated.**



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1928

No. 21

An Old Breeder's Reasons for Joining the New Registry Association

IN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN circles, within the last three years, we have read and heard much, both pro and con, about the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at Harrisburg, Pa., and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at Brattleboro, Vt., in other words the New Association and the Old Association. There have been many warm discussions and arguments backed by personal feeling and prejudice.

Now let us look into some of the reasons for these things, and incidentally the need for a New Association. For many years the Old Association, after its organization, was operated in a conservative manner and grew and prospered to the point where it had a handsome surplus of funds, and then, like most organizations that are operated without any rivalry or competition, it grew autocratic, and came under the control of only a very few men, its moneys were spent lavishly, foolishly and it was claimed by some, illegally. Very soon after this the New Association was organized, and let me say right here, that while the writer had been a member of the Old Association for nearly twenty years, and paid considerable amount of money into it, (altogether too much the last few years) and is still a member in good standing, he joined the New Association for the following reasons:

In the first place we believe the United States of America is too large a territory for any one line or kind of business to control, monopolize and operate without a little healthy competition, for it has been said and very truthfully, "competition is the life of business." We believe this is true and particularly with such a large territory as we have mentioned and with such a vast number of men who have need for the service of such an organization. What would we think if we could have only one bank in each large city, or only one railroad in the whole United States, or in fact only one political party and we had to take that one or none at all?

It is certainly worse than autocracy when one organization or one board of men set up the ultimatum that no other organization of like nature shall enter into

competition with or against them, for "we are final, we are supreme." This might have had foundation or basis for debate way back in the dark ages, but certainly not in this day and age, and it has been pretty well established that the New Association does have a right to exist, to operate, to grow and progress, for they have won in every case brought in litigation against them by the Old Association, so far as I am able to learn, and they have grown faster and larger in membership than the Old Association did in the same number of years, and in their case without any opposition. No other cattle registry association ever grew as fast.

There is at least one more very good reason, and that is the difference in cost or fees for exactly the same services, and I have understood the service was in favor of the New Association by reason of their promptness. The membership fee in the Old Association is \$25 and in the New Association \$10, a difference of \$15, quite a saving, more than one-half. Registering both male and female in the New Association is \$1 per head under one year of age and in the Old Association it is \$1 for females and \$2 for males under one year of age.

I could never understand this, unless it was to discourage the small breeder from registering his bull calves, so that the large breeder, who was able and willing to use a little more space and ink in advertising, could find a better market for his bull calves.

Now on transfers, there is a difference of 150 per cent. In other words the New Association transfers for its members for fifty cents per head while the Old Association gets \$1.50 per head. I say that this is all wrong and altogether too much. These organizations both exist for the breeders and not for the organizations themselves, and I cannot see how either has anything on the other, except as I have mentioned in regard to fees, and this is sufficient in the mind of any careful thinking man. Because one has been in existence longer than the other does not mean anything, so far as I can see, for the real integrity of the records depends upon the breeder and the applicant for the regis-

The accompanying unsolicited article was submitted to the *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* for publication by a man who has made more than ordinary success as a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

There is every reason in the world why a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who conducts his breeding operations and his daily operations economically and intelligently should be a member of the New Registry Association.

We welcome an expression of views from other breeders. WHY did you join the New Association? Tell us WHY and let us tell others.

tration, of course checked and rechecked by the Association to avoid errors, mistakes, or even fraud.

Now in conclusion, if the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle want to do themselves a real service they will think these things over and then they will join the New Association.

The New Association has incorporated all of the best and essential features that was embodied in the Old Association and were practiced in managing that Association during its early and successful career. To these principles and policies the New Association has added an up-to-date and revised system of recording herd book records, which system was perfected after making a careful study of the rules and by-laws of twenty-eight purebred registry associations. The system of recording herd book records adopted by the New Association is second to none.

From the economical standpoint a great saving has been accomplished by concentrating all of the offices of the New Association under one roof. Furthermore, the Association has confined its activities to those lines which are essential, important and necessary to promote and to protect the best interests of the real breeder and the real dairymen who makes breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and economical milk production his major business and chief sources of income, who breeds the best and owns ninety per cent of all the purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

It is admitted by the most loyal supporters of the Old Association that their fees are entirely too high and that much of the money is being used for worse than naught, viz, litigation, propaganda and advertising to the detriment of their fellow breeders; men interested in the same line of endeavor and whose interests should be mutual instead of antagonistic.

Let's all get together, work together and build up the Holstein-Friesian breed, and in the end I believe this will do far more for the real lasting improvement of Holstein-Friesian cattle than any high priced Extension Service Bureau. THINK IT OVER.

Farming Preferred

A HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN herd that we believe you will hear more of in the future is that owned by Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Lauer who lives on a sixty-three acre farm not very far from Cabot, Butler County, Penna. The present herd consists of only eleven head of which six are purebreds but that Mr. Lauer is a believer in good producing cattle is shown by his recent payment of \$150 for a high-class grade cow bearing all the marks of possessing great capacity.

Two members of the Lauer herd which particularly attracted our attention was Superior Helen Ona and Superior Clothilde Ona. These two half-sisters are four years old and were sired by Adamhurst King Ona Lieuwkje, a son of King Ona Highlawn and Adamhurst Korndyke Kate De Kol. In the barn there is a very nice young bull from Superior Helen Ona. This cow has given 77 lb. of milk in a day in the Lauer herd and her son will probably be kept as a future herdsire.

At present the Lauers do not have a herd bull. The cows have been bred to Callie Segis, owned by their

neighbor, A. F. Wetzel. The Callie bull is from Creamelle Lotta Segis and was sired by Brentwood Sylvia Segis whose dam in ten months was reported to have produced 18,869.7 lb. milk, 753.11 lb. butter. Brentwood Sylvia Segis has a number of sons and daughters in different herds in this neighborhood and among these are several animals of considerable promise.

Mr. Lauer can hardly be termed a professional farmer although he intends to devote all his time to farming as soon as he is financially able to do so. He is a steel roller by trade and at present works nights in a steel mill a few miles away and so can only devote a few hours daily to farm work. Mrs. Lauer runs the farm with the assistance of a hired boy, but occasionally extra help is obtained. This pair of farmers have erected all the buildings on the farm. The house sets close to a very picturesque grove which affords shade for a large flock of White Leghorns. A steel silo has been erected and Mr. Lauer plans as soon as possible to enlarge the barn and put it in shape so that the necessary work connected with the dairy may be done quicker and with less heavy work.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauer have no children. They are building a home and working tremendously hard in order that in the near future Mr. Lauer may give up his work at the mills and devote all of his time to farming. He commands good wages at his vocation and this is invested in his farming operations. Starting without any buildings at all the Lauers have done wonders in a few years and we believe that unless something unforeseen happens they are bound to be successful, for they are not only good producers but also have learned to market much of their farm produce direct to the consumer. They welcome visitors interested in their favorite breed of cattle and we can assure you that if you do make a call at the Lauer home you will surely receive a welcome for Mr. and Mrs. Lauer are both generous and hospitable.

The Lucky Day Stock Farm

IN 1920 Wisconsin farms were in demand and as prices of farm products were then high, \$300 an acre did not seem to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Friday an excessive price to pay for sixty-two acres of good Dane County farm land. But, as all interested in farming are aware, prices dropped rapidly during 1921 and 1922 and many thought that Mr. and Mrs. Friday had made a poor investment and were likely to lose most if not all of their money. But this pair of farmers pinned their faith to alfalfa, purebred Holstein-Friesians, and good farming. In the November issue of *Farm and Fireside*, Andrew S. Wing tells how well they have succeeded.

As soon as possible the Fridays erected an up-to-date dairy barn and silos. Then by steady work they developed a herd of fifteen milkers that averaged 428 lb. butterfat, 16,664 lb. milk which is the highest herd record ever reported in Dane County dairy herd improvement work. Then at the Dane County Fair in 1927 the Friday herd won more prizes than did any other herd owned by an individual farmer.

When the Friday's purchased the place it had been a

tobacco farm. For the first two years they tried this crop, but dairy farming appealed to them and when they started raising Holsteins and producing Holstein milk they began to make real progress.

One of their cows is credited with producing 15,687 lb. milk, 510.6 lb. butterfat in a year and earning \$239.65 above the cost of her feed. She has two good milking daughters in the herd, one of which made a record of 12,000 lb. milk in a year in her first lactation period while another daughter in six months produced 8,329 lb. milk.

The Fridays are proud of the showing their herd made at the Dane County Fair at which there were 150 Holsteins exhibited in 1927. Friday animals won first as get-of-sire, second on calf herd, and third on breeders young herd, while the herdsire, Sir Columbia Bess Burke Ormsby, carried off fifth prize and headed the fifth prize aged herd. In the class for produce of cow, the Fridays made two entries, winning first and third premiums. Animals from this herd won thirteen different prizes in addition to which a twelve-year-old son, Clarence Friday, exhibited two animals in the Cal Club divisions winning second on a senior calf and second on a senior yearling. In addition, Clarence grew an acre of corn as part of his club work, but before it was time to harvest it he was taken sick with asthma and so was unable to carry the project to completion.

This establishment goes under the name of the "Lucky Day Stock Farm." The buildings are equipped with electric lights and running water. The barn is well ventilated and is kept clean and each cow has an individual drinking cup. Water is pumped to the barn under pressure by electric power and it is no uncommon thing for a cow to start the system working when she takes a long drink. There are three children in the family, the boy Clarence and two sisters, Evelyn aged 10 and Helen aged 7. Their parents bought the farm partly because it is only a few minutes walk from the little town of Oregon which in turn is fifteen miles south of Madison, the home of the Wisconsin State University. The nearness to a good school and this great university helped to influence the parents to decide on purchasing their present home.

In his story Mr. Wing pays tribute to the family as a farm unit in the following words: "But the Friday farm, as was impressed on me, is a well-rounded daily affair, with the interests of father, mother and children dovetailing together in an unusually happy way."

As a matter of good business the General Electric Company is conducting a series of courses in problems of rural electrification. These courses are open only to agricultural college graduates. Electrification of the dairy industry is proceeding at a rapid rate and is taking much of the drudge out of dairying.

The Carnation Milk Products Company is increasing its malted milk business and is said to be among the largest western manufacturers of that commodity.

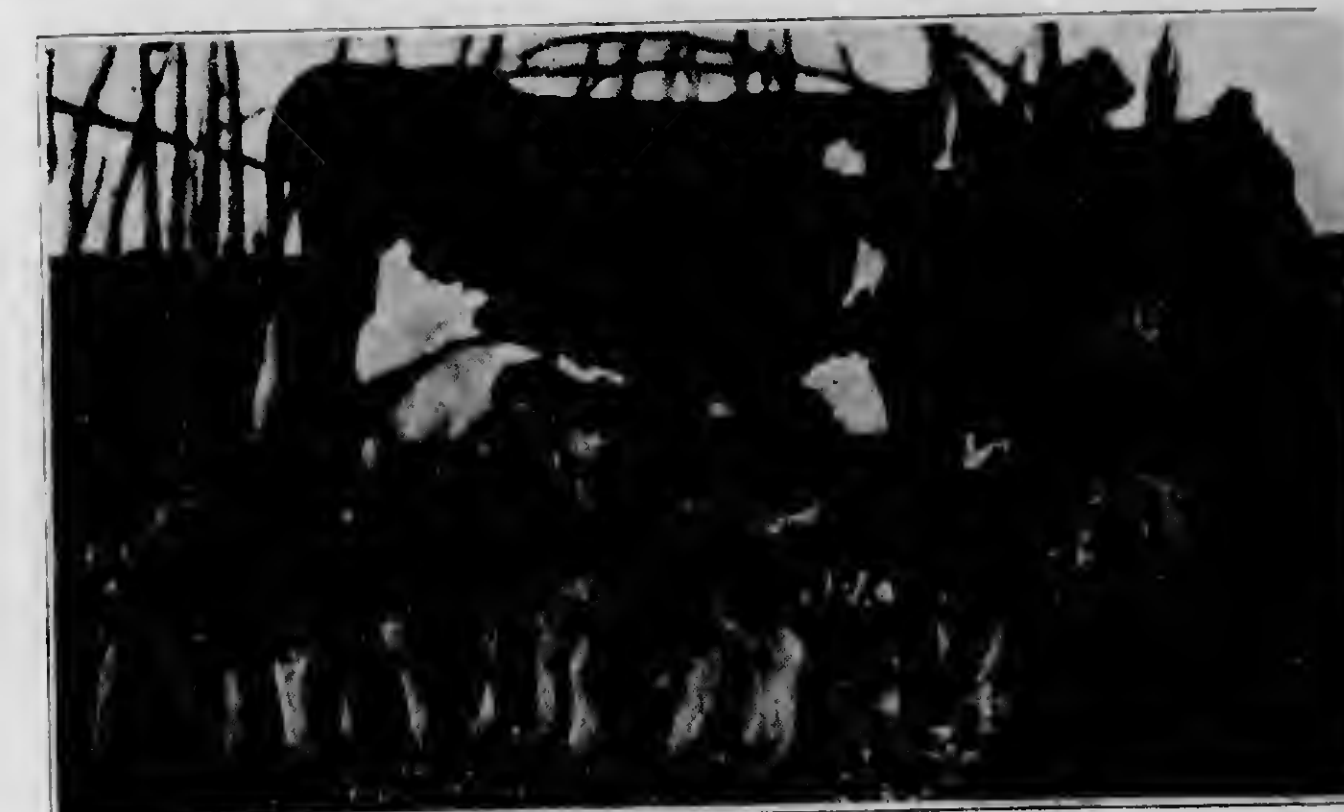
Sam Greene, Californian dairy expert, says that children's doctors in nearly all European countries claim that too much milk is not good for children.

New Zealand Dairying

ACCORDING to a census taken in January of this year, New Zealand is the home of 1,352,513 dairy cows. While this does not come up to the number of dairy cows in Wisconsin and is only a little above the number in New York, yet New Zealand is a dominating factor in the butter and cheese trade and her competition is feared both on the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboard. Dairying is now the most important branch of New Zealand agriculture. That country is blessed with a climate and soil that produces grass of an exuberance unknown in American dairy sections. Cows there receive very little mill feed and big records have been made by dairy animals that have never eaten a mouthful of grain. If there was a home market for all the products manufactured, New Zealand would be a dairyman's Paradise. Nearly eighty per cent of the butter produced in New Zealand is exported. It is found in practically every European market and materially affects the price of American exported butter.

Direct to the Consumer

IT IS acknowledged by almost everyone that the Holstein-Friesian cow produces milk in which the solids and fat are so proportioned that young stock thrive upon it. The young lambs shown in the illustration have evidently figured this out for themselves and accordingly are helping themselves without any



CUTTING OUT THE MIDDLEMAN

outside help except that of their black-and-white foster-mother. Judging by their condition the results of their experiment are entirely satisfactory.

The cut from which this picture is printed was loaned to us by the *American Sheep Breeder*, but we regret to say that they did not tell us who owned the animals. In a recent issue they had another picture of a Holstein cow that apparently had adopted a quartette of lambs. In this case the foster-mother was nearly all white.

Blessings light on him who first invented sleep! It covers a man all over, body and mind, like a cloak. It is meat to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, heat to the cold and cold to the hot. It is the coin that can purchase all things; the balance that makes the shepherd equal with the king, the fool with the wise man.—*Sancho Panza in Don Quixote*.

A Judge's Recollections

A RECENT mention by the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN of an exhibit of poultry at Allentown Fair by B. F. Jones, of South Montrose, Pa., has spurred that old show ring veteran to write a little about his long career. These are extracts from his letter:

"I began showing Devon cattle with my father and two brothers when I was only ten years old. In those days I believe the Devons were most numerous in the eastern and middle states of any breed of registered cattle. It was while showing in those early days that I first met the noted Holstein-Friesian breeder, George E.



FRANK JONES AND WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

Stevenson, who in partnership with his father then bred and also exhibited Devon cattle.

"When I was twenty-one years old, I started on the grand circuit. At the New York State Fair which was then held at Elmira, I saw the first large herd of pure-bred Holsteins I had ever seen, two carloads shown by Smith and Powell of Syracuse, New York, then probably the leading American breeders of black-and-white cattle. I studied the animals very carefully and if I were an artist could now draw a correct likeness of some of the old foundation animals who have since become famous because of the performances of their descendants. If I were physically able it would be interesting for me to write of them and of the great revolution that has taken place in the individuality of the Holstein during the period from 1881 to 1924, a revolution brought about very largely by the craze for records of various kinds and the influence of color fads; first for dark colored stock and afterwards for light colored animals, the latter fad being most destructive to the breed.

"I wish someone who is familiar with the subject and much more able than I could be induced to write and talk along these lines. I am inclined to believe that it would be of great benefit to young breeders.

"You refer to my judging career. In recent years I have frequently been introduced to audiences as Pennsylvania's leading livestock judge, yet during my twenty-eight years of professional livestock judging of which I did a great deal up to 1912, I seldom officiated in Pennsylvania, in fact, I had judged at the state and inter-state fairs of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and once at Wilmington, Del., as well

as at the International Livestock Show at Chicago, before I ever officiated at any show in my native state.

"Showmen come and showmen go. Of the great army of showmen I knew during my days of activity the only ones that I can recall that have not yet retired or passed beyond are the Holstein breeders James and George Paxton, of Houston, Pa.; Otto Battles, of Yakima, Washington, who owns Aberdeen Angus; Robert H. Hasslett, of Kansas and O. Harris and Sons, of Harris, Missouri, Hereford showmen; John E. Gifford, of Sutton, Mass., and W. H. Neal of Meredith, N. H., who own Devon cattle."

Mr. Jones had a long and varied judging experience. Ten different years he officiated at the state fair held at Timonium, Md. Four different years he officiated both at the New York State Fair and the Ohio State Fair and for seven years he judged at the Interstate Fair held at Trenton, N. J.

His experiences as a breeder of Holstein-Friesians covered exactly thirty years, for he started in 1893 and the Spring Dale herd was dispersed in October 1923. He made his start by trading a trotting stallion for four heifers of the Voliska family. A succession of good sires headed this herd.

The first outstanding sire was King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis from a daughter of De Kol Burke. This bull was finally sold for beef as he was very dark in color and at that time no one wanted a dark colored herdsire, but his descendants show that he was a great sire. He was succeeded by Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke a son of Sir Rag Apple Korndyke and Christmas Tobe 2d, credited with making better than 31 lb. butter in a week as a ten-year-old. When it came time to dispose of this bull, the Joneses, for by this time Hugh Jones was old enough to take over some of the work, did not find it difficult to find a purchaser and sold him to J. M. Kelly, the



KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS
With Frank Jones and G. F. Decker his former owners.

strenuous advocate of extensive dairy product advertising.

Probably the most noted sire of the Spring Dale herd was King Tweede Spring Farm. He was exhibited at the first Brentwood sale where he won second prize in the show connected with that sale and was struck off to Mr. Abner S. Deysher, and was by far the best bull that ever headed the Berks Farm herd.

To show the pains Frank Jones was willing to go to to secure the bull desired is only necessary to say that he inspected nearly 500 bulls before he purchased Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, then a yearling and in rather poor condition. Frank Jones could detect the good points of an animal even if he was not fat, for when Woodmont was three years old he was taken to the New York State Fair where he won first place in his class and was a strong contender for championship honors. He was a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and his dam was Butter Boy Empress, first prize aged cow and grand champion female at the 1921 New York State Fair.

The last Spring Dale herdsire was King Sylvia Beauty Lyons, the choice of Mr. Jones after he had inspected more than 400 bulls. At the 1922 New York State Fair, King stood second in a class of sixteen calves and Frank has always said that he thought him superior to the winner. King was also a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac while his dam, A Beauty Lyons, was a granddaughter of King Lyons and was one of the handsomest cows in the herd of that well-known Holstein breeder A. A. Hartshorn. When Hugh Jones was taken sick, Spring Dale herd was dispersed and King was sold to a syndicate consisting of Robert Winship, F. J. Linen and Miller Brothers, well-known breeders of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, and as far as we know, this bull is still in active service.

The pictures of the last two Spring Dale herdsires show the ability of Frank Jones as a judge of bovine individuality, although the pictures do not really do the animals justice.

After Spring Dale herd was dispersed, Mr. and Mrs. Jones purchased a small home on the outskirts of the village of South Montrose, where we trust they may live in health and happiness for many years.

Make Dixie a Livestock Country

WE MUST make the South a land of flocks and herds. We must add animal production to plant production. But in order to do this we must have pastures and we must use more horsepower and more tractors to enable us to cultivate larger acreages of feed crops. We can't make it pay to raise feed crops if we use on them as many hours of human labor per acre as we use in cultivating cotton or tobacco. We must also capitalize on the advantage the Almighty gives us in our long growing season. We must utilize valuable Southern feed and pasture crops which cannot be satisfactorily grown in the colder North and West. We must get profits (1) from animal production as well as plant production, (2) from winter farming as well as summer farming, and (3) from pastures as well as cultivated crops.—*Progressive Farmer*.

Bobby, age five, had been left in the care of his aunt while his mother was doing some shopping.

"Why," said Bobbie, "does mother want a coat with electricity in it?"

"A coat with electricity in it," said the aunt, "surely you must be mistaken."

"No, I am not," said Bobbie. "She said that she was going to buy a coat and have it charged."

Cliftonwood King Hartje

heads this Herd. He is by



KING HENGERVELD HARTJE

one of the greatest sires of this state and his dam is my old foundation cow



ALCARTRA PRIDE KEYES

She produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year; averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three times a day milking and 70 lb. daily for a long time on twice-a-day milking.

She was by that grand old bull



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

one of the greatest sires of producers and show animals of the black-and-white breed.

Let me sell you a fine bull calf born October 3, 1928. His dam is IDUNA PIETJE ORMSBY, a grand cow, big, square and handsome. Last year she gave 14,000 lb. on twice-a-day milking.

The youngster is light in color, a husky, vigorous fellow and bred to sire producers.

Let me tell you more about him.

VAN C. KEATOR,

Factoryville Pennsylvania

Herd passed last three tests CLEAN.

Over Seas

BRITAIN has been threatened with a nation wide milk war which was averted at the last minute by a compromise agreement between the producers and the distributors, the former appearing to have a little the best of the agreement reached.

The price the producers will receive will be 34 cents a gallon for four months, 32 cents a gallon for four months and 24 cents a gallon for the other four months.

The distributors are to charge 14 cents a quart for eight months and 12 cents a quart for four months. The present retail prices are 12 cents for a quart for the six summer months and 14 cents a quart for the six winter months.

The British imperial quart and imperial gallon are about one-fourth larger than the quart and gallon of the United States, the British gallon containing approximately ten pounds. The extra two cents the consumer is to pay for two months will not be demanded until the spring of 1929, but already there are protests.

When the agreement was reached the newspapers, which had been devoting a great deal of space to the controversy came out with big head lines "Milk War Settled." The agreement was reached only after a series of conferences between representatives of the distributors and producers with frequent adjournments to allow both sides to confer in private. One of the reasons advanced by the producers for a price increase was that recent sanitation orders and regulations require them to increase their investment and also increased the cost of producing milk.



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

The chairman of the producers' representatives, Mr. E. W. Langford, is reported to have taken a number of journeys by aeroplane during the negotiations while conferring with his allies in different parts of the country.

On complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an English veterinarian was charged with cruelty to a horse by extracting a molar tooth while the animal was not under an anesthetic. The horse in question was nearly thirty years old and while the doctor was "floating" the animal's teeth the instrument slipped and cut the horse's lip. While washing the wound, the veterinarian noticed that two of the top teeth were loose so he took one out with his fingers and another with the forceps.

The judges dismissed the case and awarded the veterinarian \$30 for his time and trouble saying that the Society has mistakenly relied upon information given by excitable people.

Breeders of Holstein-Friesians who met Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Edwards when he visited this country as a representative of the British Friesian Society will be interested to know that the Huntinghorn herd, in which the Colonel was interested with a partner, was sold at auction September 19. There were 56 animals in the sale and the average price realized was approximately \$315. The top price was a thousand dollars for a seven-year-old cow, Huntinghorn Eiderdown, credited with producing 100 lb. milk in a day.

When in this country Colonel Edwards commented freely regarding the inferior individuality of American Holstein-Friesian bulls as compared with the bulls in his native country. In his sale there were two herd-sires, a four-year-old sold for \$225 and a yearling was struck off for \$350.

The Worth of Land

A RECENT decision of the United States Supreme Court may materially affect many dairy farmers. Public utility companies in acquiring farm land under condemnation proceedings have tried to purchase it on the basis of its value as farm land only. The United States Supreme Court now says that other factors of value must be taken into account. The mere fact that the farm land is available for use as a right-of-way for a high tension line affects the value and should be taken into account. Land may be worth far more for power transmission purposes than it is worth for farming. This decision may apply not only to public utility lines, but also to condemnation of land for roads by State Highway Commissions.

The American farmer has, at least, succeeded in asserting himself as an economic force in defiance of the comic traditions to the effect that he wore his pants in his boots and devoted most of his time to sitting on a rail fence and chewing a straw. The successful farmer is a soil scientist and an industrial organizer.

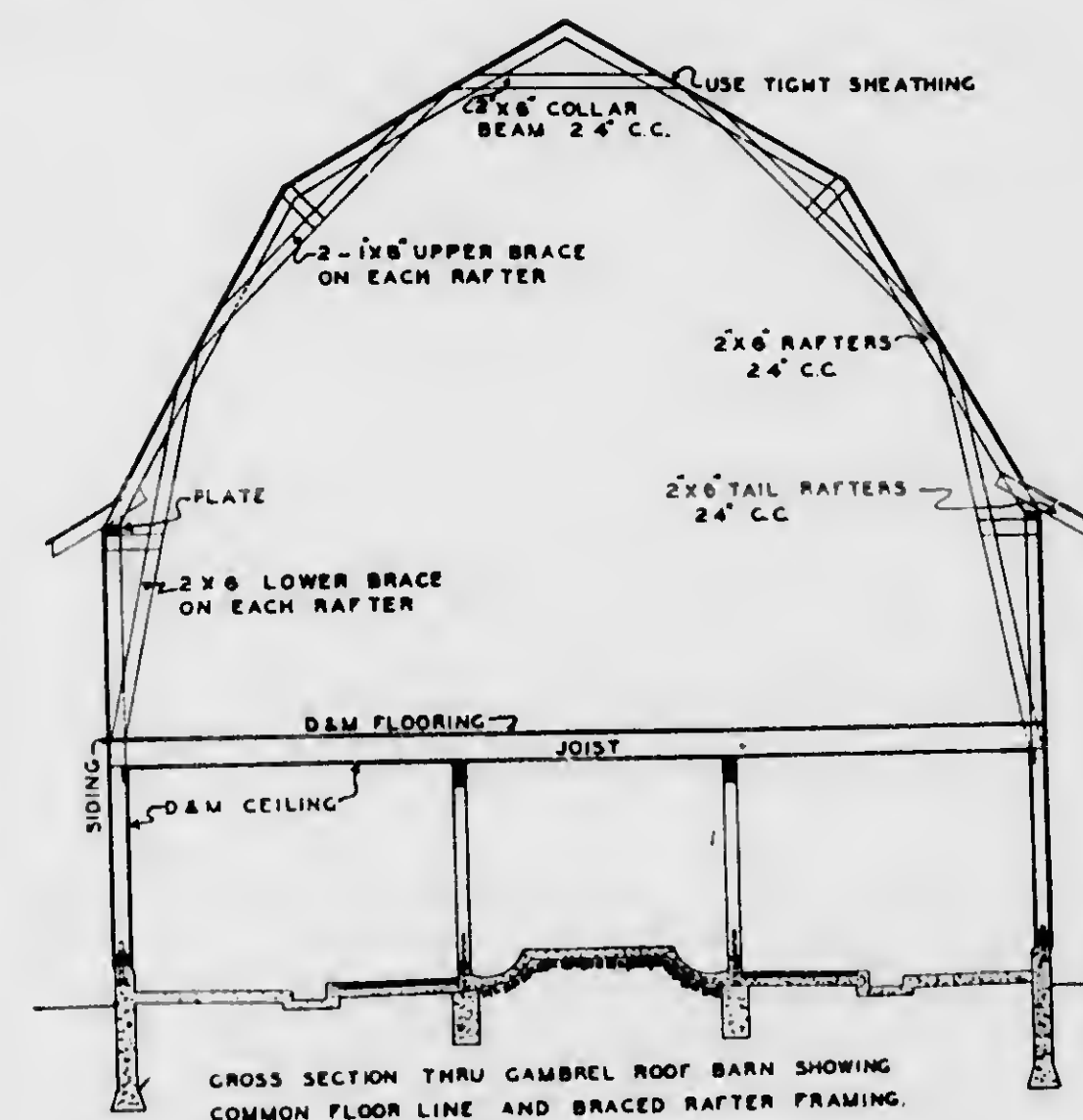
A farmer works from sun to sun,
But a dairyman's work is never done.

Building the Dairy Barn

THE barn is the chief workshop or factory of the dairyman particularly the man who operates with purebred dairy cattle. Therefore, careful thought should be given to barn erection or alteration.

A certain amount of work is done in the barn every day in the year, therefore it must be conveniently arranged, well lighted and easily kept sanitary.

Its relation to surrounding buildings and lots will influence both the location and the arrangement of the barn. It must be planned to suit the particular use intended.



In general, the building should be set north and south, so that the maximum amount of light and sunshine may come in from the sides.

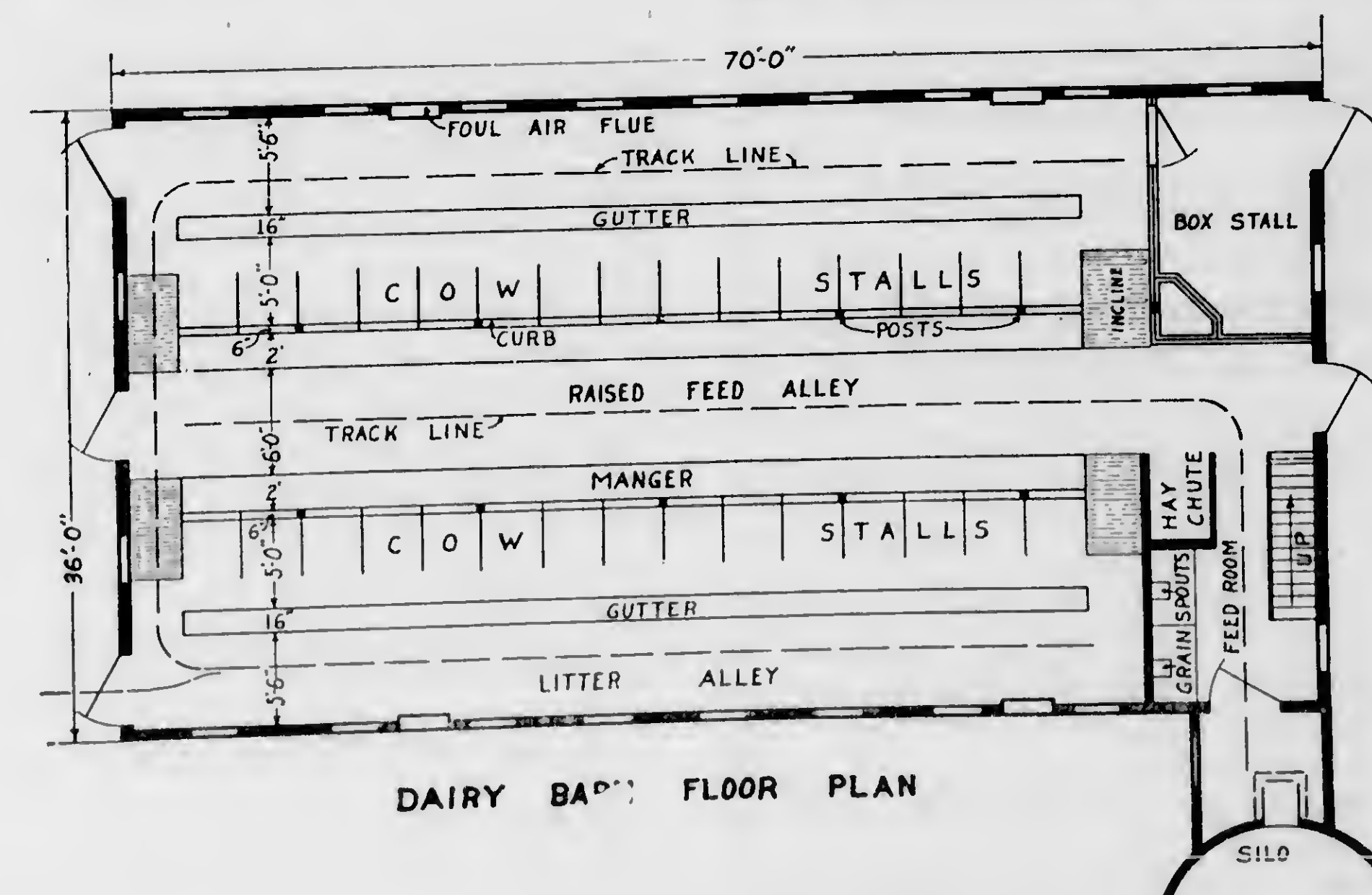
To provide sunlight, four square feet of glass surface per cow is recommended as a minimum for dairy barns. This ratio is not too much for other types of barns. In cold climates, during the winter months, windows, on the north end or side should be fitted with storm sash.

The usual width of barns ranges between 32 and 36 feet, although many Holstein breeders who have erected barns during the past few years have adopted 40 feet as their standard. Two rows of stock can be accommodated nicely within these widths. They are placed in the barn in two general ways, i. e., facing in and facing out. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages. The preference of the writer is to have the cows face out so as to allow plenty of room for a driveway for the manure wagon or manure spreader. Yet as the wagon goes through only once a day and many breeders feed hay to the entire dairy three times daily many prefer to have the feeding alley in the middle and the cows facing in. It is a matter of personal preference.

The length of the barn will be determined by the number of animals it is desired to house. There is no definite relation between the length and width.

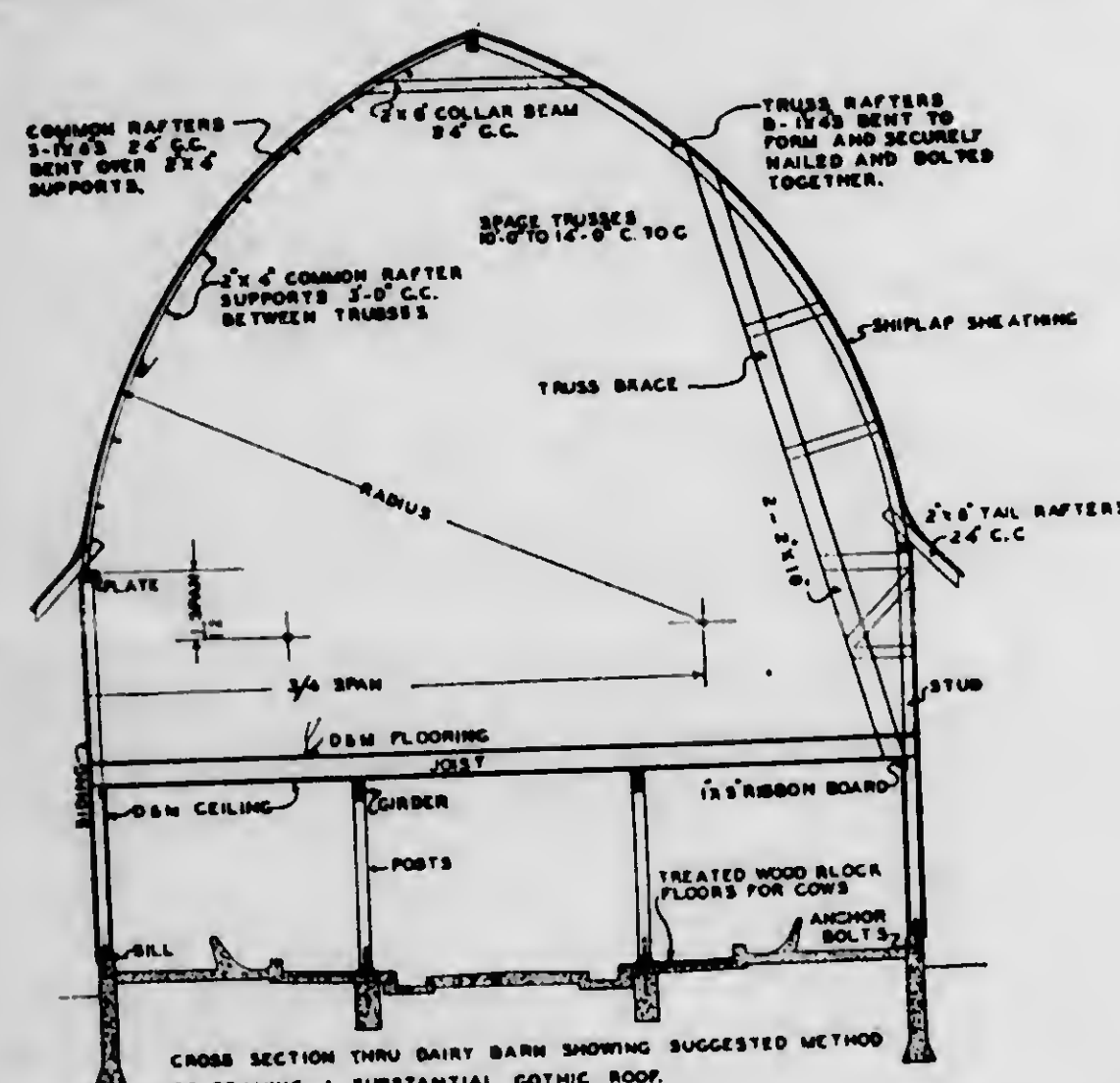
The construction of barns depends on the climate and class. Some authorities consider that cows produce best at temperatures between 35 and 45 degrees F. The writer believes that young calves will do better when the temperature seldom goes below 60. The friends of the "cooler" system say that if the calf is healthy it will thrive anyway and if it is sick it should be removed to another building or a segregated part of the barn where a higher temperature can be maintained. In general practice we believe that the temperature of a cow barn will be found around 60 degrees at most breeders' establishments even during the coldest weather. The barn temperature should not go below freezing. Frozen water pipes crack and a leaky pipe can make the best of barns look dirty, wet and unsanitary.

Masonry materials have become well established as the best flooring for alleys, driveways, gutters, and mangers. They are often used for stall floors and are sometimes unsatisfactory, because they are cold and hard and tend to lower the vitality of the animal. Many cases of udder trouble have been attributed to concrete floors. Removable lumber overlays with masonry base



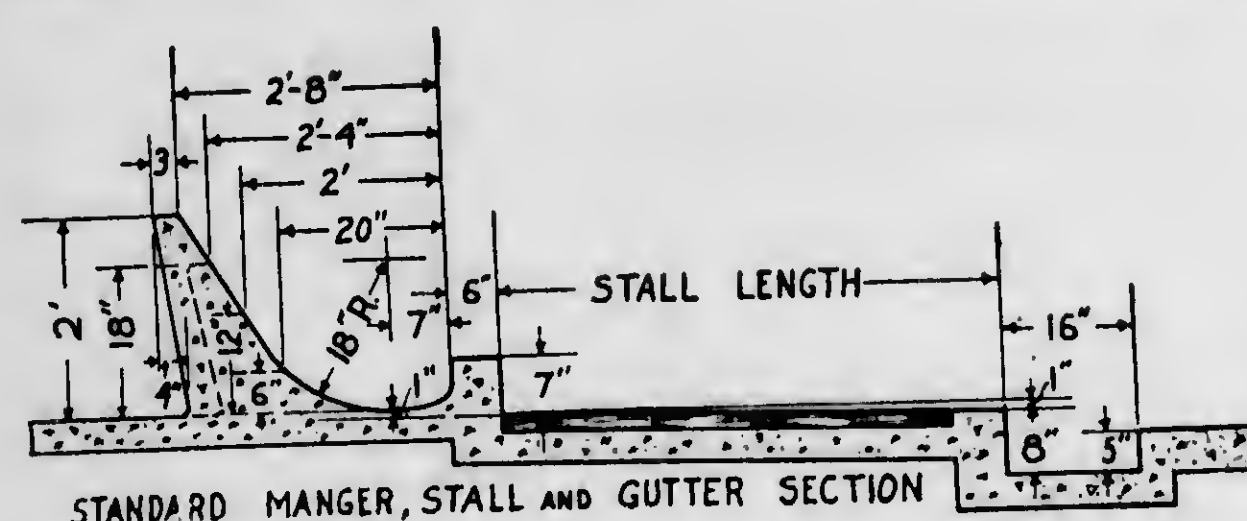
are often used with satisfactory results. Treated wood blocks or cork brick laid in asphalt make highly satisfactory floors. These floors may have a higher first cost and are at times not as durable as masonry but the added comfort to the stock makes them worth the extra expense.

Proper ventilation is an important factor in barn construction. Animals give off a great amount of moisture through respiration and in other ways. Poor ventilation causes damp or wet barns. In the colder sections



of the country unventilated barns are often found in which the walls and ceilings are dripping wet. This condition will cause serious loss due to moulding feed and hay, possible ailments of stock and rapid deterioration of the building. An efficient ventilating system will remove this excess moisture, furnish an abundance of fresh air, aid control of temperature, and helps to prevent disease.

Types of barns are usually named from the style of roof. The common types in use at present are the gable, gambrel, and gothic roofs. The gable roof is fast disappearing. The gambrel and gothic are being used because of better appearance and greater space



economy. Lower walls are required for maximum hay storage space with the gambrel and gothic roofs than with the gable.

Modern designs of the gambrel and gothic roofs are leaving the hay mow space clear of obstructing braces and posts. The braced rafter framing of the gambrel roof shown is a common design. It is not as strong, however, as the Shawver truss.

The gothic roof design shown will give a very strong and rigid roof. The illustration also shows a common method of laying out the curves.

Nearly every man who ever worked around a dairy

barn has ideas as to how one should be built in order to save time and labor. Usually when a man has a barn built according to his own ideas, without any modifications, he finds that while he has gained in one direction, he has lost in several. It is better to consult with a capable, trustworthy carpenter who has had experience in barn building and to study plans and blueprints before starting building operations. A few trips to inspect near-by dairybarns erected during the past few years will often pay big dividends in time and money saved, to say nothing of ideas gained.

Business establishments are meant by this—where the owners depend upon the receipts from the farm and dairy—not fancy farms where the expenses far exceed the income, for on such farms looks and appearances are allowed to count for more than utility and the results are that the barn work accomplished requires much additional labor that would not have been required had labor saving and ease of operation been kept in mind when the plans were made and approved.

Sing Ho for the Cow, and How!

By J. FRANZ NORGREN

FROM the earliest of recorded history down to the very present the cow has held a place pre-eminent among the perpetrators of the races of men.

Today with its topics of science, its various 'ologies pertaining to every thought, action, instinct or condition, its high flying and high finance, its ultra-modern ways of accomplishing the common as well as the unusual, has yet to find a fitting substitute for the gentle dairy cow.

Never a man, who is classed among the highly civilized and cultured of this world of ours, but what he at some times during each day of the year sits down at his table to enjoy and be benefited by a portion or product of the lowly cow. No other plant, animal or fish can come near to approaching the distinction of being so constantly and generally partaken of in man's repast.

So then, supreme she stands as queen of the useful animal kingdom. No wonder then that cows may even receive religious esteem as do the sacred cows of India. These hump-backed cows of the far east are kept to be looked upon and admired rather than to be eaten. A fanciful superstition, of course, yet it contains its element of appreciation for the animal that leads in useful adaptability.

No little credit is due the cow for the high state of civilization we enjoy. Without her, buttered toast would be a thing unknown and who knows that even the best people would not be eating grass instead of sirloin steak. From the very soles of our boots up to the mincemeat pie a la mode for our Sunday dinner, parts, portions and products of the cow have a way of always being in style.—*The Dakota Farmer.*

"Sir, I have courted your daughter for six years."

"Well, what do you want?"

"To marry her, of course."

"Good, I thought you wanted a pension or something."

Livestock Sustains Farm Purchasing Power

DESPITE production of all crops of approximately five per cent more than last year's harvest, the purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities continues within ten per cent of the 1909-14 pre-war parity, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its November 1st report on the agricultural situation. The chief sustaining influence is the favorable position of the livestock industries.

A considerable revival of stock feeding in the central grain regions is reported. The early movement of feeder cattle was very heavy, nearly fifty per cent more cattle than last year moving into the Corn Belt through public stockyards in July, August, and September. Shipments of feeder lambs into the Corn Belt during the same period, through public markets, were seventeen per cent larger than last year's.

The principal feed and food crops are now practically all under cover, and the new crops have begun a substantial market movement. In most cases prices reflect the larger supply as compared with last year's production. Hay of the alfalfa and clover mixture classes has been selling rather better than during last season, whereas the wheat and potato markets have been unsatisfactory to growers. The leading corn and oats regions are finding some consolation in the current prices of cattle and hogs.

Students of the corn situation see a rather striking similarity this year with the season of 1925. The supply of corn is like that year's supply and we are now in a similar phase of the corn-hog cycle. Years of large corn crops are not usually profitable years for the man who sells corn, unless he sells early before cash prices drop, or very late after they have risen.

Discussing the corn situation at length, however, the report states that "despite the likeness of the present corn price situation to that of three years ago, there are some things which suggest that the level of prices will be somewhat higher, and that the seasonal decline may be delayed. The European crop appears likely to be about twenty per cent smaller than in 1925, and, unless the Argentine crop turns out to be a large one, this should help the export demand for American corn.

"Furthermore," the report continues, "cattle prices are now much better than in the fall of 1925, so that, if Corn Belt farmers can get feeder cattle, this may increase the demand for feeding corn over what it was three years ago. In addition, it is well to note that prices are holding up better than they were in 1925. Cash corn has been selling about 10 or 12 cents higher, and December futures about 4 cents higher than at this season in 1925."

After all publicity without something back of it never accomplished a great deal in this world. At the same time it can do a lot for a worthwhile proposition.—*Atchison Globe.*

Starting at the bottom of the ladder is all right; it's camping there that's wrong.

Rolling Knoll Farms

McKendree Walker & Sons

PUREBRED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Federal Accredited Herd

Gaithersburg, Md.,
October 31, 1928.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:

Please discontinue our Ad.
until further notice as we have
nothing more to offer. Have sold
eleven bulls since September 1st.

Very truly yours,

McKENDREE WALKER & SONS.

The result of advertising in
THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND
DAIRYMAN.

Let US help YOU find
customers for Your surplus
stock. Full particulars, etc.,
on request.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

BOX 30

Harrisburg

Pennsylvania

The Kind We Raise!



Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie

Although this is a poor picture of a grand cow it gives some idea of her Size, Quality and Conformation. She gives better than 70 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking, and is dam of my senior herdsire SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN whom competent judges say is the Best Hornless Holstein Bull living.

This bull and his dam were raised in this herd, together with four of her daughters, her two full sisters and their daughters. They have TYPE, SIZE and STAMINA and are real Dairy Cows anybody might be proud to own.

Let us show you a pen of six heifer calves dropped in September, sired by SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN, they are as alike as peas-in-a-pod and of course all HORNLESS.

If you want a HORNLESS Bull Calf, some good Heifers, or Cows that will both Produce and make a Profit for you by the Milk-Pail Route—get in touch with me at once.

A. W. DOWNTON,
STARRUCCA, Wayne County, PENNA.

This Herd Is Accredited

Farm Price Index Declines

REDUCED farm prices of livestock, wool, corn, and potatoes were chiefly responsible for a decline of four points in the Department of Agriculture index of the general level of farm prices during the period from September 15 to October 15. At 137 the index is two points below October a year ago. Increased prices of small grains, cotton and cottonseed, eggs and dairy products were insufficient to offset declines in other commodities.

The farm price of hogs declined about 15 per cent from September 15 to October 15, due largely to a considerable increase in market receipts. The corn-hog ratio also declined during this period, from 11.7 to 11.3 for the United States, and from 13.0 to 12.2 for Iowa, because corn prices did not decline as rapidly as the farm price of hogs.

A reduction of approximately 3 per cent in beef cattle prices is reported, also due to increased market receipts. Corn prices declined sharply despite indications of a slightly smaller crop than was anticipated in September. Corn price reduction have been accompanied by reports that the 1928 corn crop is of higher than average merchantable quality.

Wheat prices turned slightly upward in October after a sustained price decline from May to September 15, the advance of 5 per cent in farm prices from September 15 to October 15 being fairly general throughout the country. The farm price increase was accompanied by indications of a greater demand for wheat on account of reports of short wheat crops in Russia, Turkey and North China, and short corn crops in the Balkan countries.

The farm price of potatoes on October 15 was the lowest recorded since October, 1915. At 58 cents per bushel, the farm price compares with 65 cents on September 15, with 65 cents in October a year ago, and with 55 cents in October, 1915. The chief factors causing the decrease are prospects for a record size crop and the seasonal increase in shipments to market.

Foreign Dairy News

FOR three consecutive years Australian dairy production has been comparatively light but the indications are that the 1928-29 season may prove to be one of the periodic record years. The history of Australian dairying shows seasonal years of peak production, separated by intervals of three or four years. In 1924-25 Australia's record production and exportation of butter was reached, the surplus amounting to 145 million pounds. This volume was reached after an interval of three years following the previous record of 127 million pounds in 1921-22. As the new season opens conditions appear generally ideal for pasture growing and for its utilization by well-wintered cows. The past season was unfavorable but repeated heavy rains toward the end went deep into the subsoil and are expected to provide unusually well for grass during the Australian winter months of June, July and August.

The New Zealand winter that just ended was very mild and grass grew almost uninterruptedly so that the new season opens under very favorable conditions. De-

spite the midseason drought which for several months seriously retarded pasture growing, New Zealand dairy production during the seasonal year, which ended on the 31st of last July, exceeded by 2.6 per cent the record of the preceding season which was 10.5 per cent greater than that of 1925-26.

New Zealand and Australian butter is of high quality and in favorable seasons both countries have such a tremendous surplus that world prices are materially affected. By displacing exported American products in the world market this surplus may cause a greater amount of home produced butter and other dairy products to be retained in this country which of course, depresses prices. In addition, there is always the possibility of imports if the difference in price is greater than the tariff which the United States imposes on imported goods.

The past season has been a record one for butter importations by Germany. British imports have been less and prices higher than they were a year ago, although the prospects of increased shipments from Australia and New Zealand is likely to depress prices at any time.

Keeping Abreast of the Times

SOME time ago an Idaho breeder sent a letter by air mail to the Secretary of the New Association requesting that the certificates for the applications enclosed also be returned to him by air mail, which of course was done.

Recently a breeder living in the State of Washington, who had sold a bull to a fellow breeder living in an adjoining state, requested that the papers be returned to him by air mail and enclosed extra postage to cover the special cost of the air mail service. The applications were received in the morning's mail and the Certificate started on its western journey that same day. The old practice of having to wait from three to six months or until the calf became a cow or died of old age before the owner received a certificate is becoming obsolete like the oxcart or stage coach; more modern methods have been adopted in recording herd book records and getting the papers back to the owner.

Recently a breeder living in one of the Pacific Coast States mailed in one allotment 79 applications for Registry of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to the office of the Secretary of the New Association. This is the largest allotment of applications as yet received at any one time from any one breeder by the Secretary of the New Association. The State of New York held the previous high record, a breeder sending in 64 applications at one time.

The above is evidence that owners of large herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle, after making a careful investigation of the New Association, are falling in line in the great movement to place the purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry on a sound, conservative, business basis.

If the people are to remain politically free they must be economically free. Their only hope in that direction is from them to keep their own business in their own hands.—Calvin Coolidge.

Your Choice of FIVE YOUNG BULLS

from.

Pennsylvania's Champion C. T. A. Herd

Here is the dam of one



LOYALMEADE FRECKLES ALCARTRA

17,128 lb. milk—610.3 lb. butterfat last year while enrolled in the White Deer Cow Testing Association.



THIS IS ONE OF HER DAUGHTERS

These Bulls are by our senior herdsire

Chief Piebe Ormsby Burke

whose dam was that grand cow

Fairmont Duchess Ormsby

also dam of one daughter that produced 27,138 lb. milk—1,271.77 lb. butter in a year and another that made 21,552.2 lb. milk—1,020.40 lb. butter in 330 days as a junior three-year-old.

Loyalmeade Herd is ACCREDITED. We have Good Stock and our Prices are right.

H. A. SNYDER

Montoursville

Pennsylvania

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Thanksgiving Day an Easy Day

THANKSGIVING Day—that time of family gatherings will soon be here, with its joyous duties for the housewife. So many Thanksgiving Days have been observed since that memorable first one, and so many Thanksgiving dinners have been served, that the drafting of a menu for such an occasion seems a rather unnecessary thing. There are certain dishes that are as much a part of such a dinner, as Santa Claus is of Christmas,—the turkey, the cranberry jelly, the pumpkin pie—and the many additions that are usually made to complete the menu have been suggested over and over again. So it seems to me that the readers of this page—if any—need no suggestions from me in planning what to eat on Thursday, November 29th. But, with the many occasions in mind, when I have functioned at the business end of a big Thanksgiving dinner, for relatives of all degrees, I would like to help to make the day as easy as possible for the hostess-housewife.

A SUITABLE DINNER

First of all, the dinner planned should be in accordance with the amount of help available for the work. If there are many hands, belonging either to members of the family or to hired help, an ambitious dinner may be planned and served without leaving the hostess in a state of total exhaustion. But if most of the work has to be done by one pair of hands, by all means let the dinner be simple. A hostess' own pleasure in doing the unusual often leads her to forget how much extra and disproportionate time it takes, very often proving to be just the one thing too much, which turns a pleasure into a task. Thanksgiving Day is essentially a home day, and most people prefer simple, well-cooked food plus a calm, unhurried hostess to lots of fancy fixings served by a flushed and flurried housewife. So first of all, plan a dinner well within the possibility of easy serving?

PLANNING THE WORK

And the serving of even a simple dinner may be made much easier if a schedule of work is planned, and the work to be done each day is mapped out, and so far as possible, accomplished. Personally, I never undertake entertaining on a large scale, without drawing up a program of work for several days preceding the event—a program worked out and written down on paper, so that progress on it may be checked and striving so far as possible to see that each day's work is done as planned. This saves that last minute rush which often detracts so much from the pleasure of entertaining in one's own home. There are certain things that have to be left to the last minute, but there are also some that can be done a day or so ahead, especially in the matter of cleaning, as well as in some of the cooking. So in preparing for the Thanksgiving dinner, we

can begin on Monday, by making out the list of necessary supplies, seeing that they are either in the pantry or that arrangements are made for their delivery at the proper time. The silver may be cleaned, and the linen looked over. On Tuesday, the cranberry jelly may be made the pumpkin cooked and mashed ready for the pies, the soup stock prepared and the salad dressing made. In view of the scarcity of help and the excellence of some brands of salad dressing and canned soups, these may be purchased ready to use, so saving the housewife that much trouble. Or if there is home made tomato soup in the cellar, that could be used. If the salted nuts are made at home, and many women make their own, as they are much better and cheaper, this is a job that can be done on Tuesday, if not earlier. Wednesday is the day on which the major portion of the preparation should be made. The turkey or chickens should be dressed and the stuffing prepared. When using the ordinary bread crumbs variety, I have stuffed my poultry the night before cooking it. This cannot be done if oysters are used. The crust for the pumpkin pie can be mixed ready for use. If mince pie is to be served, these may be baked on Wednesday. The sweet potatoes may be cooked, sliced and placed in the pan ready for candying. Plenty of shelled nuts should be cracked, not for serving with the dinner, but for that nibbling that is always a part of Thanksgiving or Christmas Day. Above all the table should be set, with the putting in of extra leaves, the getting out of all the best china, some of which may have to be washed if it has not been used recently, the placing of silver and linen, and the seasonable decorations, this is no mean task, and should always be done the day before, even if the family do have to eat a meal or two in the kitchen, or standing up, or in relays. To get up on Thanksgiving morning, knowing that the table is set in all its beauty, is too big a relief to the housekeeper to be passed up. Even some of the vegetables may be prepared on Wednesday; white potatoes and turnips may be pared and allowed to stand well covered with water. The squash may be washed and the seeds scooped out ready to put in the oven. These may seem like small helps, but many mites make a mickle, as the Scotch say, and it is astonishing what a help it will prove in the rush of Thursday morning. Of course, the rest of the dinner must be prepared on the morning of the great day itself, and in doing this, all the available help possible should be used.

A WORD TO THE GUESTS

Otherwise, it should be kindly but very firmly intimated that the kitchen is not the reception room. It may not bother all housewives, but to some the confusion of many interruptions by early arriving visitors who proceed to camp in the kitchen, proves harder than the actual work. If unable to be of any help, the thoughtful guest will take her or himself off to some other part of the house, or to the great outdoors, or

better yet, to some Thanksgiving morning service in the nearby church. There is no use pretending that the hostess-cook is not busy. This is her busy day, and the least the courteous guest can do is to lessen the extra work and confusion by getting out of the way. Every housewife knows how the continual interruptions distract her mind, until it is a wonder that the dinner turns out as well as it does. Some other time, the cook-hostess will be the guest, and that will be her day of leisure, but when she is at the business end of the dinner, she should be given free sway in concentrating on its preparation. After the dinner is over, if the guests are there but for the day, the food should be taken care of, and then all the rest of the work, the washing of dishes and the setting the kitchen to rights, should be left until after their departure. For, after all, the eating is not the main attraction of the day, though it looms large and takes up much of the time. There should be some time for social converse, and it should not be straining the imagination to think that the guests would enjoy the company of their hostess as well as her wonderful cooking. If the guests are house-guests, they should be drafted into service when it comes to washing the dishes—yes, even the men. Quite a little fun can be had out of this job, when the men are all dressed up in kitchen aprons, and are displaying their agility or lack of it in the matter of dish washing. With three or four pairs of hands—one to wash, two to dry and one to put the dishes away, the job that would loom interminable to the already weary housewife, is soon done, and there comes the perfect end to a perfect day.

What to Use

USE shoe trees when cleaning canvas shoes, so that they will not shrink.

Use the blade of a safety razor for cutting fur. Cut on the wrong side, not quite through, and pull apart.

Use a thimble on the rod when running it through freshly ironed curtains. It will prevent tears in the material and will slide through easily.

Use the steel ribs from old umbrellas for flower and vegetable stakes. They may be used several times.

THE IRONING BOARD COVER

After padding the ironing board, the muslin cover should be cut about three inches wider all around, the edge hemmed and a draw string inserted. The cover can then be drawn snug around the board, avoiding wrinkles, and can easily be removed for laundering.

It will pay the nation to make children healthy from the cradle. We might put the argument on higher grounds, but these lowest grounds are firm enough. Ill-health lowers the productivity of the nation more than it has ever been lowered by strikes. And if the average of health among the wage-earners can be bodily raised, we need not wail so much as our eugenists do now about the disparity of the birth-rate between one class and another.

How Your Wife's New Hat Should Be Trimmed

BREEDERS of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle advertise their business in different ways, but the very latest idea is to have the dairyman's wife do the advertising.

A fashion note from Paris says "Milliners have gone to the picturesque farms of the French countryside for their latest idea. Model farms are being reproduced in felt as trimming for sport hats. The peasant cottage, barn fowls, and cattle form a cut-out hatband of one or more colors."

The wife will want a new hat before very long so why not give her one now? Gladden and surprise her at the same time. Of course the wife's new hat should be up-to-date and in real Paris style. We would suggest that the new hat be a replica of the dairy barn decorated with small images of your herdsire and your best cow. If extra adornment is desired, why not models of some young bulls or heifers you would like to sell.

For several years the Old Association has given as special prizes at fairs small models of "the putty cow" and "the true type bull." It has always been a puzzle to the recipient to know what to do with these models. This puzzle is solved at last. The wife can wear them on her hat. They are bound to attract attention and, incidentally, they MIGHT bring purchasers to the barn.

The Japanese are said to be far-sighted and long-headed. Maybe that Japanese modeler employed by the Old Association, had an advance tip from Paris when the *true type* models were first designed.

Our past is our secret, promulgated by the voice of years; it is the most mysterious image of our being, over which time keeps watch. The image is not dead; a mere nothing degrades or adorns it; it can still grow bright or somber, can still smile or weep, express love or hatred; and yet it remains recognizable forever in the midst of the myriad images that surround it. It stands for what we once were, as our aspirations and hopes stand for what we shall be; and the two faces blend, that they may teach us what we are.—*Maeterlinck*.

It takes 16 acres of trees to produce the paper for one Sunday edition of a large city newspaper.

Forest industries, logging and pulp manufacture make up the second largest industry in the United States in capital invested and labor employed.

There are at least 4,000 new uses for wood and new ones are being discovered every day.

"I've never kissed a girl in my life," remarked the painfully proper young man.

"Well, don't come buzzing around me," announced the little flapper. "I'm not running a prep school."

For feeding infants or giving medicine to small children a Denver man has invented a spoon in which the handle is curved over the bowl so that a child cannot close his lips upon the latter.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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NOVEMBER 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

A Show Down

ENEMIES of the New Association have contended and still contend that Holstein-Friesian cattle registered in the New Association would be classed as grades and that buyers would not be willing to pay the high dollar for cattle registered in the New Association. On the other hand, members and friends of the New Association contend that animals registered in it Should Sell, Will Sell and Do Sell for as much money or more money than if they were registered in the Old Association.

First, because the New Association's system of recording herd book records is superior to the system used by the Old Association.

Second, the increased fees charged by the Old Association to register and transfer the progeny places an extra tax on the owners of cattle registered in the Old Association. The breeder or owner who pays this tax in the form of higher registration and transfer fees receives nothing in return. The money thus collected by the Association is expended in paying high salaries to the Politicians and Extension Workers that have infested its management. Furthermore, the Association is being managed in such an extravagant manner that its former assets are being depleted. The loss last year was estimated to be upwards of \$70,000.

A cow registered in the New Association gives as much milk, breeds as regularly and from all appearances conducts herself just as respectably as if she were registered in the Old Association. Therefore, when all of the different arguments in reference to the New and the Old Registry Associations are considered, the balance of evidence stands in favor of the New Association in preference to the Old Association.

The Holstein public appreciates the increased value of animals registered in the New Association. At a

recent dispersal sale where the herd was sold at public auction to settle an estate, the popularity of the New Association was clearly demonstrated.

There were fifteen animals in the herd of which just one was registered in the New Association. Their registry and transfer was guaranteed in both the New and the Old Associations, buyers to have their choice, so that on this basis, each Association had an equal chance to get the business. The sale manager has been inclined to favor the Old Association or, at least, that is the opinion of the majority of breeders living in his county. Let us see which Association the buyers preferred.

There were twelve buyers of which nine, or 75 per cent, preferred the animals they purchased transferred to them through the New Association.

Of the fifteen animals sold, eleven, or 73 per cent, were transferred through the New Association.

The average price of the eleven animals transferred through the New Association was \$201.82.

The four animals not transferred through the New Association sold for an average price of \$194.30.

The two herd bulls, originally obtained from New York State establishments owned by men who are strong supporters of the Old Registry Association, are now registered and transferred to their new owners through the New Association.

The second, third and fourth highest priced females were all transferred to their new owners through the New Association.

When every real breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle falls in line and gets back of the New Association in the same way that the breeders got back of it at the above-mentioned auction sale, then their cattle will be worth more money on the market and purebred Holstein-Friesians will be in greater demand.

The Way They Do It and What For

OFFICIALS in charge of purebred Registry Associations are continuously stressing the importance of breeders keeping accurate and reliable records. We fully concur on the importance of accurate and reliable breeding records and we also believe that it is equally important for a Registry Association to keep accurate and reliable records.

Breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who have had dealings with the Old Registry Association at Brattleboro, Vermont, no doubt has received one, if not many, letters impressing upon them the importance of keeping accurate and reliable records and, in cases where they have sold an animal or bought an animal that has passed through several hands the Association makes it a point to require the owner to file applications for transfer in each instance and collects the fees thereon before it will register any progeny of the animal in question.

We believe that it is important, as stated before, for a Registry Association to keep accurate and reliable records. It appears that the Old Registry Association at Brattleboro, Vermont, is very exacting in completing the ownership record when they can milk a few extra dollars out of the owner in fees for recording back transfers.

Since the New Association has been organized many "loopholes" have been uncovered in the methods practiced by the Old Association in keeping their records and some of the things that have been uncovered are entirely uncalled for and not in keeping with any record association that is worthy of being called accurate and reliable.

Our attention recently was called to an incident where a cow bred in Canada, born in the spring of 1922, and registered in the Canadian Association was sold by the original breeder and owner to a fellow breeder in Canada and officially transferred to him through the Canadian Association. In December 1927, this five-year-old cow was imported into the United States, being sold and transferred to an American dealer through the Old Association at Brattleboro, Vermont. In issuing the Certificate of Registry at the Brattleboro office the dealer in America who imported the cow was credited on the face of the Registry Certificate as being her Owner and the man who bred her and owned her when she was born in Canada was credited only as being the Breeder.

According to the rules of the Old Registry Association, the name of the man who owns the dam at the time she is bred should appear on the face of the Registry Certificate as Breeder and the man who owns the dam at the time the calf was dropped should appear on the face of the Registry Certificate as Owner. The cow in question was bred and owned in Canada, was born in the Spring of 1922 and was not imported into the United States until the Fall of early Winter of 1927 and yet the Old Registry Association when they issued the Registry Certificate gave the man who imported the cow credit for being the owner on the face of the Registry Certificate which, according to their By-Laws, would mean that he owned the dam of the animal in question at the time the calf was dropped. When in reality the dam was owned in Canada, the animal in question was born in Canada, grew up in Canada and until she was five years old was owned by two different parties before the dealer in America came into possession of her.

The American dealer, whom the Old Association has camouflaged as the owner, after having the cow in his possession only a short time yet with the reputation of having owned her for five years, transferred the cow to a dealer living in an adjoining State and that dealer in turn sold the cow to a dairyman and transferred it to its present owner through the New Registry Association. Later the present owner filed an Application for Registry of a calf dropped by the cow which she was carrying when imported into America from Canada. The Application for Registry was signed by the party in Canada who sold the cow to the American dealer. This Canadian breeder signed as owner of the dam at the time she was bred and also signed as owner of the sire of the calf in question. According to the Canadian Transfer record he was the owner at the time the cow was bred.

The signatures on the Applications for Registry and all the facts were verified and found to be true when checked up through Canadian records. However, when the Registry Certificate issued by the Old Association was consulted it was found that the dealer in America

received credit as owner of the animal when born. Therefore according to the Old Association's Certificate, the only man who had ever owned this cow from the time of her birth until 1927 was the dealer in Pennsylvania.

If the statements as they appear on the Registry Certificates issued by the Old Association were accepted, then the statements that appear on the Applications for Registry of the calf would be false and untrue, yet there was abundance of evidence to show that the facts as stated on the Application for Registry were reliable and the Secretary of the New Association in recording the animal ignored the Old Association Certificate which lends the appearance of being an attempt to juggle the true ownership record in order to camouflage a dealer as a breeder.

The above incident is only one of many similar incidents that have come up since the New Association has been organized. Does it not go to show to what extent dealers are permitted to use the Old Association to promote their personal interests? Is not such a procedure of juggling the records dishonest and disgraceful?

Good Outlook for Holstein Breeders

PRICES for good everyday purebred Holstein-Friesians have shown an upward tendency for some time. The prospects are, in the East at least, that this upward tendency will continue, for the Dairy-men's League is appealing to its members for a maximum production of milk for the next six weeks. "Every can, even every pound, every drop is important."

A sharp decrease in milk production in the New York Milk Shed since October 8th and a tremendous demand has brought about an acute shortage in the metropolitan market.

This is bound to increase the demand for cows that are fresh or are just about to freshen. Prospects for a good demand and satisfactory prices for producing stock were never better than they are at the present time.

Herd Improvement or Herd Destruction

WE ARE receiving many unfavorable comments in reference to the plan to make forced and exaggerated records by the speculating influence in the Old Association under the new title of "Herd Improvement Test." Surely the name is misleading. Anyone who attempts to force their cows to make exaggerated records under any herd improvement test plan which permits four times a day milking and forced feeding is destroying his herd, for such treatment impairs their breeding qualities and their milk producing powers.

There is abundance of evidence to prove that the so-called breeding establishments, where methods of feeding and handling cows on test such as are advocated in the Herd Improvement Plan, are not conducive to the betterment of the herd. A large percentage of the better cows, that naturally would give the largest

amount of milk, are forced the hardest which results in impairing their reproductive organs so that they breed irregularly. In reality the making of forced methods destroys rather than improves the herd and it is necessary to go out among the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen and make purchases to fill in the ranks and take the place of the animals whose usefulness is destroyed.

The Herd Improvement Test Plan is, in reality, a scheme to make forced and exaggerated records without the safeguard of close supervision. It really opens up the door and invites further fraud by permitting records made under the Herd Improvement Test Plan, where cows are milked four times daily, to be recorded as official cow testing records.

How Often Do You Use Your Herd Book?

THE publishing of the Herd Book as carried on by the Old Registry Association results in a tremendous loss to the breeders. The financial statements for the past two years of the Old Association shows that the total cost of printing the Herd Books is \$51,283.94. The total receipts for the sale of Herd Books is \$4,567.64. The actual loss for a two-year period is \$46,716.30.

Should not the members of the New Association profit by this experience and save this tremendous annual waste by providing a pedigree department where those breeders who desire extended pedigrees can secure them at actual cost?

We will be glad to have expressions from our readers and breeders upon this question because it is a very important one.

Coming

THE State record for high average herd production in Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association work is held by the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of Herman A. Snyder of Montoursville, Pa.

The C. T. A. year of the Association in which the Snyder herd was enrolled ended April 1, 1928. The average made by the Snyder herd is the greatest production ever attributed to any dairy herd in the State of Pennsylvania and the showing is all the more creditable as the cows were milked only twice daily for the entire year with the exception that a few of the heaviest producers were milked three times daily for a very short time when first fresh.

There are many outstanding interesting things about the Snyder herd and Mr. Snyder's operations as a farmer and as a dairyman. For one thing he says he "has never spent a dollar for a herdsire," yet his herd has been headed by three bulls of individual excellence and pedigree which would compare favorably with any three from any one establishment.

Then Mr. Snyder has shown his cattle at the local fair where his exhibit won prizes in competition with herds that had traveled an extensive fair circuit.

The energies of Mr. Snyder are not confined to his cattle business and dairy. He is also a grower of seed

corn and his farm operations are both extensive and intensive.

In an early issue we plan to tell more about the Snyder herd, its work during recent years and the farming operations of the Snyder family, for Herman attributes much of his success to the loyal cooperation and sound judgment of Mrs. Snyder who knows nearly as much of dairy and general farm matters as she does of her own well-kept household.

Agricultural Misinformation

FEARFUL and wonderful things are said about farming by some of the city newspapers. The agricultural press may make just as many mistakes when talking about city things, but a writer who furnishes editorials for an agricultural paper is expected to know agricultural matters and at least understand something about standard farm crops.

In a recent issue of a weekly that goes to eastern dairyman we read that "The raisin growers of California are in a peck of trouble. The largest cooperative association in that state, namely, the Sun Maid Raisin Growers, says that the trouble is caused by too much of surplus stock of raisins as the result of overplanting this last year."

California writers have been blamed for overboosting, but we never heard of any one of them claiming that in California you could set vines and market fruit from them the same year.

Another editorial appearing on the same page says that "All corn was 'Indian corn' once. For hundreds of years before America was discovered the Indians were growing corn here." . . . "While the Indians called it all corn, there were as a matter of fact a few different varieties in different parts of the country."

We added to our stock of information. We always understood that the word "corn" was applied to a number of cereals known to the ancients several thousand years before Columbus discovered America. When Joseph was all powerful in Egypt, the account says, there was a famine in the then known world, but there was corn in Egypt. Therefore, the brothers of Joseph journeyed to that country in order to obtain food for themselves and their families.

Read the account in Genesis and you will see why a scarcity of food in one district caused tribes and even nations of olden days to migrate long distances in search of food.

When the Spaniards first came to America they found the Indians cultivating a plant they called "mahiz," or that is as near the name as the Spaniards were able to pronounce it.

When the early settlers first came to North America they applied the name "Indian corn" to the grain raised by the Indians instead of what scientists tell us should be the proper name "maize." The botanical name is "Zea mays."

After perusing the articles mentioned we came to the conclusion that the writer thereof is not so well acquainted with that reliable and trustworthy old lady True Information as he is with her sometimes fascinating and always deceptive daughter Miss Information.

Mrs. Dwight's Eighty Holsteins

IT IS seldom that eighty head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, all from one herd, are offered at public sale in one day. But on Tuesday, November 20th, on the farm of Mrs. Maud Dwight, South Otselic, Chenango County, New York, the Dwight herd will be sold under the management of R. Austin Backus.

The Dwight herd is not only large but it is also of good quality, and if an animal is well bred when its pedigree includes the names of famous or well advertised animals then the Dwight herd certainly is well bred because some of the best known sires and highest



YOUNG CATTLE ON THE DWIGHT FARM

record cows are close up in the pedigrees of the animals offered.

A succession of good sires have headed this herd. Breeders will surely be interested in the daughters of King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side, one of the handsomest and best bred bulls of the great Sunny Side Aaggie family, as his dam and sire's dam are both daughters of Aaggie Cornucopia Paul 2d, the only cow that has five daughters that ever produced over a thousand pounds of butter in a year test. These two daughters of this famous old producing and transmitting cow have records that average 33 lb. butter and over 700 lb. milk in seven days with 1,100 lb. butter and 25,000 lb. milk in a year.

Space forbids individual mention of animals in this sale that might be called Sale Stars. Individually mentioning such stellar attractions is like enumerating the movie stars of Hollywood, so we must content ourselves by referring our readers to the page on which the advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Every speaker or writer on dairy cattle breeding, whether he be stationed at Washington or connected with the various State Colleges, advocates the use of proven sires. In this sale the breeders are offered a three-year-old bull who is an attractive individual. He has a nice bunch of young daughters in the herd and it would be possible for a man to secure not only this bull but also a number of his daughters to show his neighbors the transmitting quality of the herdsire he had purchased. The bull in question is from a well bred young cow that as a two-year-old is credited with the production of 800 lb. butter in a year. He was

sired by Winterthur Bess Ormsby Donsegis, son of the famous Bess Johanna Ormsby and one of the leading sires of the Winterthur breeding establishment. It is seldom that breeders are offered a bull with this backing and, at the same time have an opportunity to see the class of stock he sires.

The Dwight herd has been handled from a business dairy basis. Mrs. Dwight has managed her herd with skill and judgment that puts to shame many a breeder who considers that he is an important figure in the breeding fraternity. The herd consists not only of producers and high class individuals, but also of healthy cattle, for it has been fully accredited for four years and, now that it is to be dispersed, the animals are offered with a sixty day retest privilege under the usual conditions.

The sale will be Tuesday, November 20th. It is scheduled to start at 10 a.m., right on the minute as it will take a long time to sell eighty animals. The sale will be held "rain or shine" and under cover. Lunch will be provided at noon and everything possible will be done to insure the comfort of visitors to the farm.

Catalogs, which are ready now, can be obtained from Mr. Austin Backus, Mexico, New York or from the owner, Mrs. Maud Dwight.

The dairy cow is the most economical animal for the conversion of farm crops into human food; swine are the most efficient animals in the production of meat food products from raw material; and the hen turns raw products into finished products most rapidly.

To Avoid Inbreeding I Offer My Show Bull



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGVELD

BORN OCTOBER 8, 1926

Price \$175

He comes from Choice Individuals and Profitable Producers.

A Sure Breeder. His offspring are of Good Size and Type.

His sisters are Big Producers and very Typy.

I have never had any Abortion or Tuberculosis in the herd.

Also, PUREBRED BERKSHIRE PIGS
2 to 4 months old.

FRED HILNER Millville, Penna.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

November 12—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders Consignment Sale.
November 13-14-15-16—U. S. National Fall Sale.
November 17—East Berlin, Pa., Mrs. Minnie Lehman's dispersal. Accredited registered and grade Holsteins.
November 24—South Otselic, N. Y. Dispersal of Mrs. Maud Dwight's Accredited herd of Holstein-Friesians.
December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.
March 9, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 26, 1929—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Thirty-five purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

THE HEMPHILL DISPERSAL

Excluding a four-month-old bull calf which brought \$40, the average price of \$211.25 was reached for the accredited herd of the late J. M. Hemphill at the dispersal sale held on the farm near Newville, Pa., October 20th. The top price \$302.50 was paid by George B. Elliott, of Newville, for the senior herdsire Middleton King Pauline, a two-year-old son of Scenic Korndyke Echo. The junior sire, Morrisville Prospect Chief, seventeen months old was struck off to H. H. Allison of Shippensburg for \$275. Seven different cows each brought \$225 or more, the top price being \$287.50 obtained for Ormsby Lass Bess, just two years old. Her buyer was W. S. Ker, of Carlisle, Pa. Edith Ormsby Segis, an eighteen-month-old heifer, was struck off to G. Ervin Deardorf of East Berlin, Pa., for \$170 and Cornelia Ormsby De Kol Johanna, now twenty months old, went to Bruce McCullough, of Newville, for \$225. The fifteen animals went to twelve different buyers.

The sale was managed by tester A. A. Raudabaugh, with George Fry as auctioneer. The names and ages of the animals with the names and addresses and the purchasers and the prices paid are as follows:

MALES

Middleton King Pauline, 2 yrs., Geo. B. Elliott, Newville	\$302.50
Morrisville Prospect Chief, 1½ yr., H. H. Allison, Shippensburg	275.00
King Ormsby Glothil De Kol, 5 mos., Bruce McCullough, Newville	40.00
Ormsby De Kol Cornucopia Lad, 11 mos., Geo. H. Jacoby, Newville	102.50

FEMALES

Cornelia Johanna Cornucopia, 5 yr., James Ginter, Newville	\$240.00
Buckeye Segis Sarcastic, 3 yr., Geo. W. Jacoby	225.00
Queen Beauty Prilly Segis, 3 yr., Geo. B. Livingston, East Berlin	242.50
Glothil Ormsby Lucinda, 2 yr., H. H. Deibler, Millersburg	250.00
Allamuchy Echo Queen, 2½ yr., Jesse Kurtz, Carlisle	225.00
Allamuchy Johanna Vale 2½, Guy Loy, Newville	155.00
Ormsby Lass Bess, 2 yr., W. S. Ker, Carlisle	287.50
Cornelia Ormsby De Kol Johanna, 1½ yr., Bruce McCullough	225.00
Belleholm K L Pearl, 2 yr., G. Ervin Deardorf, East Berlin	170.00
Edith Ormsby Segis 1½ yr., G. Ervin Deardorf	172.50
Lass Clothilde Ormsby, 3 mos., E. J. Shoop, Willow Hill	185.00

SMALL BUT SELECT

On November 17th the dairy herd owned by Mrs. Minnie Lehman will be sold on the farm which is along the state road running from East Berlin to Dillsburg, Pa. The farm is one mile west of Red Run Church and three miles east of East Berlin. In the sale there will be a daughter of King Cornucopia Fayne Pontiac together with her heifer calf. There is a daughter of King Pontiac Cornucopia Pet and a daughter of Huntsdale Quality Echo as well as her calf. There is a four-months-old calf sired by Sir Valdessa Pontiac as well as a number of good high-grade animals. The cows are big milkers and the herd is on the State and Federal accredited list.

Mrs. Lehman is unable to carry on the work of managing the herd and farm so in addition to the stock, the farming machinery and some household goods will be sold as well as a Willis-Knight sedan. Refreshments will be furnished by the ladies of the Red Run Church.

(Concluded on page 662.)

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOE LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

I HAVE just received a carload of Canadian bred cattle which I am offering for inspection and and for sale.

If you are in need of dairy cattle write me for prices and description.

ROBERT P. DIEHL

Lehighton

Penna.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegerstown, R. D. 1

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 661.)

ANTIETAM HERD TO BE SOLD

A well-known herd that has been producing sweet cream of high quality for the Washington market will be offered at public auction when the Antietam herd will be dispersed on the farm near Sharpsburg, Maryland, Wednesday, November 14th. When Antietam Farm was stocked a number of years ago, expense was not spared in selecting the animals, while this establishment with its pretentious buildings is one of the show farmsteads of northern Maryland.

Winter milkers being in demand at the present time, there should be a big crowd to see the milking dairy sold. Of the twenty cows, eleven were recently fresh, three more are due in November and the balance are expected to freshen in the months of December and January. There are ten young calves as well as five heifers around a year old.

The head of the herd is Antietam Kookee Fayne. His dam is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and his sire, Kookee Mayflower, formerly headed the Antietam herd. Kookee Mayflower was by a son of Kookee De Kol 3d, a cow reported to have made five different seven-day records above thirty pounds of butter, each time averaging 100 lb. milk a day for the week. His dam, Mayflower Pietje, was by a son of the imported cow Pietje 22d. Mayflower Pietje at her second and third freshening periods averaged over 100 lb. milk a day for seven days and is credited with producing 35.68 lb. butter as a three-year-old and 38.14 lb. as a four-year-old. Her dam, a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, was reported to have made 31.26 lb. butter in a week as a four-year-old and was from a world's record daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count. There are eight daughters of Antietam Kookee Fayne in the sale. The herd is State and Federally accredited.

As this is a complete dispersal, the 205 acre farm will also be offered. It is splendidly situated for a dairy or stock farm being close to the best markets in the world, while the soil is derived from limestone and everyone knows that limestone soil produces forage on which the best horses, cattle and livestock are raised. There are twenty-acres of woods on the farm.

The modern dairy barn, on which no expense was spared, has stanchions for thirty-two milkers. There are two maternity stalls as well as a bull pen and several calf pens. The barn is 101 feet long and 53 feet wide with three barn floors, affording ample room for storage of feed of all kinds as well as the farm machinery.

Besides the cattle there are six horses and eighty-five Duroc hogs. There are at least twenty purebred sows and two dozen or more feeding shoats that now weigh around 100 lb., besides about twice as many young pigs.

Naturally on such a farm as this one would expect to find a full equipment of farm implements and machinery. These too will be sold. There is a Fordson tractor, a half-ton Ford truck, De Laval milker, ensilage cutter, six horsepower Fairbanks engine and other farm machinery to match. On the farm there are two houses, one of which is a bungalow with all modern conveniences including electricity. In fact there is an electric generator on the farm, while the milk house, which has two living rooms on the second floor, is equipped with a boiler, sterilizer, motor churn and butter worker. Water comes from a well 300 feet deep operated by a Meyers pump and engine.

It is seldom that such a herd and equipment comes on the market, to say nothing of the farm itself. The owner is engaged in other business which takes all of his time so he is reluctantly compelled to dispose of his farm and herd.

Glenn R. Mead, the well-known auctioneer of East Aurora, New York, will officiate, assisted by the veteran sales manager, S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa. Catalogs, which are ready now, can be obtained from Mr. Miller, or from Mr. George Searles, Superintendent of Antietam Farm, Sharpsburg, Md. Better plan to take in this sale and at the same time look over the Antietam Battle Field where one of the greatest battles of the Civil War was fought.

THE LARGEST STATE FAIR

The largest state fair in this country is claimed to be that of Texas. The attendance on the 1928 fair which closed the evening of Sunday, October 21, was 1,001,264. On Sunday, the last day, the attendance was 45,110. Last year's attendance was 1,028,317. During the forty-two years this fair has been held, the million mark for attendance has been passed four times.

Little Milton came home from Sunday school with a mite box.

"Why do they call it a mite box, mother?" asked Milton.

"Because," chirped in his brother, "you might put something in it and you might not."

EVAPORATED MILK

One and a quarter billion lb. evaporated milk are used in the United States each year. This is more than all other forms of concentrated milk put together.

Evaporated milk, taking as it does the output of nearly 600,000 cows, acts as an important stabilizer of the dairy industry. Although production goes on throughout the year, it is packed in a preponderating amount when the raw milk flow is at its peak. At such times the evaporated milk packer takes care of a large part of what would otherwise be a surplus.

When Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt, she probably was driving on the wrong side of the street.

THE YODERS ARE GOOD DAIRYMEN

The Mifflin County Cow Testing Association might well be called the Yoder Association, for six herds owned by dairymen by the name have averaged over 300 lb. butterfat during the recently ended Association year. Although the registered Holstein herd of Rufus H. King of Belleville, Pa., headed the list with an average of 417.2 lb. fat, 12,355 lb. milk, Yoder herds were second, third and fourth.

S. M. Yoder of Allensville, Pa., has grade Holsteins and Guernseys which averaged 407.7 lb. fat, 11,352 lb. milk. A. C. Yoder of Allensville has registered and grade Holsteins as well as grade Guernseys and his herd average was 374.3 lb. fat, 9,058 lb. milk. Rudy J. Yoder of Belleville has only black-and-white cattle, registered and grades, and they averaged 373.7 lb. fat, 10,744 lb. milk. The Holstein herd of Elmer Yoder of Allensville was in seventh place with an average of 353.3 lb. fat, 9,870 lb. milk. He has registered Holsteins with a few grades. Jacob T. Yoder of Belleville has only grade cattle and was in ninth place with an average of 350.6 lb. fat, 9,509 lb. milk. Harvey P. Yoder of Belleville has grade and scrub cattle and as far as we know has no Holsteins at all and his herd was the lowest of the Yoder family, averaging 306.5 lb. fat.

The Mifflin County Association recently finished its sixth year and the average production was increased nearly 2,000 lb.

milk and 58 lb. butterfat. Last year's average was 332.9 lb. fat, 9,392 lb. milk for all the cows in the Association. S. M. Yoder had the two highest cows, one being credited with 552.3 lb. fat, 17,453 lb. milk and the other with 530.5 lb. fat, 14,673 lb. milk. Starlight, owned by R. H. King made 512.0 lb. fat, 13,584 lb. milk.

WASHINGTON BREEDER INJURED

C. C. Aspinwall of Olympia, Washington, was badly injured recently when he fell from the top of one of his silos. He was taken to the hospital where he is making progress toward a complete and speedy recovery. Mr. Aspinwall is prominent in the dairy circles of Thurston County and is a member of the State Legislature.

STATION WCFL

The Federal Radio Commission has granted station WCFL a building permit for a new station to be erected on a hundred acre farm near Downers Grove, Illinois, twenty-two miles west of Chicago, away from the disturbing influence of the big city power lines. The station power may be increased from 1,500 watts to 25,000 watts with an additional 25,000 watts for experiment purposes and special broadcasts.

WCFL is the station controlled by the Organized Farmers and Union Labor. In the reallocation of radio stations as

originally announced, station WCFL, which was located on the Navy Pier of Chicago, was ordered to reduce its power from 1,500 watts to 1,000 watts. Representatives of the big western farmers' unions as well as officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor protested vigorously and the Committee reversed its first decision. WCFL is a paid listener station—built and maintained by voluntary contributions.

QUITE A FARMER

Jacob Kooy of Toppenish, Washington is keeping a herd of thirty milking cows and a number of young animals on an eighty acre farm. Mr. Kooy evidently grows the crops to feed the animals, for this year his seventeen acres of barley produced 1,110 bushels of grain, nine acres of oats produced 600 bushels. From six acres he harvested 400 bushels of wheat and from his first two cuttings of alfalfa he put up 50 tons of hay. In addition he has nine acres of sweet clover pasture and also pastures his alfalfa after the third cutting. Nine acres of corn is expected to produce enough to fill a 200 ton silo.

The grains grown are ground and mixed into a home produced dairy feed with the addition of a few tons of purchased concentrates. One would think that Mr. Kooy is worrying very little about foreign competition.

"What is puppy love?"

"It's the beginning of a dog's life."

THE OLD HOME FARM

offers for sale a
YOUNG BULL

Individually right, and from a

PRESISTENT

BIG-PRODUCING COW

of Exquisite

TYPE

and Great Capacity

*The Old Home Herd is not only Accredited
but also Abortion Free*

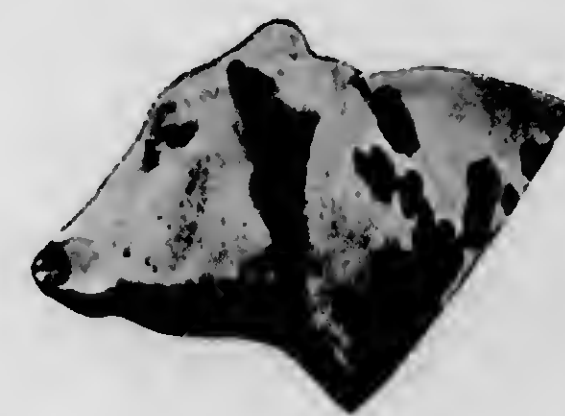


EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

WELLSDALE STOCK MAKES GOOD

L. A. Wells, of South Montrose, Penna., felt pretty good after he recently visited the Susquehanna County Fair, although he did not make any exhibit there. He saw Judge Borland make Holmont Lilith Pontiac Aaggie the first prize aged cow and later make her champion female. Mr. Wells never owned the Holmont cow but he did sell her dam Lilith De Kol Pietje Aaggie, to Mr. Charles Dayton. Lilith De Kol Pietje Aaggie was bred in the Wells' herd and was a daughter of Lilith Pauline Aaggie Lad and Lilith De Kol Pietje, also bred at Wellsdale.

Quite a number of the animals at Wellsdale trace to Lilith Pauline De Kol, the first Holstein that ever averaged four pounds of butter a day for seven successive days. This she did twenty-seven years ago and she was the first cow of any breed to make this showing despite the fact that she was only a four-year-old heifer at the time.

Animals from Wellsdale have gone into many herds and there made good, for during his twenty-two years of breeding Holstein-Friesians Mr. Wells has raised and sold a lot of real good ones.

The present head of Wellsdale herd is Sir Konigen Segis Boy. He was from K P A P Lilith Segis, daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, a bull that has splendid daughters and granddaughters in many northern Pennsylvania herds.

HOLSTEIN GRADES WIN KILDEE TROPHY

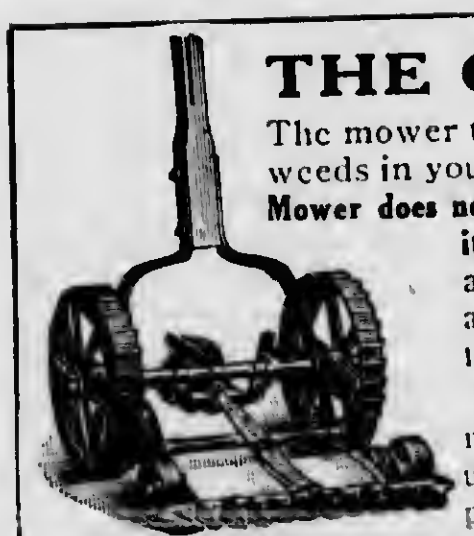
The highest herd of grade dairy cows enrolled in Iowa Cow Testing Association last year was a herd of grade Holsteins owned by H. C. Cain, of Hartley, O'Brien County. Mr. Cain received the H. H. Kildee trophy at the recent Dairy Cattle Congress held at Waterloo. His herd average was 462.4 lb. butterfat.

It cost Mr. Cain \$89.06 to feed each of his cows for the year and the average return in addition to paying for the feed was \$135.67.

The herd that was in third place was

also composed of grade Holsteins and was owned by F. E. Mott of Paulina, also of O'Brien County. The Mott average was 430.5 lb. fat. Competition is limited to dairymen whose herds consist of at least three-fourth grade cows.

In the report sent to the press the officials in charge of Iowa Cow Testing Association work say that the purpose of the Association is to help the practical dairymen make more money from his cows and it is not intended as a method for purebred breeders to advertise their herds through high records.



THE CLIPPER
The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.
If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.
CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

DEMONSTRATING CHEESE MAKING AT RICHMOND

At the Virginia State Fair this year there was a cheese making demonstration conducted coöperatively by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and *The Southern Planter*, which was established in 1840 and is claimed to be the oldest American Agricultural Journal. A total of 229 lb. of cheese were made during the week. In addition there was cheese on exhibition from five Virginia factories. It is estimated that twenty thousand people visited the booth. Many thousands of samples of Virginia made cheese and crackers were distributed to the crowd. The idea of the cheese making demonstration was to encourage both the making and consumption of cheese in the Old Dominion. Professor W. D. Saunders was in charge of the booth and was assisted by cheese makers from Cumber-

land County and Powhattan County, Virginia. Professor Saunders' account of how the cheese was made follows:

"The milk was heated to eighty-five degrees as soon as put in the vat and about one per cent of starter added, the coloring was stirred in and then rennet. In about thirty minutes the curd was cut with special knives into one-half inch cubes. It was then heated to ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit and stirred all the time while it was being heated. For about thirty minutes the curd was allowed to lie on the bottom of the vat and stirred occasionally until the whey was drawn, which was in about two hours, determined by a test for acid. After drawing the whey the curd was piled on bottom of vat and allowed to heat when it became more or less compact and solid. In about an hour it was cut again into one-half inch cubes with a curd mill which prepared it for salting. Salt then was added at the rate of two and one-half pounds per 100 pounds of milk. The salt was well stirred in and when well dissolved, the curd was put into hoops and pressed. It was left in the press for about sixteen hours when it was taken out and placed on exhibit at the booth—a finished product. It took about six hours to complete the process with the exception of the pressing."

Farm Superintendent and Herdsman Wants Position

On large farm or estate, keeping Holsteins, with no colored help. Only first class position considered. My experience has covered a lifetime of general farming and the recent scientific experience and study by help of Cornell extension courses of production, A-grade and certified milk, breeding, feeding, judging, showing, A-R-O work, calf raising, crops to maintain dairy, also cash crops, horses, hogs, poultry, fruit and lumber, marketing, financing, management of men, veterinary work, book and record keeping. About to have dispersal sale of own herd. About to open for position September 15th, New York or near-by states. Married, one small child, Protestant. Exchange of references.

Department Y, c/o Breeder & Dairyman, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

LINN HERD WAS LEADER

In the Washington County Association the herd of Lloyd D. Linn, of Washington, Pa., averaged 10,857 lb. milk, 392.3 lb. fat for the past association year. It consisted of thirteen producers, registered Holsteins and grade Jerseys and their average production was 10,857 lb. milk, 392.3 lb. fat. The average production for the entire association was 7,689 lb. milk, 312.9 lb. fat.

The highest cow in the association, a grade Holstein, is credited with 15,959 lb. milk, 552 lb. fat. She was a member of the Linn herd which had four others above 400 lb. Three of these were registered Holsteins. Hilda Monk of Sunnyside 2d, a ten-year-old, is credited with 15,673 lb. milk, 523.6 lb. fat.

"Men are more valuable than women."
"What utter nonsense!"
"It's a fact. Every man has his price; but brides are given away."

FRED L. YOUNG KILLED

Fred L. Young, Holstein breeder and dairyman, of Chehalis, Washington, was instantly killed September 17th, being crushed between the tractor engine and the separator of his threshing outfit. The accident occurred in front of the house where Mr. Young was born fifty-nine years ago and which is now the home of Thomas Nisbet, one of the best known Holstein breeders of the State of Washington.

D. F. WILBUR

David Forest Wilbur, who in the early nineties had a herd of Holstein-Friesians at Oneonta, New York, died August 15th at his Maine summer home. Mr. Wilbur joined the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1891 and the following March at the annual meeting was elected third Vice-President of the Association. For many years he was in the United States Consular service and represented this country abroad, among his foreign stations being Geneva, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Singapore, Cuba, and Auckland, New Zealand.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

BUSINESS IS BRISK

Five carloads of Holstein dairy cattle, comprising approximately 120 head, were shipped from Monticello, Wisconsin, during September to buyers in Illinois, Iowa and New Jersey by Adam Duerst, a cattle dealer of that town. Due to the brisk demand of out of state buyers, prices are better than they have been for some time, reports the local paper. The cattle purchased by Mr. Duerst ranged in prices from \$110 to \$150. Twenty-nine carloads of cattle have been shipped from Monticello since January 1, but September was the heaviest month.

Wanted position as farm manager or herdsman. Lifelong experience with purebred cattle. Thirty-five years old, single. Box W, c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

A BIG PROBLEM

The family was coaxing little George to go to bed. His grandmother, a large woman, said, "Why, George, I always go to bed with the chickens."

He looked up at her dubiously and asked: "How do you get on the roost?"

WALKER STOCK WIN PRIZES

Five show herds competed for honors at the Sixty-Eighth Annual Exhibit of the Frederick County Agricultural Society held at Frederick, Maryland. Three of these were Maryland herds with two from Pennsylvania. An exhibit of ten head from the herd of McKendree Walker and Sons, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, in charge of the two junior members of the firm made a fine showing, carrying off four first premiums and seven seconds. Among the prizes won was first, produce of cow, first, two-year-old bull, first, junior heifer calf and first in the get-of-sire class, this with four animals sired by Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May.



ROLLING KNOLL SIR INKA MAY

His offspring won the get-of-sire class at the recent Frederick County, Maryland Fair.

The produce of dam was won with two daughters of one of their good cows one sired by the Sir Inka May bull and the other by Plus Abbekerk Raymondale.

The Walker family feel real good over the showing made by their animals in competition with herds that had been many weeks on the Fair circuit and so fitted to compete in almost any company. They are particularly proud of their heifer, Segis De Kol Burke Walker, for she was the Calf Club Champion at the Maryland State Fair. This daughter of Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May has been exhibited at three fairs this year and has not been beaten.

The 97 head of Holstein-Friesians at the Fair attracted considerable attention. In the aged herd class there were five exhibits; McKendree Walker placed second.

Grand champion honors went to the aged bull and aged cow of the H. C. McCardell herd.

The McKendree Walker herd is on the State and Federal accredited list. They report a good demand for stock of the right quality and have only one young bull on hand at the present time. This little fellow is only three months old and although he had to show against animals considerably older, won third prize in his class at Frederick.

Rolling Knoll Sir Inka May has the right to sire high-class animals. In 1926 he was the first prize junior yearling bull at the Montgomery County Fair. At the 1927 Fair held at Frederick, Md., he was first prize two-year-old and headed the first prize show herd, while one of his offspring not only won first prize in its class but was awarded the junior championship at the 1927 Montgomery County Fair.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

Choice Registered Holstein bull calves from accredited herds, in exchange for Dairymen League Certificates. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

ALFALFA HAY WANTED.—Second cutting. Give quantities and price. Thomas H. Reynolds, Moscow, Pa.

WANTED.—Cows and Heifers for winter milking. Will buy one or a carload now so that the animals may become acclimated to our barns and feeding. Write R. D. c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

is backed by wonderful producing cows. Six of his seven nearest dams have year records averaging 1058 lb. butter, the other is a 40-lb. cow that made world's butter records for 60-day, 90-day, 100-day and 120-day butter production.

He has inherited this producing blood together with the Type and Individuality of his Daddy who is an undefeated Grand Champion show bull.

Herd Accredited

You are invited to come and see him.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield Pennsylvania

Sarah—Do you know that I have the soul of an artist?
Frank—I knew you painted the minute I looked at your face.

**SPRING BROOK FARM**

ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

The condensed and evaporated milk markets are in a generally steady position at the close of October. Trade activity is reported as only moderate, but there has been no lack of confidence reported such as exists in butter and cheese markets.

Ice cream trade tends to decrease with the passing of the warm weather, and it is still too early to expect much increase from confectioner demand for the holiday season. The situation is considered steady because stocks are moderate, and demand is satisfactory for the season, and in spite of the fact that production in September was reported as considerably heavier than in September a year ago.

Stocks of condensed and evaporated were moderate for the season, and compare closely to the five-year average. As movement into channels of consumption was only slightly less in September than a year earlier, it is evident that the increase in production was sufficient to meet market needs, without drawing appreciably upon reserve supplies.

Production of condensed and evaporated milk during September is indicated as about 15 per cent heavier than for September, 1927. This is a sharp change from the trend established in earlier months when production fell considerably below the same months in 1927. However, it checks closely with marked increases which have been reported in other dairy products for September.

Butter production, not including farm made, was about 5 per cent heavier, and cheese production 11 per cent heavier, than in 1927. Weather and forage conditions in producing sections, especially in the middle west, have been quite favorable for a heavy milk flow. Production of dairy products, in general, is still maintaining a noteworthy margin over October a year ago.

There has been no change of importance in the foreign trade situation. Exports of condensed and evaporated milk continue to exceed last year somewhat, although in no case is the margin large enough to be of especial influence. Exports of condensed in September were 3,405,458 lb. compared with 2,439,132 lb. a year ago, and evaporated exports were 5,583,329 lb. compared with 3,756,175 lb. in September, 1927.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS
Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

SERVING THEM RIGHT

A young woman hastened up to the manager of a local stock company, so they say, and asked for a job in a show.

"What experience?" they asked her.

"I haven't had any experience," she replied; "I just had an awful fight with my husband and his family so I decided to go on the stage and embarrass them."

NOT HIS FAULT

There was a fearful crash as the train struck the car. A few seconds later Mr. and Mrs. Pickens crawled out of the wreckage. Mrs. Pickens opened her mouth to say something, but her husband stopped her.

"Never mind talking," he snapped. "I got MY end of the car across. You were driving the back seat and if you let it get hit, don't blame me!"

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.**, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

This is an age of specialization. One London photographer advertises as his specialty the making of pictures of widows weeping beside their dead husband's graves.

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Life-long experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

There may be no significance in the fact that at a recent fair in Toronto, a married woman won the rolling pin throwing contest and her husband copped the 100-yard dash.

FOR GROWERS OF SOY BEANS

When soybeans were being drilled in a thirty acre field on the farm of F. R. Fred, near Middleburg, Va., the supply of inoculated seed ran out temporarily and the seed drill was run with untreated seed for several trips around the sides of a large square of land until more seed could be treated and placed in the drill. Then the seeding was completed with inoculated seed. The field was on a high hill and long before harvest time the result became visible to the whole countryside. From the lowlands and from the opposite hills a great yellow square became more and more distinct as the acres of inoculated soy bean hay grew steadily greener and darker and the plants from uninoculated seed grew yellower and brighter. Plants from the inoculated seed were much taller and healthier than those untreated and also contained many more seed pods.

To determine the differences resulting from inoculation, careful measurements were made by soil bacteriology specialists of both the treated and untreated plants. Fifty plants taken from each portion of the field showed that the treated plants grew to an average height of 39 inches, the others to only 23 inches. An estimate of the yield of dry hay gave two and a half tons to the acre for the inoculated seed and only three-fourths of a ton for the other. Another startling difference was the average of 20 pods carried by the inoculated plants as compared with an average of 5 pods for those untreated. Finally, an analysis of the plants showed that those grown from inoculated seed carried approximately twice the percentage of protein as the others. All parts of the field had the same treatment and the same fertilizer.

Inoculation of soybean seed with nodule bacteria will not always make such a difference as some land does not need inoculation for the organisms are already there, but it is worth trying in any community where inoculation has not yet been practiced and where nodules are not abundant on the roots of legumes. Many dairymen are now growing soybeans as a supplementary feed for dairy cows. It is up to the farmer to determine for himself by planting inoculated seed side by side with uninoculated seed and checking the results.

First tramp—"Say, Bo, what kind of cigars do you smoke?"

Second tramp—"Why, brother, ah smokes Robinson Crusoe cigars."

First tramp—"Wot kinda cigars is dat?"

Second tramp—"Castaway, brother, castaway."

Let's wife, who looked back and turned into a pillar of salt, has nothing on Percy's wife. She looked back and turned into a telegraph pole.

Maybelle—"No, I don't think blue hose would go well with my new outfit."

Hosiery clerk—"But they'd just match your knees this cold weather!"

Antietam Farm

Complete Dispersal Sale!

Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Implements and the Farm

Wednesday, November 14 at 10 o'clock

45 Head of Accredited Cattle—35 Registered Holsteins

Twenty milk cows; 11 are fresh, three are due in November, the balance in December and January. Five heifers around a year old.

Four bull calves and six heifers from 6 to 8 weeks old.

Also the herdsire, **ANTIETAM KOOKEE FAYNE**. His dam is an 18 lb. two-year-old granddaughter of **KING OF THE PONTIACS**. He was sired by our former herdsire, **KOOKEE MAYFLOWER**, whose dam made 38.14 lb. butter, 714.1 lb. milk in seven days. His six nearest dams averaged 33.49 lb. butter in a week.

There are eight of his daughters in the sale.

Also six grade Holsteins and Guernseys—two grade heifers.



A TYPICAL MEMBER OF THE ANTIETAM HERD

Will also sell the farm of 205 acres. This is a real dairy farm with limestone soil.

The modern dairy barn has stanchions for 32 cows with calf pens, bull pen and box stalls and is equipped with drinking cups, ventilating system and James equipment. The barn is 101 feet long by 53 feet wide, with three barn floors.

The milk house has two rooms on the second floor and is equipped with a boiler, sterilizer, Manitoba motor churn, butter worker and electric generator. There is a well 300 feet deep with Myers pump and engine.

Two houses on the farm, one a complete bungalow with hot and cold water, furnace and electric lights.

Two large silos, 200 tons capacity. De Laval Milker.

Six good horses, 85 Duroc hogs, 20 purebred sows, 24 feeding shoats weighing about 100 lb. each, 38 small pigs.

Full line of farm implements in good condition including one Fordson tractor, one half-ton Ford truck, ensilage cutter, six-horse-power Fairbank engine, hand and power clipper and blade grinder.

The owner is engaged in other business and has no time to look after his farm and herd so all **MUST BE SOLD**.

Remember the date, November 14. Terms given day of sale.

Auctioneer, Glenn R. Mead. Send for catalog or other information to S. R. Miller, sale manager, Chambersburg, Pa., or

ANTIETAM FARM, Geo. Searles, Superintendent
SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND

Antietam Farm is 1½ miles from Sharpsburg, Md., on the Harpers Ferry Road.

BULL: MAPLE GROVE LINDY PIETJE GLISTA

Born March 7, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27 lb. bull, who was by Model Daniel Glista, a 31.26 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Pietje Glista, 513.7 lb. milk; 22.82 lb. butter.

This is a nice thrifty animal, more white than black. Price \$125.

HEIFER: MAPLE GROVE ANN MODEL GLISTA

Born February 4, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Glista. She has a good production record and is a very promising animal.

This a fine thrifty calf, more white than black and nicely marked. Price \$100.

An Accredited Herd in an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, Crawford County, PENNA.

Your Choice

OF A FEW

BULL CALVES

seven months old and younger

SONS OF

King Tillie Echo

AND

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

Our Cows Are Choice Individuals,
Big Producers and High Testers.

Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

BARR LIKES MAPLE GROVE STOCK

In the October 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN we told of two breeders of Holstein-Freisan cattle who had purchased their fourth successive herd sire from Maple Grove Stock Farm. Such transactions indicate that the purchaser received good treatment and also that the stock obtained from the seller proved profitable to the buyer. The present story also tells of a man who after obtaining animals from Maple Grove Stock Farm was so well satisfied that he came back for more Maple Grove animals.

Mr. Arch Barr, of Tryonville, Pa., is a progressive dairyman and is building up a real good herd. Previously he obtained three heifers and a young bull from the Maple Grove herd and to these he recently added three more heifers. Two of these were daughters of Clever Model Glista a well bred herd sire whose offspring are very promising. He was by Model King Segis Koningen, a high class sire and show bull whose sire and dam were also prize winners in former days at the New York State Fair. Clever Model Glista was from Glista Coreva, one of the biggest producers of the Glista family which was developed at Cornell University. Glista Coreva has a production record of 593.1 lb. milk, 34.08 lb. butter in seven days. She has a very creditable ten-months record and then another year made 31.21 lb. butter in a week. Her descendants have inherited her producing capacity and two of her daughters have each made over 30 lb. butter in seven-day test.

The two daughters of Clever Model Glista purchased by Mr. Barr are Maple Grove Molly Pontiac Glista and Maple Grove Betti 2d. The dam of Molly is Maple Grove Maggie Spofford, a cow that produced 13,114 lb. milk, 406.9 lb. butter in a year. The dam of Betti was Maple Grove Pontiac Betti, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter and Maple Grove

Mercedes Genevieve, a good record cow with three record daughters. King Pontiac Jupiter was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

The third of the trio purchased by Mr. Barr was Maple Grove Mollie Betta Glista. Her sire, Maple Grove Radio Koningen Glista, was from a big producer and sired some real good heifers in the Maple Grove herd. Mollie Betta's dam was Maple Grove Uneeda Nora Glista, a good producing cow whose sire was Clever Model Glista, and whose dam made 20.64 lb. butter in a week.

The Maple Grove herd has been on the accredited list for a number of years and in the middle of October passed another clean test. This herd was one of the first Holstein herds in Crawford County to be accredited and Crawford County is one of the leading counties in tuberculosis eradication work in Pennsylvania and for a number of years has been a modified accredited area.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER. Chambersburg, Penna.

On the corner of the college campus at Ripon, Wisconsin, is a little white frame schoolhouse, now used as a museum.

On the front of the building is a sign which bears the following statement: "In this schoolhouse, March 20, 1854, was held the first mass meeting in this country that definitely and positively cut loose from the old parties and that advocated a new party under the name Republican."

He (earnestly)—"I mean to kiss you and kiss you and kiss you."

She—"That would be only three times."

AMUSING ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATED CHICKENS.—BRAND NEW bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, room for 5,000 hens, near two high schools, easy terms. 571 Woodward Ave.—*Atlanta Journal*.

GOOD LISTENER.—Lost Dog—Male Setter, two black ears, one mixed.—*Fredericksburg (Va.) paper*.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Girl wanted for general housework, must be icmfwp icmfwp icmfwp.—*Ad in a Long Island paper*.

COMES WHEN YOU WHISTLE?—A Late model 1927 Buick 6 sedan, 7-passenger in perfect condition, nearly new; clipped ears, bobbed tail; answers name Mr. Norman, 2-8386 or 2-5721.—*Ad in the Dallas News*.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank all who so kindly assisted in any way in the death of my dear husband, also those who furnished flivvers.—*Ad in a Florida paper*.

DECLINE VERB "TO CUSS"

The other man had darted to the door and with his pistol was gesturing the manager, John H. Cussen to a chair.....

As Cusser burst yelling from the door opposite they leaped up and the four sped after the fugitives.....At police headquarters Cussed identified both men, as did Miss Reardon.—*New York Times*.

Excited woman: I've shot my husband—

Police Captain: Well, call a doctor. You shouldn't bother us with things like that.

She—"Marriage is a pottery."
He—"You mean lottery, dear?"
"No, I mean pottery—a place for making family jars."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poulters 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mas. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHEL, Farmington, Del.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready to lay. Barron or Tancered strain, \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMER'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Pure White, Silver, Chinchilla Persian Cats, excellent pedigrees; other cats and kittens, all colors. Mrs. A. WATSON, Oak Hill Cattery, Route 2, Belfast, Me.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. WARREN MORTON, Russellville, Ky.

REGISTERED DUROCS. Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROP-SHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves, shipped C. O. D. farmers prices from fully accredited herds. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE. Write J. O. CROFT, Dawson Springs, Ky.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE, DRUM, a real coonhound at 1/2 price on 15 days trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S501, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

TWO FINE FEMALE shepherd pups age five months, working now \$10 each. A. W. BOWEN, North Sheldon, Vt.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—My real coonhound Ted, at one-half price on 20 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Pair of top notch rabbit hounds, as good as was ever shot over. Two and one-half years old. Shipped on trial. I pay express. Jean Vaughn, D96, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SOILING CROPS FOR COWS

In Iowa trials it was found that cows fed 37 pounds of soiling crops a head daily, in addition to limited pasture and a reasonable allowance of concentrates, produced no more milk or butterfat than others fed only 22 pounds of corn silage in place of the 37 pounds of soiling crops. This higher value of corn silage, pound for pound, in comparison with soiling crops, is due to that fact that good corn silage contains a much higher percentage of dry matter than most soiling crops.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.
AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
 801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

CO-OPERATION IN THE IRISH FREE STATE

The Irish Free State Dail has under consideration, a law—which it is said is sure to pass—providing that no swine may be imported into that country unless it is of the Yorkshire breed. Another law provides that the farmer will be compelled to sell all of his dairy products coöperatively or else retain them for the use of himself and his family. The advocates of coöperation are in control of the Government and in the future no creameries can be erected without a license from the government—and that means that there will be only coöperative creameries.

W. F. Schilling of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly a breeder of Holstein-Friesians, and one of the delegates to the International Dairy Congress—his expenses being paid by the United States Government—is sure that coöperative creameries will prosper under this new deal. In the future the territories of each creamery will be districted—the millennium of the ultra-coöperative movement.

I am in a position to assist buyers in locating some very desirable Purebred Holstein Cattle.

Hugh Jones,
 South Montrose Pennsylvania

HELP YOUR COW

Anyone can feed a cow that will give but two or three thousand pounds of milk a year and any feed you give such a cow, incidentally, is too much—for if she has not the ability to produce more than that she never will be worth her room and board. However, there are just a whale of a lot of cows that could and would produce much more milk at a less cost if they were given the proper encouragement. I am thinking of the vast army of farmers who depend entirely upon home

mixed feeds to supply their cows and who buy little or none of the commercially prepared feeds. This is not so much a brief or plea for the use of commercial feeds as it is a plea to the farmers who think they know how to mix their home feed rations and don't—and I know from experience that the army is large, of those misguided farmers. Home mixed rations have a place, as a supplement to a commercial feed—but as a complete substitute it should not be considered. You can depend upon the uniformity and balance of a good commercial feed while you cannot place too much dependence upon home mixed feeds and the cow is very sensitive in this respect. The point is this, regardless if you are feeding a commercial ration or a home mixed feed, be sure you are giving your cows the feed they require and in the amount they should have—do your bit to help them produce to the best of their ability. Give the cows a square deal.—*Dairymen's Price Reporter.*

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
 Lehighton, Penna.

HE WAS STARTLED

A certain young man was recently speeding merrily along the road when he caught up with a party of children on their way to school. He asked them if they cared to ride, and for answer they piled into his Ford until it was so completely filled that one girl had to sit on the driver's lap. She was a plump little thing and the driver cuddled her close to keep her away from the steering wheel.

"Do you like school?" he asked her.

"Yes, sir," she lisped.

"Do you go every day?"

"I haven't missed a day this year," the little girl replied.

"Good little girl!" said the driver kissing her soft warm cheek. "Do you like your teacher?"

"Yes, sir," said the girl, "I'm the teacher."

And the Ford darned near went into the ditch!

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE

20 very large registered Holstein cows;
 20 high grade cows fresh and close springers;
 Also several registered bulls and heifers.

Spot Farm Tully, N. Y.

A Sunday school teacher was asking her class what was meant by a man possessed of evil spirits. Finally one small boy raised his hand.

"Well, Johnny, you may tell us."

"A man possessed of evil spirits," said Johnny slowly, "is a bootlegger."

A HUNDRED COW DAIRY

It is seldom that we hear of an eastern dairy herd of one hundred animals figuring prominently in cow testing association work, but the herd at the Polk State School, Polk, Penna., averaged 11,896 lb. milk, 420.4 lb. butterfat in the Venango County Cow Testing Association, which finished its fourth year August 1st. There were 102 State School cows and they were all registered Holsteins. We regret that we are unable to give the names or breeding of the animals. In the report they are simply designated by ear tag or herd numbers. The leader, a ten-year-old is credited with 18,434 lb. milk, 605.2 lb. butterfat. An eleven-year-old cow produced 16,609 lb. milk, 584.2 lb. butterfat and ranked second. One cow exceeded 600 lb., six others exceeded 500 lb. and there were twenty-eight that were credited with more than 400 lb. fat during the year. One thing that attracts attention is the age of the animals. For instance, there is one sixteen-year-old cow tag 49. Number 49 produced 12,158 lb. milk, 441 lb. fat. There are two twelve-year-old cows, five eleven-year-old animals and five ten-year-olds. Three different three-year-olds exceeded 400 lb. the highest having 10,411 lb. milk, 456.1 lb. fat, another had 11,975 lb. milk, 447.6 lb. fat and the third 13,161 lb. milk, 410.1 lb. fat. No two-year-olds are reported.

The State School herd furnished one-third of the cows in the Association, in which the average monthly number for the past year was 304.69 cows and average production 8,266 lb. milk, 338.7 lb. butterfat, a slight decrease for both milk and fat, from the previous year but a very creditable showing just the same.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
 Akron, Ohio.

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Five registered Holsteins appear in the list of the ten highest producers for September in the Cumberland County Association. Two were owned by J. W. Raudabaugh, two by Ivo Otto and one by George Wilson. The Otto cows were credited with 58.7 lb. fat and 54.9 lb. fat respectively, one giving 1,833 lb. and the other 1,830 lb. milk. The Raudabaugh cows had 58 lb. and 50.5 lb. fat while the Wilson cow has to her credit 51.1 lb. The other honor cows consisted of two grade Holsteins, one Durham, one registered and one grade Guernsey. Tester A. A. Raudabaugh reports that there were 322 cows milking in the 30 herds under his supervision. Of this number twelve exceeded 50 lb. fat, and 64 gave over 40 lb. while 48 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

Wellsdale Quality!



DIJKSTRA HENGERVELD

Thirteen Years Old

Daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje and Dijkstra Pender.

For 22 years I have been building a herd of real producers.

Now I have a surplus and can spare a few good Females or a real good bull calf.

Animals from Wellsdale give Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,

South Montrose

Pennsylvania

FOR SALE

A Young Bull Born Mar. 20, '28



Sired by Rolo. The World's Record Bull.

Dam: K. M. D. S. Japonica.

The two nearest dams of this young Bull average 39.2 lb. in seven days.

A big, rugged fellow, straight top line—a Show Bull.

The sons of Rolo are making good in the Herds in which they are being used.

PRICE \$150

CHARLES WERTHEIMER,
 FREDERICK MARYLAND

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION



BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

A Tip Top Herdsire

From the Great Cow



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old and is also dam of my own senior herdsire.

This young bull has been bred to my yearling heifers, so you can see what I think of him!

He was sired by THE POTENTATE whose dam produced 40.10 lb. butter in a week and was from a 40-lb. dam.

The bull offered was a year old last June, is light in color, a straight, rugged fellow with a good rump and much depth.

First check for \$250 takes him

E. D. ELLSWORTH,

MESHOPPEN, PA.

HERD ACCREDITED—OF COURSE

Maud Dwight Dispersal Sale

*A complete
dispersal of one of
the
best bred herds
in
New York State*



Heifers and Dry Stock in the Pasture

*Fully Accredited
for
Four Years
—
Sixty-day Retest
Privilege*

80--Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle--80 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1928

Sale will start at 10 a. m. *sharp*. Held under cover, rain or shine, at the farm, one mile from South Otselic, New York. Lunch at noon.

Just Note This List of Wonderfully Bred Animals to Be Sold

A daughter of a 1,200-lb. four-year-old that gave 24,729 lb. of milk; 30 lb. butter in 7 days; she by Fairview Pontiac Beets Korndyke.

Two daughters of the Ten Times Grand Champion show bull, King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke; fresh with first calf.

Four daughters of the great Robens sire, King Ormsby Ideal, all from good record dams.

A daughter of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld, a former Robens herdsire, from a 37-lb. three-year-old.

A daughter of Prilly Adirondac, son of a three-times-30-lb. cow.

Many daughters of a former herdsire, King Ona Aaggie Sunny Side, whose two nearest dams have 33 lb. butter in 7 days with 700 lb. milk; 1,100 lb. butter and 25,000 lb. milk in a year—both are daughters of the only cow with five 1,000-lb. daughters, Aaggie Cornucopia Paul 2d.

A daughter of Sir Echo Verbelle Segis, maternal brother to the world's record cow, May Echo Sylvia.

A record daughter of an 800-lb. four-year-old, she from a 1,000-lb. cow.

A daughter of the 30-lb. bull, Rag Apple Korndyke Chief, out of a full sister to a 31-lb. cow.

A daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac 14th, from a 19-lb. two-year-old daughter of Korndyke Butter Boy.

A double granddaughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. FOUR daughters of King Dixie Keyes. TWO granddaughters of King of the Ormsbys.

THE HERDSIRE TO BE SOLD

A three-year-old son of an 800-lb. two-year-old and Winterthur Bess Ormsby Donsegis, famous sire at Winterthur Farms. This bull has many young daughters in the sale. He is a very attractive individual and should interest any breeder who wants an outstanding proven sire.

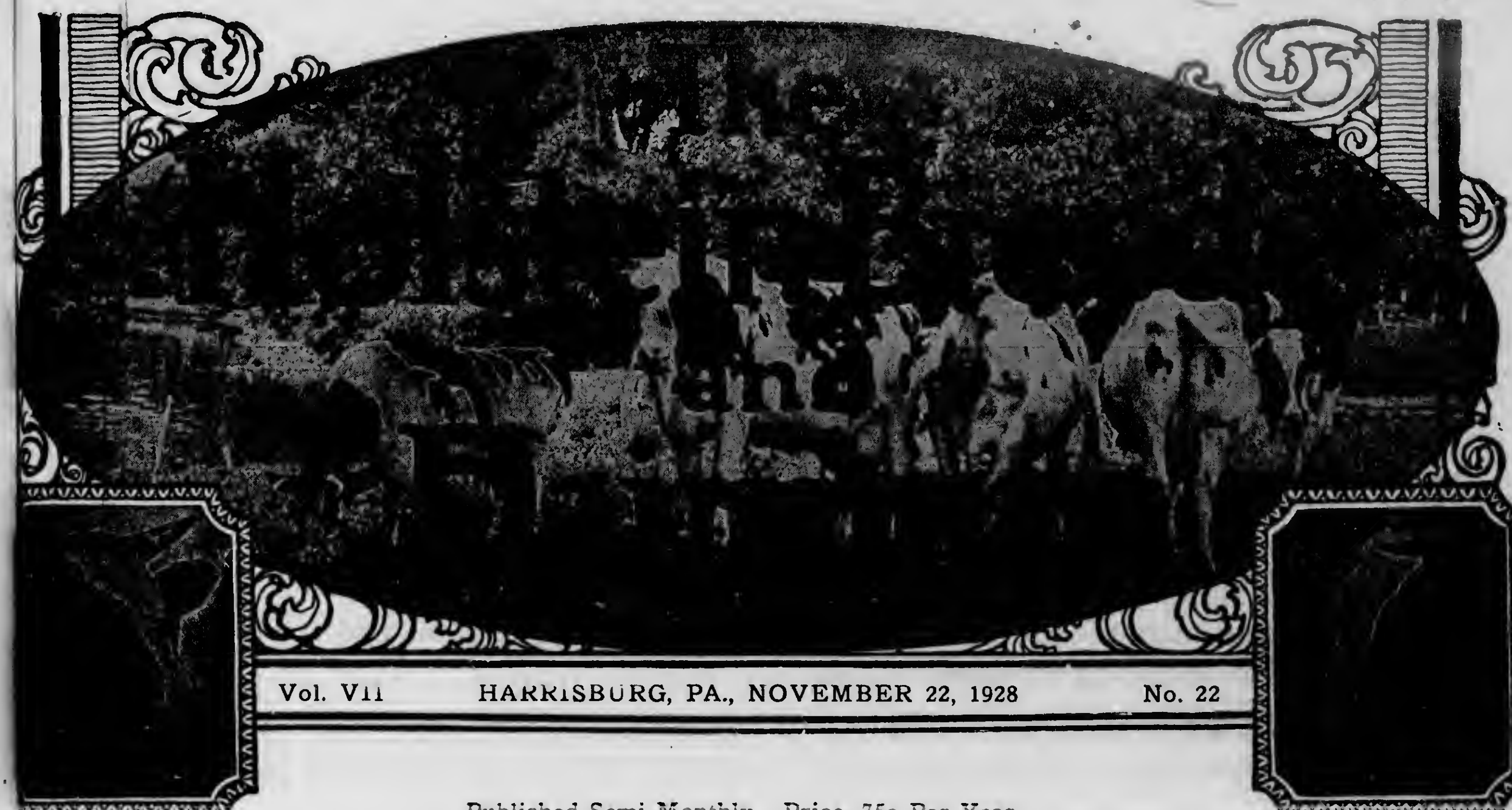
This is the greatest bred herd New York State has to offer you this fall. Many are fresh or soon due. They should interest every dairyman and breeder who wants to buy from such a noted, healthy herd.

George W. Baxter, Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Salesmanager, Mexico, New York, or

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT, South Otselic, New York

Send for Catalog at once to



Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1928

No. 22

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



BIG PRODUCERS OWNED BY H. A. SNYDER, MONTGOMERY, PA., OWNER OF PENNSYLVANIA'S CHAMPION C. T. A. HERD

Oldenburg Farm

Selective Registration Has Been Practiced Here for Years

Unless animals come up to our High Standard they are not and have not been retained for Breeding Purposes.

Although in former years Oldenburg Holsteins have won high honors at the great Indiana State Fair, we base their value upon their everyday work in Our Dairy.

Our cows pay a satisfactory Profit over the cost of their feed and care. Here are two:



QUEEN DE KOL GERTRUDE



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Notice their Size and Depth; their Type and Conformation, also, their Dairy Temperament.

Let us book your order for a young Bull from Cows of their Quality and Breeding.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

All animals will be transferred through the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION**, Incorporated.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1928

No. 22

At the Old Home Farm

A NEW dairy barn is being erected on the Old Home Farm, Allamuchy, New Jersey. It will contain stanchions for thirty-three animals and besides the bull pen there will be two maternity pens and several pens for young animals. The mangers, floors, drives and alleyways are built of concrete with drains in the feed trough that will carry off the water when the mangers and feed alleys are washed. Water is supplied by a pressure system and drinking cups are placed between each pair of cows and in the several pens. The barn is ceiled which will make it easy to clean overhead. Electricity, furnished by the New Jersey Power and Light Company, will be used both for power and lighting.

Jamesway equipment is being installed. The James people furnished the blueprints for the barn which is built from designs and ideas of Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, who has inspected many dairy barns in this and foreign countries.



Individuality and production combined—She headed the Sussex C. T. A. by producing 79.3 lb. fat, 1,699 lb. milk during July, 1928.

At the present time there are sixty-three cows milking in the Old Home Dairy. There are 104 animals in the herd. The Old Home Farm Dairy is a partnership concern managed by Mr. B. Joustra, a native of Holland, who has been in this country about five years. Mr. Joustra is assisted by several of his countrymen, one of whom has been in the United States fourteen years or more. Mr. Joustra is a first-class dairyman which is shown by the fact that on October 4th, twenty-one cans of milk were delivered at the shipping point, the price obtained being eight cents a quart.

Old Home Farm is quite a dairy enterprise, for the business of marketing the farm products amounts to around \$25,000 annually.

The Old Home Farm herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and although no effort is made to make big records the herd makes a splendid monthly showing. It is strictly a business dairy enterprise; sane, conservative, everyday dairy methods are followed. One thing might be criticized and that is that there are no fowls on the farm. Mr. Joustra is not a poultryman and dislikes having poultry in his barns at any time, while he says that it is almost impossible for a dairyman to profitably keep a flock of fowls penned all the time. Yet we noticed a very large flock of ducks disporting themselves on the limpid surface of a small pond a short distance from the building. Mr. Joustra says that the ducks stay around the ponds and do not come into the cow barn.

The present head of the Old Home herd is Ideal Ormsby Jetske Veeman, now three years old. He is a handsome bull, very nicely marked and particularly good at the rump. His calves are vigorous and thrifty and look very promising. He was sired by King Ideal Ormsby Veeman, a son of King Ormsby Ideal and a grandson of King of the Ormsby and King Sadie Vale Hengerveld. His dam, Tranquillity Jetske Veeman, is a splendid cow and is a granddaughter of Korndyke Abbeker and King of the Johanna Lads.

We were particularly impressed by the young daughters of Mahwin King Johanna Rue, the former herdsire. He was by King of the Johanna Lads and his dam, Oakland Rue Fayne in three different lactation periods is credited with producing 30 lb. butter in seven days.

The Old Home Farm herd is on the State and Federal accredited list and all the animals have been submitted to the abortion test and passed clean.

The stone house at the Old Home Farm was built in 1770, that date being carved in stone over the front door. The house has historic associations. Recently the Reverend T. W. Dolman, a local pastor wrote an article which was published in the local paper celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the present Tranquillity Church, the steeple of which is a landmark of northern New Jersey as it can be seen for many miles. In his article he said that, prior to 1828, the Methodists of Southern Greene township and those of Warren township near by, met at the home of Jonathan Shotwell who, like the present owner of the Shotwell home Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, was a generous supporter of the church. As many visitors to the Old Home Farm or to the Allamuchy or Tranquillity Farms which are near by, have seen this old church, we are going to tell a little more about it.

The first Methodist bishop who visited the locality was Bishop Francis Asbury one of the leading American ecclesiastics of his day. At the time of his visit a church society was formed and it was decided to build a church. William Greene of Greenville erected the edifice for the sum of \$1,600 and he sublet the carpenter work to Timothy H. Cook for the sum of \$600. There were no accommodations near by to the house or to feed the workmen so a shanty was erected at which they slept and ate. A colored woman by the name of Deyman was cook.

That the congregation were of liberal views is shown by the fact that the first pastor, A. H. Petheridge of Somerville was a Presbyterian. In 1856 the church became part of the Newark conference.

Just before the Civil War broke out and in its earliest days feeling ran very high in this district and the congregation was badly disrupted by disputes and dissension.

Since the formation of the church sixty-six pastors have officiated. One, the Reverend John F. Dodd, who was in charge in 1876-7-8, was a carpenter as well as a minister and, donning his overalls helped to build the present parsonage.

Mr. Bennett recently added to his farm acreage by purchasing an adjoining farm which came into the market owing to the advanced age of its owners. He pulled down the old buildings and is erecting this new barn which will take care of the herd increase for some time to come.

Dunlap's Farm Relief Prescription

SPEAKING to the assembled members and representatives of the National Grange at the sixty-second annual session held at Washington, D. C., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rennick W. Dunlap made a number of suggestions which he called his prescription for farm relief. The assistant secretary said that the representatives of the farm organizations and the general farming public would do well to accept from Congress such legislation as the majority was willing to grant and the president approve, and then from time to time build on this legislation as developments made changes or amendments to the law seem necessary.

Mr. Dunlap's prescription consists of fifteen ingredients which he enumerated without any comment and are as follows:

1. Cease opening new lands for the time being for agricultural purposes, either by taking water off, or putting it on, or in any other way.
2. Encourage, through Federal appropriations, further agricultural research.
3. Discourage corporation farming or farming on a large scale, and encourage the establishing of farms which will be of the proper size to operate most successfully and still maintain the independence of the farmer and also maintain the farm community spirit.
4. Find new uses for agricultural products.
5. Discover, if possible, use for many of the agricultural by-products which are now wasted.
6. Give more study to the use of commercial fertilizers and other soil applications.

7. Give more attention to the cure and prevention of diseases among livestock and plants.

8. Furnish better quarantine service to prevent introduction from foreign countries of diseased or infested plants and animals.

9. Give much more attention to a study of farm machinery.

10. The Federal Government should give all the help possible in solving the farmers' marketing problems—not with the idea of requiring the consumer to pay more for his food, but rather with the idea of helping the farmer get a larger portion of the consumers' dollar than he is now receiving.

11. Assist in teaching the farmer to produce not more products, but to produce more economically. The Government should preserve the American market for the American farmer. This can be done in only one way—by a high tariff.

12. Adjust taxes. The farmer is now paying more than his share of taxes, and this adjustment can only be made with the help of urban citizens.

13. Marginal or submarginal lands upon which people may now be living, endeavoring to eke out an existence, might be purchased by the Federal Government and put into forests, or used for grazing, or left idle until additional land is needed to provide food for our people.

14. Relieve forest lands and cutover lands, from which no revenue is derived, from taxation, or place a very nominal tax on such land until the owner begins to harvest his timber, at which time a proper tax may be collected.

15. Increase internal water transportation facilities, thereby reducing the cost of marketing farm products.

The Significance of the Pedigree

THERE is that represented in the pedigree of every good and truly well-bred animal that must appeal powerfully to the imagination of thoughtful men; something that leads you back in fancy through pastures and paddocks of the long ago; something that brings you in touch with great men of other days; something that makes you feel that you have acquired an interest in a work that has engaged the best thought of the best farmers of all ages; something that tells you that you have become a member of the great fraternity that has for its object the perpetuation of the best fruits of centuries of effort in pastoral husbandry.—*Alvin H. Sanders.*

Children whose blood is red, whose muscles are firm, whose digestion is good, whose posture is erect, whose step is elastic, whose endurance is lasting and whose thoughts are clean, become strong men and women and have health that is wealth. Such children eat good food each day, such as *at least one pint of milk a day*, some meat, some bread, plenty of fresh vegetables, much fresh fruit and some cereals.—*From "The Growing Child," by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Commissioner of Health, Chicago.*

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

What Men on the Farms Say

THE opinions of members of cooperative associations marketing fluid milk were studied by J. W. Jones of the Federal Department of Agriculture and his conclusions are published in the departmental Circular No. 41 which may be obtained free on request.

The areas of four associations were selected, each different in form of organization and in the variety of marketing services performed by the organization. A questionnaire was used in interviewing producers. Some findings indicated by the data obtained and analyzed are as follows:

More than one-half of the members of these four cooperative associations expressed expectations of better prices as a result of cooperative organization, and about one-fourth, expectations of better marketing conditions. More than one-half of the members of these associations believe that their organization has accomplished what they expect of it.

The most frequent causes of dissatisfaction among members were overhead expenses, salaries and deductions from members' returns—for the purpose of providing capital. Most of the members interviewed declared that it was not a hardship for them to furnish capital for the operation of the association by means of these deductions, but nearly one-fourth of these said that the deductions were higher than they believed necessary.

Three associations show a large proportion of members who favor attempts to adjust seasonal production to the demands of the market. One of the associations has had several years' experience with such a plan and the replies from its territory seem to indicate that the plan is operating satisfactorily to most producers.

Reasons for not joining the associations, as given by non-members in the territory of these associations were: Getting more money outside the association, objection to the expense of maintaining the organization, or objection to the restrictions of a contract. About one-half of the non-members interviewed admit that the associations have benefited them, and that they think the associations have raised the milk-price level and tended to stabilize prices.

Dairymen's League Price Breaks October Record

THE net pool base price of \$2.89 for October milk means another high record for members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. This is the fourth consecutive month to bring a record price to League dairymen in New York and adjoining states. As a matter of fact with the exception of the months of March, April, May and June last spring each of the past twelve months have shown higher returns to League farmers than the same months during any previous year of the Association's history. The deduction per 100 pounds for expenses during October is six cents and deduction for certificates of indebtedness ten cents.

The movement of milk handled by the Association during the month was about in the same proportion

as is usual at this time of the year, the bulk of the milk produced by members going into the fluid milk and cream market.

The balance sheet of the Association sent to each member shows that on September 30th last the Association owned land, buildings and equipment to the extent of a net depreciated total value of \$7,056,641.50. The total volume of milk handled by the Association during the month shows a substantial increase over October 1927.

High Prices for Sheffield Milk

ON NOVEMBER 7th the Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., made the announcement that the net cash price to be paid for the milk sold in October for the 12,000 dairymen who are members of the Association is \$2.82½ per hundred pounds for Three Per Cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$3.02½ per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5% butterfat basis.

This price is 8½ cents per hundred pounds above the September price. With a single exception it is the highest price paid for October milk in the history of the Association. For the last five years the October prices of the Sheffield Producers Association for Three Per Cent Grade B milk in the basic zone have been as follows:

1924	\$2.32
1925	2.58
1926	2.60
1927	2.81
1928	2.82½

To compare with prices of milk sold on a 3.5 butterfat basis, add 20 cents per hundred pounds to the above prices.

Checks for their October milk will reach Sheffield producers about the 15th instant.

The Butter Tariff

AN ADDITIONAL duty of three cents a pound on butter from Australia was imposed by a ruling of the United States Treasury Department, effective during the latter part of August. This makes a total duty of fifteen cents, a pound on Australian butter.

The Commonwealth of Australia allows an export bounty of three cents a pound on butter that is exported and the "anti dumping" clause of the United States tariff act provides that a similar amount may be added to the existing import duty.

"Love, laugh and live longer," advises one of the Polyanna syndicate sisters. Not a few men have loved, laughed and lived shorter. In matters of this kind very much depends on who the lovee and the laughee happen to be.—*Thrift Magazine.*

In this fire-eyed age of intolerance, every man should have the courage of his convulsions.

Raw Milk As a Therapeutic Agent

RAW milk, warmed and bound upon wounds by means of the usual surgical dressings and renewed three or four times a day or oftener, is a wound treatment of choice, acting in the same manner as the local application of blood plasma which is so favorably mentioned by surgical authors.

The analgesic action of milk is striking and its microbicidal property is well known. Applied to inflamed raw tissues it is compatible with the cells and tissues, placing them in a natural medium. Like the natural humors of the body (blood, plasma, lymph) milk excites the vitality of cells and of leucocytes. The body fluids are known to be microbicidal without the aid of leucocytes and phagocytes. Milk has the same action.

Lactotherapy is coming into general use both in human and veterinary medicine. As a non-specific protein this therapy is new but as an application to wound it is old. Who does not know of the old, empirical practice of soaking wounds with milk?

Noell (*Rec. de Méd. vét.*, Aug., 1928) writes an interesting article on the subject from Tunis containing seven case reports which show that milk properly applied to wounds without the aid of the usual chemical antiseptics has exceptional healing properties. It speeds up regeneration in suppurating wounds and fistulae which otherwise cicatrize in a lingering fashion.

Milk used for wound treatment should be obtained from healthy cows, preferably from cows several months along in the period of lactation. The applications, says this author, must be repeated at least twice

a day in winter and from four to five times a day in the summer time. Otherwise the effect is inverse since milk not only loses its antiseptic property in the presence of discharges but actually favors putrefaction when kept in or upon a wound too long without being removed.

This report recalls the work of Houdemer (*Rev. vet. milk*, Dec., 1927) and of Schmidt (1915) in human medicine, both of whom found parenteral administration of milk (intramuscular injections) exceedingly curative in diseases of the eye, particularly in affections located in the anterior parts of the eye ball (pannus, ulcer of the cornea, purulent conjunctivitis, periodic ophthalmia, etc.) in which 10 to 20 cubic centimeters of sterile milk are injected daily (for the horse).—*North American Veterinarian*.

Dairymen Visit Government Farm

A PARTY of approximately one hundred dairymen from adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia on November 3d visited the United States Department of Agriculture's Experiment Dairy Farm at Beltsville, Maryland.

Opening the program with a brief explanation of the scope of the bull-loaning project, C. J. Stauber, assistant dairy husbandman, said that the Bureau has placed 78 purebred Holstein and Jersey bulls from the Beltsville herd on dairy farms in near-by sections for the purpose of proving their transmitting ability. During the course of the meeting twelve new coöperators applied for bulls to place in their herds in accordance with the plans of the project.

O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau, spoke on the opportunities in dairying and pointed out the benefits to be gained by both the bureau and its coöperators in working together on problems confronting the dairy industry.

Others connected with the farm spoke on various subjects which included the addition of minerals to dairy feeds, investigational work on feeding dairy cattle, preventive methods to avoid diseases and the result of investigations in breeding dairy cattle.

"The tendency of civilization is to make of the farmer a producer of raw materials solely, with the manufacturing and distribution entirely in the hands of the highly organized, but not necessarily efficient, urban centers. No nation can long survive solely on a basis of production of raw materials, leaving in other hands the marketing of the material in its raw state, as well as the manufacturing and final distribution to the ultimate consumer. It is the history of both nations and industries following this course, that the producer of the raw materials becomes steadily poorer, while the distributor and manufacturer becomes richer and more powerful."—George H. Stevenson.

Chewing the cud by electric light tends to insomnia, and should be taboo by all well-regulated dairies.

Unless his cows give down the farmer may about as well give up.

THE OLD HOME FARM

offers for sale a
YOUNG BULL
Individually right, and from a
PRESISTENT
BIG-PRODUCING COW
of Exquisite
TYPE
and Great Capacity

*The Old Home Herd is not only Accredited
but also Abortion Free*



EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy New Jersey

Spring Water Dairy

CLOSE to the county line which runs between Carbon and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania, there is a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd known as the Spring Water Dairy. It is owned by Charles E. Kuehner, who receives his mail by way of a rural route from Kunkletown, Pa. The farm lies in a picturesque setting and the drive from Palmerton is over winding country roads and through a beautiful country little known to the rank and file of Holstein-Friesian breeders.

Spring Water Farm consists of 124 acres of diversified soil on which is kept a good herd, one that contains real producers as well as animals of very creditable individuality.

The younger milkers are daughters of King Werlmbere Sadie Vale whose sire was King Sadie Vale



BELVA GRAND CHAMPION
Dam of the young herdsire at Spring Water Dairy.

Supreme and whose dam was Werlmbere Pietje Wayne, a daughter of Centrilla Hillside Pietje and Decole Beryl Wayne 2d. From these names it can be seen that back of this bull there are many noted animals famous in former days for their individuality or producing capacity or both. The daughters of King Werlmbere Sadie Vale show much promise and those in milk carry square udders and have a lot of capacity.

The calves at Spring Water Dairy were sired by Saucona Creator Ormsby Alcartra. His sire was Pabst Creator Champion Elder and his dam was Saucona Ormsby Alcartra, a daughter of Beaver Dam Lyons Spofford and Alcartra Ormsby Burke. The daughters of this bull are only young calves but they are straight and level and look as though they will develop into producers in days to come.

As a future herdsire, Mr. Kuehner a short time ago purchased another young bull, a stylish, shapely, light colored, little fellow. This calf is a son of Lathrop Tromp Burke Homestead. His dam was Belva Grand Champion, a large, handsome cow capable of making a good showing in almost any show ring. This is her third year in cow testing association work. The first year she was enrolled she produced 12,484 lb. milk, 406.2 lb. butterfat. The next year she increased this to 13,301 lb. milk, 456.3 lb. butterfat, her average test being 3.4 per cent. This year she is again enrolled and in 224 days is credited with 9,210 lb. milk, 322.6 lb. fat, so that she bids fair to increase her records of last year.

Belva was bred and raised in the herd of Floyd E. Mack, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Her sire was Grand Champion Segis 2d, and her dam was Belva Lilith Pearl De Kol 2d. Susquehanna County is the leading Holstein county of Pennsylvania, number of herds considered, and daughters of Grand Champion Segis 2d have several times won high honors at the Susquehanna County Fair held annually at Montrose, Pa.

The milk from Spring Water Dairy is sold direct to the consumers. Mr. Kuehner is very much interested in producing milk of high quality. During the past few months he has visited a number of establishments where certified milk is produced and is planning to fix over his barn so that the product of his dairy may be marketed as certified milk or its equivalent.

Charles Kuehner is a man of medium height and build, brisk and business-like. Besides raising purebred Holsteins he is also a dog fancier and breeder and raises both German police dogs and coonhounds. He keeps good horses and has a very large flock of poultry. He has five children, three boys and two girls, the older of which, a good looking young lady around sixteen years of age has to be the housekeeper as unfortunately Mrs. Kuehner died early this fall.

Charlie Kuehner is comparatively a young breeder, but he is a keen, capable judge of dairy cattle, is a believer in the Holstein-Friesian breed and as he is a hard worker and is constantly aiming to improve his herd and his establishment, he is likely to become one of the leading Holstein breeders of eastern-central Pennsylvania.

Your Choice

OF A FEW

BULL CALVES

seven months old and younger

SONS OF

King Tillie Echo

AND

Antietam Abbekerk Ormsby

Our Cows Are Choice Individuals,
Big Producers and High Testers.

Oldest Established and First Accredited Herd in Washington County.

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

Preventing Feed Flavors and Odors in Milk

By C. J. BABCOCK,
Associate Market Milk Specialist,
Bureau of Dairy Industry

MILK containing abnormal flavors and odors is rejected by dealers and consumers. The producers of milk are giving considerable attention to the prevention of losses caused by the souring of milk. They too rarely recognize, however, that the production of milk containing flavors not due to souring is causing an annual loss probably as great as that from sour milk.

CAUSES OF FLAVORS AND ODORS IN MILK

Cows' milk has more or less pronounced flavors and odors, varying from those which are pleasing to others which make the milk objectionable. They result mainly from four causes: (1) The physical condition of the individual cow, (2) highly flavored feeds and weeds, (3) odors absorbed by milk after production, and (4) biological changes in the milk.

Flavors and odors caused by the physical condition of the cow and by highly flavored feeds and weeds are noticeable just after the milk is drawn and usually do not increase with time. Those slight flavors and odors caused by absorption after the milk is drawn develop only when the atmosphere to which milk is exposed is permeated with pronounced odors, whereas those due to biological changes become more apparent after some time has elapsed.

FEEDS DIFFER IN EFFECTS

Feed flavors and odors in milk are most frequently caused by succulent feeds. When fed to dairy cows one hour before milking silage made from corn, alfalfa, sweet clover, or soy beans; and green alfalfa, cabbage, turnips, rape, and kale seriously affect the flavor and odor of milk. Green rye, green cowpeas, potatoes, dried beet pulp, and carrots affect milk only to a slight degree; whereas green corn, green oats and peas, green soy beans, pumpkins, and sugar beets have practically no effect on the flavor and odor of milk.

FEEDING HIGHLY FLAVORED FEEDS

Proper methods of feeding are essential to the production of palatable milk. In most cases feed flavors are not imparted to milk except for a few hours after feeding. For this reason dairy cows should be given highly flavored feeds immediately after milking, never just before. When consumed in large quantities feeds such as cabbage, which has an unusually strong flavor and odor, occasionally affect the quality of milk for 12 hours after feeding; but the intensity of the flavor has usually decreased to such an extent that it would not be noticed by the average consumer.

WEEDS

Many weeds cause objectionable flavors and odors in milk. Such weeds should be eradicated from pastures. Until this is done, cows should be removed from infested pastures as long as possible before milking. The

longer the interval between the removal of the cows from pasture and the time of milking, the less will be the intensity of the undesirable flavors in the milk. It is necessary to remove cows from garlic-infested pastures four to seven hours before milking to eliminate entirely the garlic flavor and odor from the milk. Some weeds, however, such as bitter weed, impart objectionable flavors several hours after consumption. If such weeds are present, it may be necessary to keep the cows off the pasture until the weeds are eradicated.

ABSORBED FLAVORS AND ODORS

Feed and weed flavors and odors are imparted to milk mainly through the body of the cow. Feed-tainted barn air may have some effect on the flavor and odor of milk, but it is of relatively small importance even under extreme conditions.

AERATE MILK PROPERLY

Proper aeration and cooling reduce strong feed flavors and odors and sometimes eliminate slight flavors and odors. Therefore, when the practice of feeding immediately after milking is followed by proper aeration of the milk, most highly flavored feeds will not make the milk unpalatable.

CONCLUSIONS

In the production of palatable milk, preventive measures are always best. Therefore dairymen should (1) feed just after milking all material likely to taint milk, (2) keep cows and barns clean, (3) properly ventilate cow stables, and (4) aerate milk in order to decrease the intensity of feed and barn taints. Finally, prompt cooling and storing of milk at a low temperature will retard the development of flavors and odors from biological action.

Farmers' Duty

ANNOUNCING that he will not accept reelection when the National Farmers Union meets in annual session at Denver, Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, veteran president of the Union, said that "After twenty-two years of witnessing I still hold that it is up to the farmers to work out their own salvation rather than turn their job over to others. One of the big issues to-day, as it has been for some time past and will continue to be, is the farm problem, and nearly everybody is giving time and thought to it.

"Farmers do not ask for any special favors. They simply insist that they should realize a reasonable profit from the products of their toil and when these profits are deposited in their pockets, that they shall not have their pockets picked by discriminatory legislation. About all the average farmer wants is just a plain square deal."

Agricultural education is unconsciously falling into the hands of the self-made research departments of nostrum producers. The extent to which these are shaping matters to suit their business is worthy of the attention of those to whom the destiny of farming is entrusted.—*North American Veterinarian*.

Dairy Barn Floors

CONCRETE is now the favorite material for the construction of dairy barn floors. Floors of concrete are water tight and non-absorbent; they disinfect easily and thoroughly. Their smooth, hard surfaces are easily kept clean and do not retain stable odors which when present taint the milk. These advantages together with the durability and economy of concrete account for its general popularity as a flooring material in dairy barns.

Placing concrete floors in dairy barns is a job which the dairyman can usually undertake with his own labor when other farm work is not pressing. The ability to construct a first-class floor is readily acquired even by the beginner if the work is carefully planned and executed.

CAREFUL PLANNING ESSENTIAL

Before starting work on a permanent concrete floor the owner will find it advantageous to sketch out his ideas on paper, arranging the stalls, feed and litter alleys with a view to saving time and reducing labor in caring for the animals. It is easier and far less costly to make changes on paper than after the floor is built. Generally the double row arrangement of cows is most economical. Whether cows face out or face in is largely a matter of personal preference.

PREPARING THE SITE

The first step in building the floor is to clear the site, removing all manure, soft earth, old plank floors and other material. Then the area is brought to the required level, cutting the high places and filling the low places where necessary. All fills should be thoroughly tamped to provide a firm base for the concrete. Wetting the fill will usually assist in compacting it. If the barn is located on a well-drained site, the floor is generally placed directly on the compacted earth. If, however, the location is such that the sub-base is not well drained, a tamped fill of cinders or coarse gravel six or eight inches deep, is recommended. In very wet soil it may be advisable to run lines of drain tile under the floor to carry away excess water. Less concrete will be used when the base is shaped to conform to the level of the finished floor. The usual methods of indicating various levels is by means of stakes driven in the area at regular intervals and by marks on walls and columns.

Common practice is to plan the floor so that the litter alley will be about on a level with the door sills. The litter alley is usually given a slope of one inch toward the gutter. Ordinarily, the gutter is made six inches deep on the litter alley side and eight inches deep on the side next to the standing platform. For convenience in flushing, the gutter is given a slope of about two inches in 50 feet towards one end of the barn where a suitable outlet is provided. The standing platform is also sloped toward the gutter to insure good drainage.

The manger is generally built with its bottom one or two inches higher than the standing platform and sloping slightly in the same direction as the gutter. The feed alley floor is commonly built either on a level with the platform or raised to the height of the manger front.

The latter, called the "sweep-in" type of feed alley, is objected to by some health officers who claim that it aids in the spread of disease.

BUILDING THE FLOOR

Forms for curbs, mangers and gutters should be of smooth lumber, carefully set to correct grade and held in place with sufficient stakes to insure against bulging of the forms. Surfaces coming in contact with concrete should be oiled to facilitate removal.

RECOMMENDED MIX

The recommended mix for building water tight, sanitary dairy barn floors is one containing a total of five and one-half gallons of water per sack of cement plus such amounts and proportions of dry sand and pebbles as will produce a working mixture. Less water is added, however, when the aggregate (sand and pebbles) are in a moist condition as the water which they contain is free to act on the cement. One cubic foot of moist aggregate contains approximately a quart of water. Therefore, the correct quantity to add for a one-sack batch is four and one-fourth gallons when aggregates are moist. When aggregates are dripping wet they contain even greater quantities of water and only three and three-fourth gallons are added.

As a trial batch combine materials in the proportions of one sack cement to two cubic feet of sand to three cubic feet of pebbles (1-2-3-mix) and the amount of water specified in the previous paragraph. It may be necessary to change the proportions and amounts of sand and pebbles slightly in order to obtain a smooth, plastic, workable mixture which will place and finish well. For example, suppose the addition of the recommended quantity of water with the trial proportions suggested gives a mixture that is too wet, add more sand and pebbles, in the proportions of about two parts sand to three parts pebbles until the right degree of workability is obtained. On the other hand if the mixture is too stiff with suggested proportions use less sand and pebbles in the following batches. In this way, the exact proportions for the job can be obtained.

In a workable mixture, there is sufficient sand-mortar to give a good smooth surface with light trowelling. Mixtures lacking sufficient mortar will be harsh, hard to work and difficult to finish. Oversanding or the use of too much sand is also objectionable as it results in porous concrete and reduces the amount that can be obtained with a sack of cement.

USE CLEAN SAND AND PEBBLES

Sand should be clean, hard, free from fine dirt, loam, clay or vegetable matter. These foreign materials are objectionable because they prevent adhesion between cement and sand, hard particles of sand aggregate. Concrete made with dirty sand hardens very slowly at best and may never harden enough to produce a good wearing surface.

Sand should be well graded, that is, the particles should not be all fine or coarse, but should vary from fine up to those particles that will just pass a screen

having meshes one-fourth inch square. If sand is well graded, the fine particles help to occupy the spaces (voids) between the larger particles, thus resulting in a dense concrete. Under these conditions, a given amount of cement paste will bind together a greater mass of aggregates, thus increasing the amount of concrete that can be obtained from a sack of cement. The small cost of grading sands is more than repaid by the cement saved.

Pebbles, crushed stone or other coarse aggregate should be tough, fairly hard and free from any of the impurities that are objectionable in sand. Stone containing a considerable quantity of soft, flaky or elongated particles is not suitable for making concrete. Coarse aggregates should also be well graded, with sizes ranging from one-fourth inch to one and one-half inches, the maximum size permissible in work of this kind.

Bank run gravel, the natural mixture of sand and pebbles as taken from the pit, is seldom suitable for concrete unless first screened to separate sand from pebbles. When thus separated, materials may be recombined in correct ratio to give a workable mix as previously described. Most gravel banks contain either more sand or more pebbles than desirable for a concrete mixture. Usually there is too much sand. Money can usually be saved by screening out the sand and then recombining the materials in the correct proportion.

Water used to mix concrete should be clean. In general, water that is fit to drink is suitable for concrete.

MEASURE MATERIALS ACCURATELY

All materials including water, should be accurately measured for every batch. A bottomless box made to hold exactly one cubic foot, two cubic feet or any other convenient volume, serves as a measuring box for sand

and pebbles. A pail marked off on the inside to indicate gallons and half gallons is commonly used for measuring water. Cement need not be measured because one sack contains one cubic foot.

MIX MATERIALS THOROUGHLY

Concrete may be mixed by machine or by hand. In either case mixing must proceed until stones or pebbles are completely coated with a mortar of sand or cement. Where fairly large quantities of material must be handled, as in most floor jobs, machine mixing will usually be found the more economical.

MACHINE MIXING

Practically all standard batch type machine mixers on the market will render satisfactory service and pay for their cost in a short time by saving labor and insuring more thoroughly mixed concrete. In case one person has not sufficient work to justify the purchase of a mixer, it is often possible to get several neighbors to share the expense of buying a machine which all may use.

With a batch type machine mixer, it is recommended that mixing continue for at least one minute and preferably for two minutes after all materials, including water, are placed in the mixer drum.

HAND MIXING

For hand mixing, a tight floor or mixing platform is required. A platform seven by twelve feet is large enough to permit two men using shovels to work upon at one time. A two by two inch piece or similar strip is nailed around the outer edge to help hold material on the platform.

The method generally used for hand mixing is as follows: Spread the measured amount of sand out on the platform; distribute the required quantity of ce-

ment evenly on top of the sand, and turn with square pointed shovels until the mixture is uniform in color. At least three turnings are necessary. On the cement-sand mixture spread the measured amount of pebbles and mix thoroughly as before until the mass has the same even color throughout. The center of the pile is then scooped out and the exact quantity of water poured into the depression thus formed, materials in the pile being gradually turned into the water with shovels and mixed until the cement, sand and pebbles have been thoroughly and uniformly combined and the mixture has the same color and plasticity throughout.

PLACING AND FINISHING

The mixture should be rather stiff, requiring some tamping to settle it into the forms. The same mixture of concrete is used for the full thickness of the slab (five inches) and is placed in one operation. This is known as "one course" construction. When forms are filled the surface is evened up and struck flush with the top of the form by means of a strike-board which is worked back and forth cutting off high places, filling in the low places and bringing the surface to the desired level. The concrete is then allowed to stand until it has stiffened up sufficiently to permit finishing. At this stage the concrete will be quite stiff although still workable.

The standing platform and litter alley are finished with a wood float which provides a smooth, yet gritty surface, that will not easily become slippery. The feed alley, the manger trough and the bottom of the gutter are given a smooth finish with a steel trowel. The steel trowel should be used sparingly, however, as too much trowelling is likely to cause the concrete surface to check. An edging tool is used to round all edges in manger, curb and gutter.

On inclines where floor levels change, a non-slip surface is commonly produced by scoring with a trowel, or by pressing strips of wood into the fresh concrete.

Proper curing increases both the hardness and the water tightness of concrete floors. Usual practice is to keep all doors and windows closed and to keep surface moist for a week or ten days by sprinkling. At the end of this time, the floor may be put into service.

HOW TO FIGURE QUANTITIES

Each 100 square feet of floor (standing platform, gutter, feed and litter alleys) based on slab five inches thick and 1-2-3 mix, requires 10 4/5 sacks of cement, 4/5 yard of sand and 1 1/5 yards of pebbles.

Each ten lineal feet of manger and curb of standard construction (manger front 24 inches above feed alley) requires 9 1/4 sacks cement, 3/4 yard of sand and 1 1/2 yards of pebbles.

Quantities may vary ten per cent either way depending upon the character of the aggregate used.

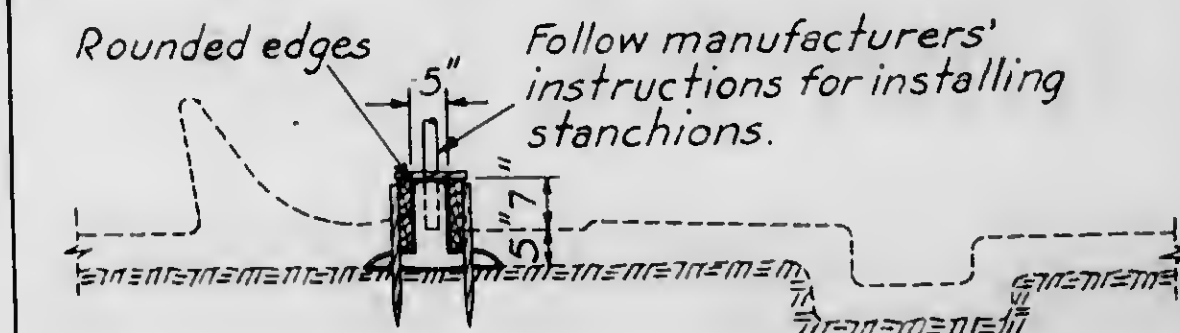
Happiness is a state of mind attained by thoughts that are radiated from within rather than experiences that come from without. Real happiness therefore is based primarily upon service and sacrifice.

When a couple married who couldn't understand each other's language, at St. Louis, naturally they were unspeakably happy.

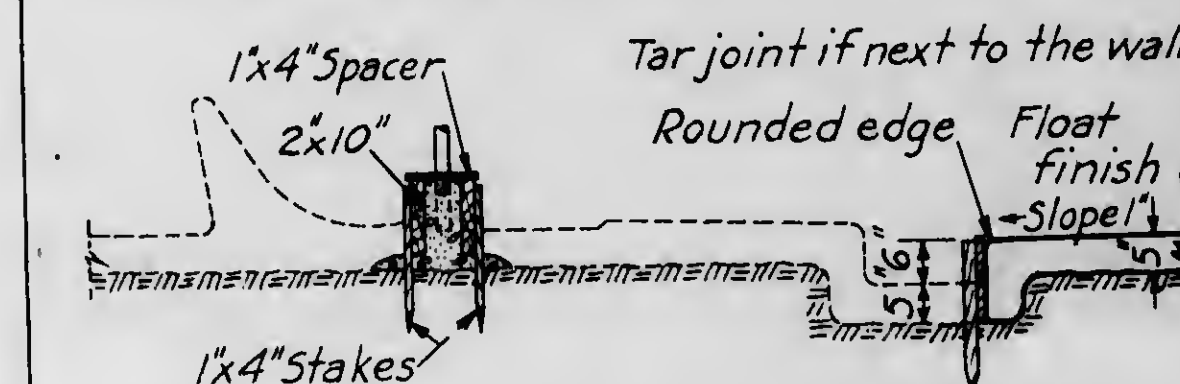
How to Build the Floor

(Cross section shows 1/2 of floor)

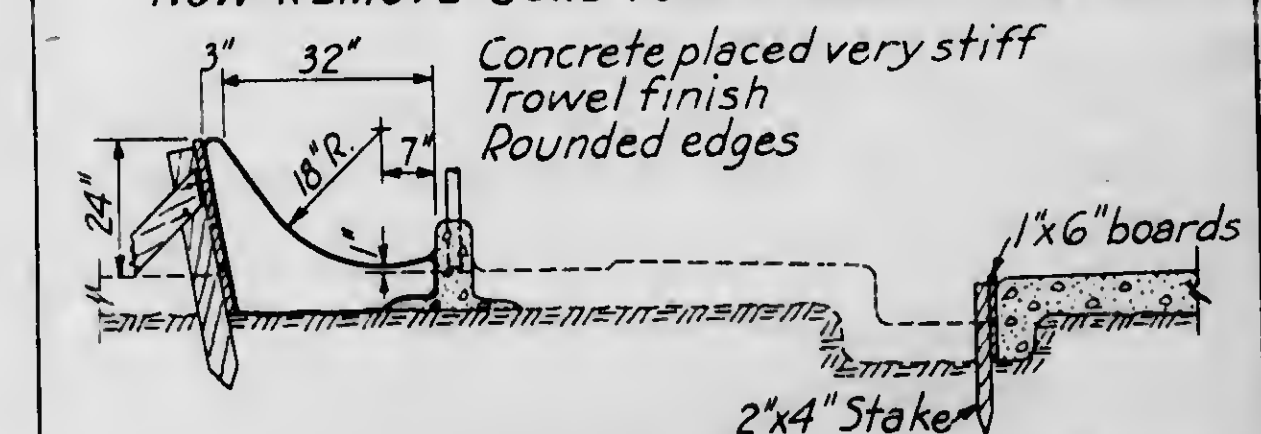
BUILD MANGER CURB FIRST



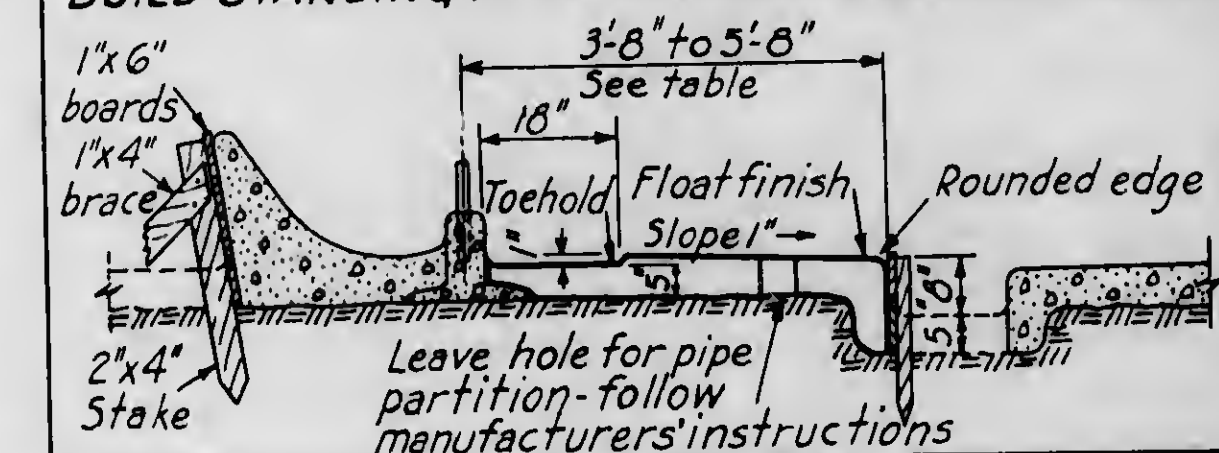
WHILE CURB HARDENS BUILD LITTER ALLEY



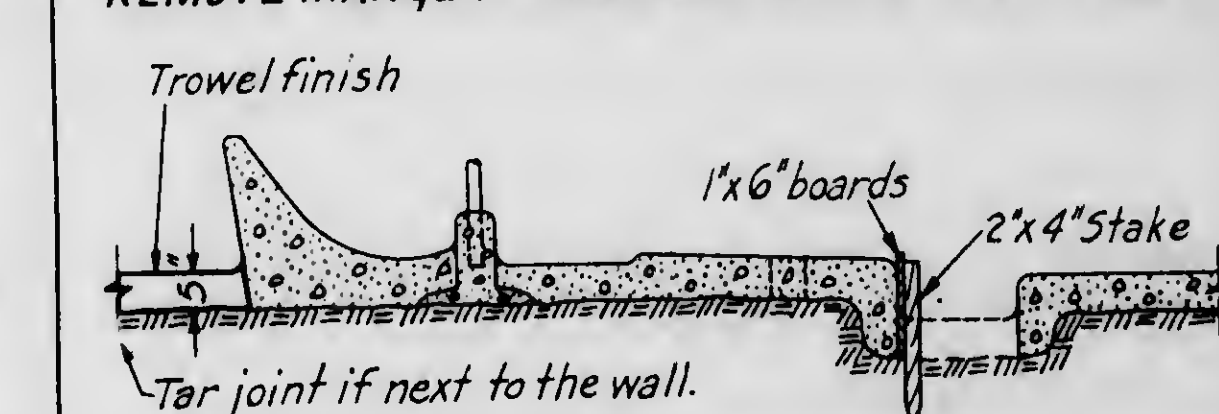
NOW REMOVE CURB FORMS AND BUILD MANGER



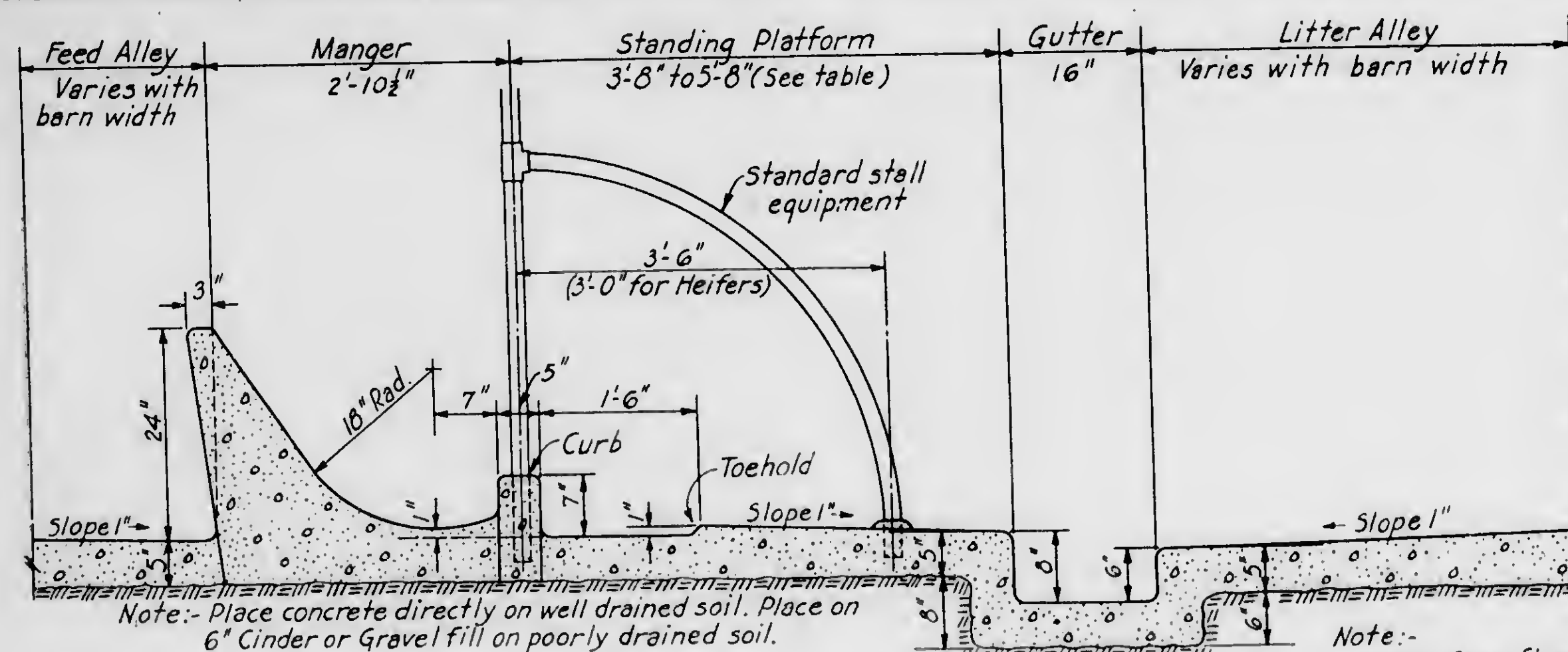
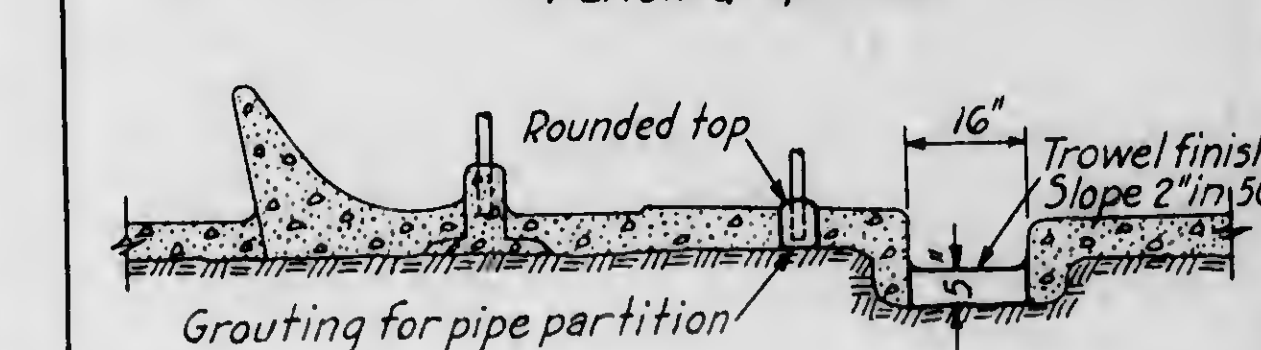
BUILD STANDING PLATFORM WHILE MANGER HARDENS



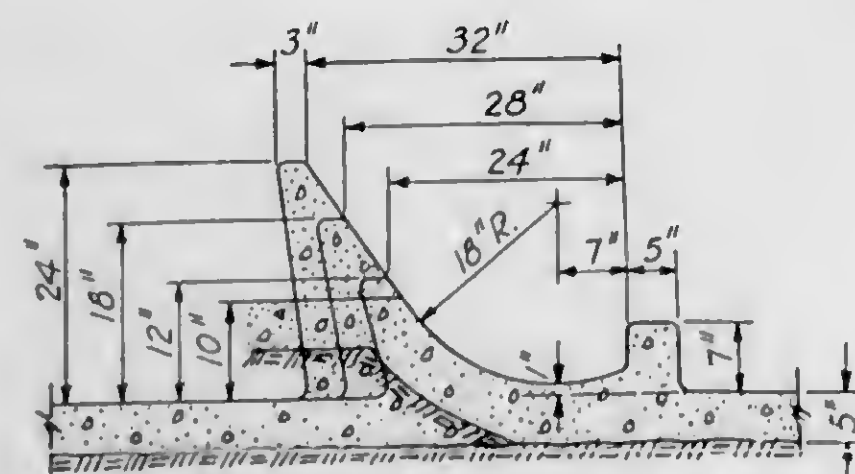
REMOVE MANGER FORMS AND BUILD FEED ALLEY



GROUT IN PIPE PARTITION AND FINISH JOB BY PLACING GUTTER



CROSS SECTION



ALTERNATE MANGER DETAILS
ALSO RAISED FEED ALLEY

STANDARD STALL DIMENSIONS
(For various breeds)

Breeds	Width	Length of Platform		
		Small	Medium	Large
Holstein	3'-6" to 4'-0"	4'-10"	5'-2"	5'-8"
Shorthorn	3'-6" to 4'-0"	4'-8"	5'-0"	5'-6"
Ayrshire	3'-6" to 3'-8"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"
Guernsey	3'-4" to 3'-6"	4'-6"	4'-10"	5'-4"
Jersey	3'-4" to 3'-6"	4'-4"	4'-8"	5'-0"
Heifers	2'-9" to 3'-2"	3'-8"	3'-10"	4'-2"

Note:- All surfaces float finished, except Manger feed alley and gutter which are trowel finished. All edges rounded.

The Kind We Raise!



Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie

Although this is a poor picture of a grand cow it gives some idea of her Size, Quality and Conformation. She gives better than 70 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking, and is dam of my senior herdsire SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN whom competent judges say is the Best Hornless Holstein Bull living.

This bull and his dam were raised in this herd, together with four of her daughters, her two full sisters and their daughters. They have TYPE, SIZE and STAMINA and are real Dairy Cows anybody might be proud to own.

Let us show you a pen of six heifer calves dropped in September, sired by SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN, they are as alike as peas-in-a-pod and of course all HORNLESS.

If you want a HORNLESS Bull Calf, some good Heifers, or Cows that will both Produce and make a Profit for you by the Milk-Pail Route—get in touch with me at once.

A. W. DOWNTON,
STARRUCCA, Wayne County, PENNA.

This Herd is Accredited

Bull Luck

HOW would you like to start a Holstein-Friesian dairy by purchasing a number of good-looking well-bred cows bred to a high-class bull and then have each one of them drop a bull calf in your stables? That is the fortune of Harry J. De Long whose farm is close to Lehigh, although he gets his mail by rural delivery from the little village of Andreas, Pa. Through a neighbor, Mr. De Long purchased a nice bunch of purebred females. Eight of these have already dropped calves and six of the calves were bulls. As the dams were fine cows, Mr. De Long is raising the whole bunch. Two of the calves were heifers but it is sad to report that two of the purchased females had been accidentally bred to unregistered bulls and, therefore, the two heifer calves are not eligible to registry. Talk about hard luck!

But in Carbon County there are not many purebred Holstein-Friesian herds and there is quite a lot of interest taken in good dairy cattle and in the black-and-white breed, so Mr. De Long is raising all of his young Holstein-Friesian males and says that they are bound to prove of benefit to Carbon County dairying. All six calves are well grown, nice individuals and all are decidedly more white than black. As they are from good cows and sired by well-bred bulls, Mr. De Long, who knows conditions in his territory, is probably right when he says that there will be a demand for them when they are of serviceable age. As Mr. Dr. Long will probably keep one of the young bulls, it would not be amiss here to say more about what is back of them. The sire of five is Maredor Radium Lassie Mooie. He was from Highland Lassie Mooie and was sired by the well-known bull Radium. As most of our readers are aware, this bull being by Sir Lyons Segis, from the Canadian cow, May Echo Verbelle is a brother to the celebrated May Echo Sylvia, claimed to be the only cow that ever gave a thousand pounds of milk in a week. The achievements of May Echo Verbelle and her daughters, particularly May Echo Sylvia, are too well-known to need repeating here.

Mr. De Long's establishment is known as Willow Spring Farm, deriving its name from a large spring close to the house which is shaded by an immense willow tree said to be over a hundred years old and measuring fourteen feet around the trunk. This magnificent willow is a land mark that can be seen for a considerable distance so that the name of the farm is very appropriate. Willow Spring has been selected and reserved as a herd prefix for the animals born at this establishment.

The present herdsire at Willow Spring Farm is Model King Netherland, born November 8, 1926, and so just two years old. He is of Canadian breeding, his sire being King Model and his dam, Dollie Netherland, a daughter of Netherland of Delmer and Miss Aaggie De Kol. Willow Spring Farm contains 118 acres. The house, which was built in 1851 has been equipped with running water and other modern conveniences, including an automatic electric light system. We noticed a well equipped blacksmith shop on the farm, but Mr. De Long said that he was not responsible for the variety of tools nor the order in which they were kept as they belonged to his son, James. James would much

rather be a mechanic than he would be a farmer. He is in general demand to fix radios in the whole neighborhood and for some years he operated a garage where he did a big auto repairing business. At the time the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited Willow Spring Farm, James was over at a near-by aeroplane field where he is in training to become a mechanic.

Deprived of the help of his son, Mr. De Long manages to reduce the bills for hired help by exchanging work with his next door neighbor, Mr. W. Pierce Miller, who also has a small herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. De Long are cousins which only serves to strengthen the friendship between these two farm neighbors.

A Man's Place in the Community

By JOSEPH E. WING

ONCE when we had been many days at sea we neared the coast of Britain and the Scilly Isles.

Given word by a friendly seaman, we were up before day to see the first glimpse of land. Just at dawn the light from the lighthouse tower on one of the islands gleamed forth across the cold gray waves and soon afterward the island and its lighthouse came into view, we passing it close in. There in the gray of the chill morning stood the lighthouse tower, drenched with spray from great waves that broke ceaselessly over it; there it stood, tall, erect, in its place, sending out always its rays of friendly warning light.

Suddenly was borne in to us this thought, "Why, here is what a man ought to be; he ought to stand straight and always in his place; stand where it has been given him to live; stand so straight and honest and square that he will be a landmark; standing and steadily give out what light there is in him." And so we passed on by the old gray lighthouse tower, and its friendly gleam followed us.

The further thought came, "Sometimes it is not just convenient or pleasant to stand as one knows he ought; it would be comfortable sometimes to waver, to lean, to flop, but after all, is it not maybe one's duty to stand—just to stand and be straight and square and friendly, just for what good may come of it to the world?"

Is there any countryside that does not need such a man and his example?

Under ground water, wells and springs may be polluted by excreta deposited at variable distances from the supply. It has been demonstrated that well water may be polluted at a distance of 200 feet in a soil that is rather porous.

A little girl was teaching her dolls a Sunday-school lesson. "Children," she said, "you know God made Adam and he was lonely, so God put him to sleep and took out his brains and made a fine lady."

The ordinary cooking of foods for either human or animal consumption diminishes the mineral content. Steam cooking removes less of the minerals than other forms and is therefore advantageous.

Your Choice of FIVE YOUNG BULLS

from

Pennsylvania's Champion C. T. A. Herd

Here is the dam of one



LOYALMEADE FRECKLES ALCARTRA

17,128 lb. milk—610.3 lb. butterfat last year while enrolled in the White Deer Cow Testing Association.



THIS IS ONE OF HER DAUGHTERS

These Bulls are by our senior herdsire

Chief Piebe Ormsby Burke

whose dam was that grand cow

Fairmont Duchess Ormsby

also dam of one daughter that produced 27,138 lb. milk—1,271.77 lb. butter in a year and another that made 21,552.2 lb. milk—1,020.40 lb. butter in 330 days as a junior three-year-old.

Loyalmeade Herd is ACCREDITED. We have Good Stock and our Prices are right.

H. A. SNYDER

Montoursville

Pennsylvania

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Butchering

AMONG the many changes that have come to the modern farm home is the noticeable absence of the old fashioned fall butchering. The improved roads have brought the farmer into closer, easier contact with the neighboring town, with its meat markets and shops, giving him an opportunity to pick and choose from a wide variety of foods, and this has led to a desire for a more varied menu on the farm table. Most of us can remember the time when meat on the farmer's table in the winter time meant pork, very often fat pork at that, served with a repetition that left one with a disinclination to look a pig in the face. Occasionally one meets people who were born and reared on a farm, who still acclaim the gastronomic glory of fried pork with milk gravy, but for most people, enough is enough. The pendulum seems to have swung in the opposite direction, and the old fashioned butchering is in danger of becoming a lost art. This ought not to be so for several reasons, chief of which are economy and convenience. There is still a big difference between the price the farmer gets for the pork he takes to market and the price he pays for the same when he buys at the butcher shop. What would our grandmothers think of paying thirty-four cents a pound for salt pork, and other prices accordingly. So in the interests of economy it would seem a wise thing for every farmer who raises pigs to be sure to keep one for use in his own home. Then there is the question of convenience. It is true that trips to town are easier and much more frequent than years ago, but it is also true that snow storms are still among the phenomena of nature, and it is yet possible for the farm home to be cut off from communication with town for days at a time, and at such times a stock of good home cured meats comes mighty handy. There is also the recurring problem of unexpected company and no stores at hand to which to run for additions to the usual menu. And it should not be forgotten that the home cured meats which seem rather commonplace to those who are so accustomed to them will probably prove a veritable feast to the visitor from town. A well filled cellar—meats as well as fruits and vegetables, gives one a very comfortable feeling when winter sets in earnest.

THE ANIMAL

The best quality of meat comes from pigs about ten to twelve months old. Too much fat is objectionable, but a certain amount gives flavor to the meat and makes it more tender. Of course, the hog should be in good healthy condition, and one that is gaining in weight is to be preferred to one that is losing. It is better not to feed it for twenty to twenty-four hours before killing, as the meat is less likely to spoil if the animal is given time to assimilate all food, so that no partially digested food is carried by the blood into the

muscles. The intestines will be more nearly empty, which will facilitate dressing the carcass. Animals should not be heated or excited before being slaughtered, as pork from pigs that die happy is just as desirable as milk from contented cows.

METHODS

Like many other farm jobs, there is a certain skill required for a good job of butchering, and some men have that skill in a larger degree than others. And since a considerable amount of equipment is needed, and several pairs of hands, it is a good thing for several farmers to do their butchering together, especially if each has only one or two animals to be slaughtered. Each may then have a chance to do the work for which he is best fitted. To know just how or where to stick a pig so as to get the best results is not so easy as one may think. The main thing is to avoid sticking the shoulder which would injure the keeping quality, or the heart which would then fail to pump all the blood from the animal. The knife—narrow and straight bladed—should be started from a point just ahead of the breast-bone, pointed directly towards the tail, and kept in a line with the backbone. The next thing is to scald so as to aid in removing the hair. An experienced butcher can tell when the water is at the right temperature, but as this is quite important, it might be well to use a thermometer, in which case it should register between 145 and 155 degrees F. If the water is too hot, it may set the hair, making it more difficult to remove. A teaspoonful of lye, added to every thirty gallons of water, will help greatly in removing the scurf so often found on hogs. Usually the rear end of the animal is scalded first, as it is easier to remove the hair there than from the fore part if the water should be too hot. The carcass should then be hung up and well washed, the entrails removed, after which it should be allowed to cool, as rapidly as possible. It should not be allowed to freeze, the best temperature for cooling being between thirty and forty degrees F. When thoroughly cool, it should be cut up, the usual method being to remove the head, and then split the carcass through the middle of the backbone, remove the spareribs, cut off and trim the hams and shoulders and cut the remainder into pieces for bacon or salt pork. The trimmings may be used for sausage, and some of the fat may be added to that taken from the intestines to make lard.

CURING

Now comes the curing which is an art in itself, as many times the meat is spoiled by too much or too little of this or that. There is no greater delicacy than good home-cured ham or bacon, when the process is properly carried out. No matter what the later process—dry or brine—the first step is to rub the meat with fine salt, and allow it to drain, flesh side down, for about ten hours. For dry cured pork, the following

What Next?

COMMENTING on the Associated Press report that Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick was having seaweed fed to her cows in order that the milk produced should contain iodine, the Pacific Dairy Review says "If the experiments prove entirely successful, who knows that the movement will end there?"

"May it not be that at some day in the future the milk distributor will have to maintain a department of pharmacy and medicine, that the common ailments of mankind may be treated through variation in the feeding of dairy cows."

"And Mrs. Smith may call the Jones Dairy Company on the telephone and say, 'Please give the cows an extra ration of castor beans tonight, for I want to give Johnny his weekly dose of castor oil tomorrow.'"

Never let the mind be idle for want of useful occupation, but always have in reserve subjects of thought or study.... You cannot go amiss for subjects of study and improvement. The rock at your feet, the plant in every path you tread, the air that surrounds you, the insect that flits across your path, the stars that look down upon you, are all suggestive of knowledge. They abound in subjects which it is good for clear heads and sound minds to investigate.—Commodore Matthew F. Maury.

A Philadelphia inventor has patented a combined vanity box and fur neck piece for women, the box being enclosed within the jaws of the animal used.

THE FARM HOME

Molder of national destiny am I.
Lowly I sit, uncrowned,
Unheralded, amidst the
Glories of the open fields
Where growing leaves and friendly brooks,
Soft sunrise hues, clear meadow brooks,
Rare vistas long, and blossoms sweet
All aid me in my mission to our race.

I raise and feed and clothe
And bring to man's estate
Five sons and daughters,
And teach them noble traits
Of right and wrong and Galilean love!
Four keep our home to till the acres broad
And give unto the world that common need
Of all—the nation's food supply for man
And beast. One send I forth unto the city's gates
To help in mart and trade, to build
Great towers, legislate,
And give virility to urban family life.

Thus has it ever been and more shall be.
I build the open roads of country life,
And also keep the city vigor great.
My sons and daughters must be just
And true and noble in their purpose.
They must wisely plan the future of
The nation of the free.
Thus shall it come to pass
That time will make it so.
The nation is dependent on my child!

I am the spirit of the rural home,
I mold the nation's future destiny.
—Grace E. Frysmeyer.

proportions have proved to be very satisfactory. For each hundred pounds of meat use—eight pounds of salt, two and a half pounds of molasses, two ounces saltpeter, three ounces black pepper and two ounces red pepper. Mix the ingredients well, and rub over the meat very thoroughly, then pack it away in a barrel, or on a table. About the third day, take the pieces apart and repack, to insure thorough contact with the cure mixture, then allow the meat to remain until the cure is complete. This will take two days in cure for each pound that the individual pieces weigh. For instance a ten pound ham will take twenty days, a five pound piece of side will take ten days. When the meat is cured it is ready for the smokehouse. For brine curing use for each hundred pounds of meat, nine pounds of salt, two and a half pounds of sugar or four pounds of molasses or sirup made from sugar, two ounces saltpeter and four and one half gallons of water. Allow four days for curing each pound of ham or shoulder and three days for each pound of bacon or smaller pieces. A ten pound ham would take forty days in the brine, a ten pound piece of bacon thirty days. The ingredients should be thoroughly mixed, so that the salt will be completely dissolved. The larger pieces should be placed at the bottom of the barrel, the smaller ones on top, all being thoroughly covered with the brine. A cover, of either boards or crockery should be weighted down by a clean stone. After seven days, the meat should be removed from the brine, the brine itself taken out, and the meat repacked and recovered with the brine in the same manner as before. This should be done once a week so long as the meat continues in the brine. When ready for the smokehouse, the meat should be washed with lukewarm water. The dry cured meat is not to be washed before being smoked. If one has that thing of blessed memory—a smokehouse, the rest is easy—always remembering that a long, slow process gives a finer flavor. If one has to use a barrel, it is better to have the fire in a metal container, and pipe the smoke into the barrel where the meat is, rather than to have the fire directly under the pork. Here too, the longer and slower the process, the finer the flavor of the meat.

CONCERNING MIRRORS

A mirror should never be hung where it faces a glare of light.

The back of a mirror should be well protected against dust, light or water.

In cleaning a mirror as little water as possible should be used, lest it trickle under the frame.

Hang the mirror where it adds to the size as well as to the attractiveness of a room. A mirror, well placed can apparently increase the size of a room, and will do much to brighten a dark corner.

Badly discolored boards should not be scrubbed with soap. Scrubbing with a mixture of twelve ounces of fine sand and four ounces of lime is much quicker, and will result in perfectly white boards, from which all grease and other marks have disappeared. The lime, too, will kill any insects that the boards may be harbouring.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDSEditor
G. H. TRUCKELLAssociate Editor
R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
EUGENE B. BENNETTContributing Editor
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LEO B. LAMBField Representative

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NOVEMBER 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

One Registry Association

TWO agricultural papers printed in the east, the *American Agriculturist* and the *Rural New Yorker*, like many other publications that have been receiving advertising money from the management of the Old Registry Association, have come out and declared themselves against the New Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., on the ground that there should be only one Association representing each breed.

We are perfectly willing to agree with the editors of these publications in regard to the one Association for each breed, the only difference is that we favor the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Registry Association, and our reasons for favoring it are: First, its management is controlled under a business form of government by the breeders themselves; second, it has adopted a revised, improved and up-to-date method of recording herd book records; and third, the New Association takes no part in the promoting of the speculative side of the purebred Holstein industry, thus removing the dairymen and the breeder who conducts his breeding operations and his dairy operations economically and honestly from being compelled to financially contribute, in the form of increased fees, to the carrying on of questionable cattle practices.

If we were to voice our criticism of the Old Registry Association our first objection would be that when the political or delegate system was adopted some seven or eight years ago, it appears to us that it was merely a "cut and dried" scheme of indirect voting that deprived their members of their right to a direct voice in the management of the Association. The management then and now in control who brought about his change in government are exploiting the Association's

resources and the Holstein Industry in such a way that the breeders are being over-taxed in fees and the Association's resources are being depleted. Thousands of cattle are going unregistered and untransferred, making it necessary and imperative on the part of the real breeders to protect their rights and their interests through the organization of the New Association.

The Old Association's records show that their Registrations have decreased from 128,000 in 1919-20 to 109,000 in 1927. The number of transfers decreased from 121,000 to 88,000 during the same period. The transfer fee was increased from 25 cents to one dollar and then to \$1.50 and under these increased fees the Association has been extravagantly managed. For five years out of the past seven it has run behind. Figures from the Association reports show the admitted loss to be over \$220,000.

If there is only one ship to remain afloat upon the water would you trust your future to one that is full of holes and is already sinking or would you stand upon the deck of the new vessel and ask those on the sinking ship to come over?

Dairy Methods

THE head of the dairy department of the Oregon State Agricultural College made the statement that normal replacements of dairy animals in herds around Los Angeles amount to 2,000 head a month and that under the present intensive system of dairy management near the big cities, herds of more than 100 cows are kept confined on dairy establishments scarcely larger than a city block.

Maybe it is because the Los Angeles cows are kept confined and fed heavily that it becomes necessary to replace them. Perhaps that is the reason why the owners and managers of so many of the "big" breeding establishments have to go out and buy cattle from the herds of the small breeders and dairymen in order to replenish their own herds.

Cattle kept all the year around in stanchions or box stalls, milked four times a day and fed all they can consume live an unnatural life and have few live or viable offspring. Viable is a word used by students of genetics meaning "able to live." The mortality among young calves in some of the "big" breeding establishments is several times that in dairymen's herds where the cattle are milked twice a day and fed as dairy animals should be fed—enough to maintain life, keep them in good flesh and enable them to return a profit above the cost of feed and labor.

In a state of nature cows drop calves annually and only give enough milk to raise the calves. It is a long way from such a life to the one lived by the domesticated cow to say nothing of cows that are continuously stabled and tested for forced records.

While it would be unreasonable to expect dairymen to keep cows as if they were wild animals, it is just as unreasonable to keep them like "fattening porkers." Such a method seems to be financially unsound for a large proportion of purebred establishments that follow such methods only last a few years and then go out of existence, the owners being unable or unwilling to stand the continued financial losses.

A Friendly Objector

ONE of our readers who hasn't been fully converted to our policies in reference to official records criticizes us for accepting advertisements in which official records are mentioned.

We have repeatedly declared our position in reference to official records. We have shown that phenomenal records in which excessive quantities of milk are produced carrying a high percentage of butterfat cannot be depended upon as furnishing reliable and accurate information when selecting breeding stock. We have tried to make clear to our readers the fact that the record was certified to by officials of the Registry Association and the State College, did not change the status of the record. In some cases such certification, in our judgment, amounts to practically placing an official stamp on fraud.

One very unfortunate thing about official records as recorded by the Old Association is that the reliable records and the unreliable records are often recorded on the same page and certified by the same tribunal.

In discussing the matter of official records, we have frequently proven our position by citing scientific facts showing how it is possible by a system of feeding and fitting to temporarily increase the milk flow and juggle the butterfat percentage for the purpose of making official records. We have pointed out the destructive and detrimental effects which the making of forced records has upon the cow and we have called to our readers' special notice the large number of good cows that have had their usefulness destroyed and that have joined the army of bovine cripples repeatedly found around the so-called testing plants. We have also pointed out the financial losses resulting from the expense of making forced records.

The many financial failures that have been recorded in the past for the plants that have gone out of business, and the heavy losses sustained by those who are following the system of making forced records at the present time, stand as convincing proof to any one who would investigate the system.

Now while we are opposed to the making of forced and exaggerated records, we believe it is important to determine the economical milk producing qualities of a dairy cow and her normal percentage of butterfat. Many times the official records made under farm conditions might furnish this information in such a form that it could be relied upon, but the fact that the Registry Association records the forced official records with the accurate and reliable and normal official records in the same book and on the same page without distinguishing between them makes the official records as recorded undependable unless they are reinforced by some knowledge of the honesty of the breeder who makes the tests and the conditions under which the tests were made.

Therefore, when we accept advertisements in which records are exploited, we always require, and it is the custom, for the seller to subscribe to the statements above, thereby making him responsible.

As a dairy publication we have the perfect right and liberty to express our views and convictions, and when we exercise this liberty we usually cite evidence to

On the other hand, we find establishments where purebred cattle are kept under practicable dairy methods and handed down from father to son. In such herds you will find the majority of good, profit-earning dairy animals.

Some milk producers living near big cities never raise any calves. They buy fresh cows or cows about to freshen, feed them heavily for a few months, and sell them to the butcher when their milk flow shrinks below the feed cost. But the owner of purebred livestock should not only raise his own herd, but also raise surplus stock—otherwise he is not entitled to the honored name of Livestock Breeder.

Will Pay for the Goods

ACTIONS speak louder than words. Tons of printer's ink have been used to tell the present scarcity of "new milk" cows in the east. Dairymen have been urged to increase their milking herds and to feed their cows more grain so that more milk might be produced for the big eastern cities. But the most striking evidence that demand has overtaken supply is the announcement by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association that during November and December all milk shipped through the Inter-State will be paid for at Basic Prices. In other words,—that there will be no surplus and the shipper, each day when sending his milk to the city, can figure the price he should receive.

From New York, New England and also from Baltimore, Maryland, reports come that the milk supply is less than usual for the time of year and that the demand is much greater than it has been at corresponding periods of previous years. While this "happy condition of affairs" is probably only temporary yet it will encourage dairymen to feed generously, make them disinclined to part with cows in milk and will induce many to add to the number of producers now milking. Consequently prices for the right kind of purebred Holstein-Friesians may be expected to be very satisfactory to the seller.

A Reasonable Requirement

AT A meeting recently held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the executive secretary of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation declared that only men who live on the farm should serve on the governing boards of county, state and national farm organizations.

When on July 31, 1925, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was organized at a meeting held in the Senate Caucus Chamber of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Penna., the members there had this idea, for they incorporated in the Constitution and By-Laws of the New Association the following:

"Only members who own a herd of purebred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle and who follow dairying as their major business are eligible to serve as a Director.

"Should a Director dispose of his herd during his tenure in office, his term of office shall be terminated at the next annual meeting following the dispersal of his herd, when his successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term."

To Avoid Inbreeding

I must sell my herdsire



Cliftonwood King Hartje

Born April 6, 1925

His sire, King Hengerveld Hartje, is one of the really great sires of the breed.



His dam Alcartra Pride Keyes

(Photo taken at 13 years old)

produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year; averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three-times-a-day milking and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Price \$300

Come and see his calves and you will see that he is "Dirt Cheap."

VAN C. KEATOR

Factoryville

Pennsylvania

Herd Passed Last Three Tests Clean

prove our point. If our readers or our advertisers differ from us it would be short-sighted policy on our part to debar every one from advertising in our columns who did not think as we do about things.

So in our paper, if a breeder wants to advertise his cattle and exploit the fact that they have long tails or conform to the "putty" model, or, if milked ten times a day or once a month they have produced so much milk and so much butterfat, we cannot object. But we want it perfectly understood that to us the official stamp on the records of milk and butter production means nothing unless we know the man and the conditions under which the records are made.

How Is Producing Capacity Transmitted

MANY breeders of purebred dairy cattle say that the sire is half or more than half the herd because he is one of the parents of all the calves dropped and, therefore, represents fifty per cent. of the blood lines that will be found in the future herd. As some bulls are very prepotent and stamp their individuality upon the offspring, there is an opinion that a bull represents more than half of the future herd.

Quite a number of breeders, however, say that a cow has more influence upon the thrift and growth of a calf than does the male parent and this influence extends to the capacity for dairy production. It is very easy to take a herd and make out a good case for the bull or for the female parent, the verdict reached depending somewhat upon the preconceived ideas of the investigator. In the beef breeds, the influence of the dam is often times considered greater than the influence of the sire.

W. E. Morris of the Minnesota College of Agriculture made a statement recently on the prepotency of a good beef cow and his remark may apply just as strongly to dairy mothers. Professor Morris noted the results in three years work in the Carload Baby Beef Contest conducted in Minnesota and he said "In each lot with the individual sired and fed alike we find a big variation in the weight of calves of the same age. The difference may be attributed to the breeding ability of the dams and indicates clearly that considerably larger returns may be secured by culling cow herds on their ability to produce calves which go through the feed lot making satisfactory growth and finish." "The cow is the foundation, and the basis of profit. Know the cow and what she will do."

The dairyman who keeps a cow year after year in his herd has the opportunity to not only know what she produces but also the quality and calibre of her offspring. In many herds of the real dairymen you can find a group of closely related females that greatly resemble one another in general appearance and very often you will find that the resemblance has been transmitted through and by the dam instead of through and by the sire. It is not an unusual thing to find a breeder gradually discard all the descendants of a particular female or females and concentrate on one family which has descended from a foundation cow of great producing capacity and transmitting ability.

Perhaps some of our ideas along the lines of stock breeding need to be occasionally revised. Such instances show that consciously or unconsciously there are breeders who believe that the dam is fully as prepotent as the sire or else that producing capacity is transmitted through the lines of female descent.

National Dairy Union Re-Elects Officers

THE officers of the National Dairy Union were re-elected for the fourth year at the annual meeting of that organization held at Memphis, Tennessee. They are:

President, N. P. Hull, Lansing, Mich.; vice-president, J. R. Morley, Owatonna, Minn.; treasurer, Geo. Caven, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, A. M. Loomis, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Loomis says that in the south the use of colored cooking fats in place of butter is growing and he suggests that southern creamery men get in touch with their congressmen and urge the passage of the Norbeck-Haugen Oleomargarine Amendment.

Last year the courts decided that yellow colored vegetable oil compounds put up in pound packages and called "cooking fats" were not Oleomargarine. This has a serious effect on the butter industry as these are imitations of butter and sold as butter substitutes.

Members of the organization are urged to send in their membership fees as last year, for the first time in a dozen years, the receipts of the Dairy Union were less than the expenses, although the deficiency was less than \$200.

Milk would be an expensive fuel food, because the average man would require about five quarts of it daily to satisfy the fuel requirements of his body. Its great value is in its ability to repair wasted tissue, supply material for growth, and keep the bodily machinery in good working order.

It will not longer be necessary to say "livestock and poultry" in referring to farm domestic animals. Congress has passed a bill defining poultry as livestock in official circles.

Scientists have established that the greatest depth of the ocean is six miles. Those seeking fame might try for the ocean depth record.

Washington views the outlook as favorable for agriculture as a whole. No reference is made to agriculturists in the hole.

Flattery will sometimes make friends, but it isn't a sure preservation if you want to keep them.

Is tempering the wind to the shorn lamb equivalent to pulling the wool over its eyes?

One way to cement friendly relations with the boss is to advance a few concrete ideas for making money.

14th Earlville Sale!

December 4-5, 1928

Earlville Sale Pavilion, Earlville, New York

165 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

all from herds under State and Federal Supervision. Many Fully Accredited—60-day retest privilege.

125 Fresh Cows and Close Springers

all of good age, good type, and backed by generations of rich inheritance.

The hundreds of cattle sold in these sales have pleased buyers in several different states; and the offering at this sale will surpass that of any sale ever held heretofore in Earlville.

15 Bulls of rich breeding—ready for service

all backed by large short and long time records, including a bull that has been right at the top of the show circuit, including New York State Fair, Eastern States, and other prominent shows in the East this fall.

YOU CANNOT DUPLICATE THIS WONDERFUL OFFERING

without many weeks of travel, here you will find cows with official records, semi-official records, cow-testing association records, and offered by about fifty breeders of New York State and Pennsylvania.

Come to this sale, if you want profitable producing animals, do not let distance prevent—it will mean dollars to you.

Write for catalog and further details, to

R. Austin Backus, Salesmanager

MEXICO, NEW YORK

Col. George W. Baxter, Auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y.

To Avoid Inbreeding I Offer My Show Bull



VEEMAN NETHERLAND HENGERVELD

BORN OCTOBER 8, 1926

Price - - - - - **\$175**

He comes from Choice Individuals and Profitable Producers.

A Sure Breeder. His offspring are of Good Size and Type.

His sisters are Big Producers and very Typy.

I have never had any Abortion or Tuberculosis in the herd.

Also, PUREBRED BERKSHIRE PIGS
2 to 4 months old.

FRED HILNER Millville, Penna.

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

December 4-5—Earlville, N. Y., Fourteenth Earlville Sale.
March 1, 1929—Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Pa. Sem Eby Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 9, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 26, 1929—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Thirty-five purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

THE H. R. REMLEY SALE

On October 20th on the farm of Watsonstown, Pennsylvania, H. R. Remley dispersed his herd. There were forty-seven animals and they brought \$8,695. In the sale there were twelve young calves which averaged \$92.08. The herdsire, Prince Pontiac Korndyke Colantha, went to New York State for \$230 being purchased by Arden Farms. The thirty-four females, one year old or more, averaged \$216.48. L. Roy Henry of McCoyville, Pa., obtained Johanna Tweede of Berks, a daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm for \$500 and Wheatfield Hengerveld Wilson, a five-year-old daughter of Lyndale Pietje Pontiac Echo went to W. J. Erdley of Mifflinburg, Pa., for the same amount.

The sale was managed by R. Austin Backus of Mexico, New York, and Baxter was the auctioneer.

The buyers include: Arden Farms of New York; L. Roy Henry, McCoyville; W. J. Erdley, Mifflinburg; James M. Moyer, Allentown; H. M. Hess, Mt. Joy; W. D. Baker, Lewisburg; H. M. Focht, Philadelphia; W. Gresh, Watsonstown; A. B. Rager, Milton; Luther Schooley, Allenwood; William L. Bieber, Milton; W. McCarty, Allenwood; J. M. Rauch, McClure; E. D. Schure, Milton; W. H. Fegley, Allenwood; S. B. Huffman, Watsonstown; J. A. Young, Williamsport; M. S. Dowts, Manheim; Allen C. Hummel, Freeburg; M. H. Demnius, Freeburg; C. B. Smith, Centerhall; and D. Weaver, Milton, all of Pennsylvania.

GOOD PRICES AT CEDARSHADE FARM DISPERSAL

Maybe it is the influence of the New Association in helping to put Holstein dairying on a practical business basis or maybe there are other contributing reasons, but the fact remains that purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle in southern Pennsylvania have brought very satisfactory prices during the last three years at public auctions.

The J. A. Gsell dispersal sale held at Cedarshade Farm near Chambersburg, Penna., October 30th, adds another to the long list of satisfactory sales held in this territory. There were thirty-six animals cataloged of which seven were young calves and four yearlings. There were twenty-four females above two years old in the sale, one being a 15-year-old cow. The average received for the thirty-six was \$219.19. All the milkers, three years old or more, had cow testing association records, but with the exception of the herdsire only two cows were from A. R. O. dams.

The top price \$430, was obtained for the five-year-old cow, Marlu Dutchland Ormsby. Neither this cow nor her dam nor her dam's dam had official records but in cow testing association work she was credited with 562.5 lb. butter, 11,857 lb. milk. She was struck off to representatives of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. She had just dropped a bull calf which went to S. T. Witmer of Hummelstown, Pa., for \$100 so that the cow with calf at foot brought \$530.

Three other cows went to the Academy herd, the average price for the four being practically \$302.

The "middies" school obtained Johanna Pansy Segis, a six-year-old cow for \$340 and a ten year old for \$257.50. Each of the four animals they obtained had good C. T. A. records.

H. W. Allison of Shippensburg, Pa., took De Kol Concordia Pietertje for \$380 and Voltus Lillie Segis an 11 year old cow for \$255.

H. S. Rebuck of Greencastle, Pa., paid \$300 for Oakene Glista Maplecrest, a five year old with C. T. A. record of 399.4 lb. butter made in 254 days. The herdsire, Huntsdale King Doress Echo was struck off to Clyde Gsell of Chambersburg, Pa., for \$310.

With two exceptions all the buyers were from southern and central Pennsylvania. The herd was accredited and the sale was managed by S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa.

The buyers include: Clyde Gsell, Chambersburg, Pa.; U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; J. Rice, East Berlin, Pa.; H. W. Allison, Shippensburg, Pa.; C. E. Shank, Marion, Pa.; Chas. Slichter, Chambersburg, Pa.; Jacob Statter, Marion, Pa.; Paul S. Reaver, Gettysburg, Pa.; Wm. S. Kerr, Carlisle, Pa.; S. T. Witmer, Hummelstown, Pa.; Elmer Ludt, Carlisle, Pa.; H. S. Rebuck, Greencastle, Pa.; J. W. Singer, Greencastle, Pa.; Ira Downey, Hagerstown, Md.; Harry Brown, Fairfield, Pa.; Paul Rice, East Berlin, Pa.; C. J. Rumler, Chambersburg, Pa.; Allen H. Myers, Gettysburg, Pa.; Roy W. Cordell, Greencastle, Pa.; C. W. Freeman, Greencastle, Pa.; J. W. Phillipy, Greencastle, Pa.; Geo. Freeman, Green Park, Pa.; C. B. Mosser, Mercersburg, Pa.; H. A. Stottlemeyer, Waynesboro, Pa.; Frank H. Stine, Upton, Pa.; Lloyd Myers, Greencastle, Pa.; H. S. Raybuck, Greencastle, Pa.; and Charles Gsell, Waynesboro, Pa.

ANTIETAM FARM DISPERSAL

The cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and all the crops and farm implements at Antietam Farm were sold at public auction November 14th at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Several years ago the owners bought this farm, but business developments forced them to spend the major part of their time away from it and so they decided to close out their investment.

The sale was managed by S. R. Miller and Glenn Mead was the purebred cattle auctioneer. There were twenty-five purebred Holsteins cataloged and the price obtained was \$4,915, an average of \$196.60. There were five calves, one yearling and nineteen females two years old or over, one being eleven years old, another twelve years old, another thirteen years old and one fifteen years old. The highest price was \$335 obtained for Antietam Ormsby Korndyke just six years old. She had just freshened and her calf was struck off for \$80.

Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, brought to the sale two sons of his great herd bull, Rolo Mercena De Kol. One born March 26, 1928, brought \$175 and the other born October, 1927, brought \$180.

A more detailed account will be given in a later issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

THE FOURTEENTH EARLVILLE SALE

December 4th and 5th at Earlville, New York, R. Austin Backus will stage his fourteenth consignment sale held in the Earlville pavilion. This time 165 purebred Holstein-Friesians will be offered at public auction. Every animal comes from a herd under State and Federal supervision and many of them are from herds that are on the accredited list. We are informed that there will be fifteen bulls now ready for service and those who have traveled around the eastern herds during the past few months know that bulls of serviceable age, of good quality and breeding such as is required to make a good herdsire, are very scarce.

The great milk selling organizations claim that the demand for milk is as great as, or even greater, than the supply available. The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association announced that there will be no surplus milk during November and December in the territory served by the Inter-State, and all milk shipped by the dairymen will be paid for at Basic Prices.

Fresh cows and cows that are soon due to freshen are remarkably scarce for the time of year, yet 125 animals that recently freshened or soon due to freshen are in this sale and we expect that they will be quickly snapped up by men who are replenishing or increasing their herds.

Earlville has long been a Holstein-Friesian center and there are many well-known long established herds in this neighborhood. Judging by the scarcity of animals offered for sale by the breeders at their own homes, we should expect that the fourteenth Earlville sale will be the most successful of the series.

A NEW BUILDING BLOCK

The Agricultural Engineering section of the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the L-concrete block as a durable and economical type of cement block for walls of small farm buildings.

The L-block consists of a thin faced member from one end of which another member or leg extends at right angles. The face of the block is made 15 3/4 by 7 3/4 inches. These blocks are cast in wooden or steel forms.

A witty Chinese editor in San Francisco is called the wag of the pigtales.

CLEANING UP

Tioga County is the fifteenth county in Pennsylvania to qualify as a modified accredited area. Recently 39,048 head of cattle in this county were tuberculin tested and only 180 reacted, the percentage being .0047 or less than one half of one per cent.

HE DIDN'T COLLECT

A bookseller sent a bill to a certain customer for a book. The customer replied: "I did not order the book. If I did, you didn't send it. If you sent it I didn't receive it. If I did, I paid for it. If I didn't, I won't."

FORGE ROAD STOCK FARM

Tourists and others who visit the historic old town of Carlisle, Penna., and travel over the old Forge Road pass by the Holstein breeding establishment of Harvey W. Shughart and Son. The Shughart establishment is known as the Forge Road Stock Farm for in revolutionary times there were several foundries in this neighborhood.

Although the Shughart farm will easily carry fifty head of cattle, the present herd consists of thirty-two animals, but it is the intention of the owners to increase the herd to the full farm capacity although every little while some one comes along, takes a liking to some of the stock and takes it at the price set upon it by the owners.

The Shugharts feed silage the year around. They have a large fertile farm and a number of their cows were giving around 75 lb. of milk daily in early October. Visitors from the north are surprised at the large stacks of alfalfa and grain around the Shughart barns but as Mr. Shughart says "If you give the cows more feed they produce more manure and when this is placed on the land it in turn grows more feed and so the circle of production is unbroken."

In addition to the dairy cattle this farm carries large flocks of various kinds of poultry and a herd of fifty head of Spotted Poland hogs.

EAST AND WEST

In many parts of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York some of the meadow land was left uncut this year owing to the low price hay was selling for and the high prices and scarcity of skilled farm labor, but government authorities inform us that west of the Continental Divide more hay and grain will be needed for wintering both stock cattle and sheep than for some years past and as a result the price of hay there is, considerably higher than it was a year ago. This and the high price of feeder cattle is expected to discourage feeding in many of the far western states.

In northern Colorado supplies of alfalfa hay and beet pulp are very small. Reports from other western states indicate that cattle feeding will probably be on a considerably reduced scale this coming winter which will have a tendency to keep up prices for beef.

BEATING THE TICK

Effective December 1, an order has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture which releases additional territory in six southern states from the tick-fever quarantine.

Districts are released in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. The whole of Oklahoma is now above the tick quarantine line.

Jean—Why should the prohibition agent attempt to arrest you because it was dark in the theater?

Alice—Because I dusted my nose with rouge instead of powder.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

GOOD FOOD FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

They are building a good producing Holstein-Friesian herd at the Loysville Orphanage near Loysville, Penna. At the present time the herd contains thirty-three females of milking age of which thirty are now milking with fifteen yearling heifers that will be retained in order to increase the dairy.

The boys and girls now being raised at the orphanage get good feed and care and thrive on the generous supply of Holstein milk obtained from the purebred dairy.

MANY GET NEW JOBS

During the first four months in which funds under the new Capper-Ketcham Act have been available, 197 new extension workers in agriculture and home economics have been appointed in 39 States.

Thirty-four of these new workers are county agricultural agents in new counties, 43 are assistant county agricultural agents, two are negro county agents, 62 are county home demonstration agents, nine assistants, six negro home agents, 22 men county club agents, 18 women county club agents, and one a State girls' club agent.

The Capper-Ketcham Act, passed at the last session of Congress, provided \$20,000 for each State and the Territory of Hawaii, available July 1, 1928, for immediate use. It also authorizes a similar sum and an additional \$500,000 appropriation to be divided among the States and

the Territory of Hawaii each fiscal year following, to be in addition to the extension funds available under the Smith-Lever Cooperative Extension Act of May 8, 1914. In both acts the additional funds provided are to be allotted to the States and Hawaii Territory in the proportion which the rural population of each bears to the total rural population of the United States, provided that each makes a like amount available from State or other sources to be used for the same purposes as the Federal funds.

At the time the Capper-Ketcham Act was passed there was a staff of approximately 5,000 engaged in extension work. The act provides that eighty per cent of the money appropriated shall be used for the payment of salaries of extension agents and that these agents shall be men and women "in fair and just proportions."

NEW YORK NEEDS MORE MILK

Dairymen living in the New York Milk Shed are urged to increase their production by Henry Beakes of the Beakes Dairy Company, one of the oldest milk concerns in the metropolitan territory. He claims that during the Thanksgiving season the demand for milk will be at the highest peak of the year, and that the dairymen should strain every effort to meet the requirements of their market.

"Milk production is from eight to ten pounds per day per dairy below what it was a year ago at this time," Mr. Beakes

claims. This is probably due to the fact that unusually mild weather has prevailed upstate this fall. As a result many farmers have not given their cows the care and attention they should have to keep milk production at a high peak. They have allowed the cows to remain out of doors to pick their feed. Another factor is that grain prices were high during the summer and farmers did not give their cattle the grain ration they should have to assure a heavy milk flow.

"There is a brisk demand for milk in all the cities of the territory. While no actual shortage has yet been reported from any of the distributing points there is grave danger of a scarcity within a few days. Farmers can guard against this situation by giving proper feed and care to their cows. Failure to take these steps and keep the markets supplied might lead to an expansion of supplying territory that would soon cause a market surplus with a disastrous effect upon the entire dairy industry."

"DUMPING"

"Protection" against "dumping" of farm products is asked by a farm publication for its readers. The publication is *Farm and Home* of Vancouver, British Columbia, and the folks who are said to be dumping in the Canadian farmers' market are, of course, farmers of the United States. *Farm and Home* says there is no doubt that the Mackenzie King Government will be more than willing to raise the tariff.—*Stock and Dairy Farmer*.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

has sired a splendid bunch of heifers, the oldest of which are producing heavily.

Their capacity shows that this bull is a great transmitting sire, one whose offspring are Choice Individuals and Big Producers.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

What can we do for You?

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

This is an Accredited Herd

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,
Connell Bldg. Scranton, Pa.

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM

There are a number of Brookside Stock Farms in this country that are homes of registered Holstein herds. There is one in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, the owner of which is C. E. Cassel of Hershey, Pa. Besides raising registered Holstein-Friesians, Mr. Cassel has a big herd of Chester White swine and is, we understand, quite prominent in the State Association which is backing that breed of hogs. The Cassels have large flocks of poultry and mallard ducks and also raise purebred police dogs.

Mr. Cassel has exhibited products of his establishment several different years at the State Farm Products Show which is held annually in January in Harrisburg and has won his share of premiums. "Chris" is well known as a painstaking careful farmer who raises good crops and keeps high-class livestock.

FARMER'S REPRESENTATIVES

The directors of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation have endorsed the movement to unite the Washington offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange.

Failure of much national agricultural legislation to pass in recent years has been due to the fact that the various farm organization could not or would not agree on the proposed bills or draw up one measure upon which all could concur. If the farm groups cannot agree among themselves, is it any wonder that our senators, representatives and governmental officials find it difficult to enact suitable legislation?

Two men frequently differ in their opinions and so it is not surprising that farm organizations may take different views, but it seems strange that such organizations will send representatives to Washington with divergent viewpoints upon important agricultural legislation.

Many farmers belong both to the Grange and the Farm Bureau and it would seem that their representatives should not hold opposing views.



SPRING BROOK FARM

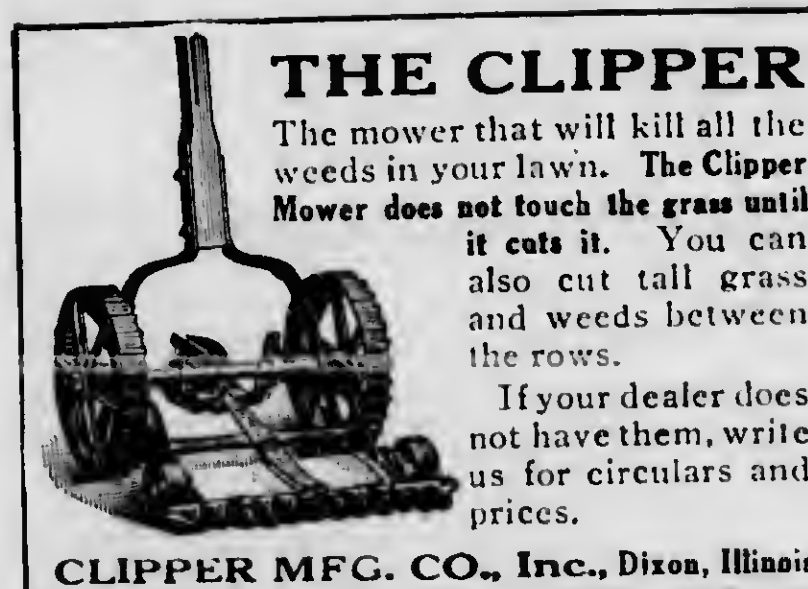
ACCREDITED HERD

Write me your wants.

S. T. WITMER, Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN IOWA

By averaging 673 lb. milk and 22.5 lb. butterfat, the grade Holstein herd of George Knaupp of Garner, Iowa, headed the Hancock C. T. A. for October. There were sixteen cows in milk and two dry animals in the herd, but the average is figured on an eighteen cow basis. The herd contained a number of two-year-old heifers. The ration fed consists of equal parts of oats and barley with enough linseed oil meal to meet the requirements of the animals. This was proportioned according to the size of the cow and the amount of milk and butterfat she produced. The roughage consisted of alfalfa hay, and pasture.



THE CLIPPER

The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.

If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

UNDERWOOD BUYS HORNLESS BULL

Arthur Downton, of Starrucca, Pa., is having exceptional luck with his herd as of the last thirteen calves dropped eleven have been heifers. All of the calves were hornless and were sired by Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin, the senior herd bull of the Downton Farm. This herdsire was by Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia whose four grandparents were all of the Cornucopia Plum Johanna family, the famous hornless strain developed by that well-known breeder George Stevenson.

Mr. Downton purchased a bull from Mr. Stevenson and then retained a son of this bull from his best cow, Mercedes

Segis Pietertje Aaggie, as a herdsire. Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie is a splendid animal and is one of three full sisters in the Downton herd, in which she has produced around 21,000 lb. of milk in a year. Mr. Downton has had her milk tested several times and says that it showed 3.6 per cent. butterfat. He has four of her daughters in the herd including a calf born the fifth of last October.

Mr. Downton sold one of his pair of bull calves to H. W. Underwood, of Starlight, Pa. This fine young fellow was from Dortje Burke Riskie, the show cow of the Downton establishment. Dortje has produced 17,000 lb. of milk in a year. She is a daughter of King Titus Korndyke Riskie who was by King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman. Her dam, Dortje Segis Burke, was by Prince Segis Fay 2d, who has many good descendants in northern Pennsylvania herds.

The Downton herd has passed five consecutive clean tests and it is also free from abortion. Mr. Underwood's young bull is not only hornless, but it is also straight on the back, is a rugged, vigorous hearty animal, deep of body and square of rump and is, we believe, destined to make a splendid herdsire whose offspring will be both good individuals and big producers.

FOR SALE—A fine, show-type Registered Holstein bull, three years old, a sure breeder of most heifer calves. Light in color and very good breeding, from my accredited herd, at beef price. Also Big Type Chester Whites, all ages. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

MILK PRODUCERS, ATTENTION—Dr. Clark milk strainers removes every last bit sediment. No other strainer will. Write H. C. Soule, New England Distributor, Canton, Maine.

WANTED—Position as Farm Manager, Dairyman, Herdsman. Experienced, educated, married man with family. J. M., c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE, T. B. Tested Dairy Cattle. Alfalfa and Clover Hay. Write, Brookside Farms, Inc., Louisville, Ohio.

LET COUNTY AGENT GO

Grand Traverse County, Michigan, will dispense with the services of the county agent next year. Expenditures in the county were greater than the income and the budget for several departments was materially revised. To keep down the tax rate the board of supervisors killed the county agent proposal.

Another need in this country is some way to satisfy a chicken appetite on an oatmeal salary.

A GOOD MOVE FOR BOUDMAN

Ralph Boudman of Mount Pleasant, Penna., has headed his herd with a very choice young bull, a son of Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, the handsome young show bull heading the herd of Fred Hilner of Millville, Penna. In 1927 and again in 1928 Veeman Netherland Hengerveld was a prize winner at the Columbia County Fair, this year carrying off first prize in his class while last year he not only was a first prize winner but was also awarded the junior championship. His dam, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, is a show cow of the Hilner establishment and two successive years has won second prize in her class at that noted fair where, annually, many good Holsteins are shown.

Veeman Netherland Hengerveld was sired by King Veeman Segis Netherland also a prize winner at Bloomsburg for two successive years while his sire, Fairwood King Netherland, some years ago was the grand champion bull at this great Holstein show.

As the Hilner herd is tuberculosis and abortion free it can be seen that Mr. Boudman made a good move in securing this young bull, for he comes from a family noted for individuality of a high order. The young bull is of good size and wonderful type and therefore Mr. Boudman has every reason to be proud of his young herdsire.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

GOOD ONES IN WAYNE COUNTY

A short time ago F. G. Lloyd, owner of Maplehurst Stock Farm, Starrucca, Pa., sold to his neighbor, Baleslaw Kawalko, a bunch of eighteen milkers.

Seven of the cows in the purchase are daughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje who needs no introduction to the readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. His daughters and granddaughters can be found in many herds in northern Pennsylvania and some have gone from there to other herds in near-by states where they have earned the reputation of making good. Daughters of this bull produce heavy and are very persistent while his offspring have won high honors in show rings where they met stiff competition. Judging by his influence on the dairy industry we know of very few bulls the equal of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

In the bunch Mr. Kawalko purchased there were eleven daughters of Dutchland Konigen Sir Ascalon. He too has

daughters and granddaughters that are producers. He was a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and his dam, Dutchland Colantha Ascalon, was a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad and Pontiac Ascalon, one of the many good daughters of that famous old sire Pontiac Korndyke. Pontiac Ascalon and her daughters were producers of a high order as well as being choice individuals.

A number of the females in the transaction have been bred to Iduna De Kol Konigen Pietje who for a long time stood at the head of the Maplehurst Herd. He was a choice individual and from a great cow. His pedigree shows a combination of blood lines noted for tremendous production as well as type and conformation. As the Maplehurst herd was State and Federally accredited is evident that Mr. Kawalko has laid the foundation for a herd of high quality.

WANTED.—Cows and Heifers for winter milking. Will buy one or a carload now so that the animals may become acclimated to our barns and feeding. Write R. D. c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

AROUND GETTYSBURG

Exactly half of the ten highest cows for October in the Adams County Association are registered Holstein-Friesians, while two others in the list are grades of the black-and-white breed. A Guernsey is first with 61.2 lb. fat, followed by a grade Holstein owned by Elmer A. Bubb with 1,801 lb. milk and exactly 54 lb. fat. J. C. Leinard is the owner of a registered Holstein in third place with 51.6 lb. fat, while a cow owned by H. E. Brown follows with 50.7 lb. fat. Mrs. A. Weaner has two registered Holsteins in the honor list, while S. J. Gladfelter and R. M. Spangler are each credited with one.

Tester Robert Coble reports that there were 228 cows in milk in the 24 herds under his charge. There were 15 cows that exceeded 40 lb. of fat and 16 credited with producing 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

DUROCS, FALLS BOARS, GILTS Unrelated herds. Grand Champion breeding. Registered. Guaranteed.

BALD HILL FARMS
La Porte, Ind.

THE HOTEL STENOGRAPHER AND THE COW

A cow's clothes are born on her back and she doesn't have to bother about new stockings or shoes. Nobody ever expects a cow born black-and-white to be anything but a black-and-white cow and she doesn't have to go to beauty parlors to have her hair waved or bobbed or dyed.

She lives a useful life, supplying milk for a lot of babies, but she doesn't have to work at it. She just stands and looks at the scenery while the farmer drains her crank-case.

She isn't bothered by love affairs or social duties. Her whole life is arranged for her by somebody else.

When she dies she is still useful and after her last days she makes a lot of people happy by being turned into roast beef medium, filet mignon and T-bone steaks. Even her hide is made into shoes, so even after she's dead she goes to dances.

She lives her life out in the open spaces, standing around in a contemplative mood. Lots of times I have watched 'em, wondering what they were thinking about.—Roe Fulkerson.

ALFALFA HAY WANTED.—Second cutting. Give quantities and price. Thomas H. Reynolds, Moscow, Pa.

FOR IOWA BOYS

A Herdsman's Course is offered by the Iowa State College during the winter quarter (January 2d to March 20th). This is open to anyone 17 years of age or over who has completed the eighth grade. Certificates will be awarded to students after a second winter quarter's work.

The first winter's work offers courses in judging and selecting the various classes of livestock, a study of feeding and management problems, supplemented with courses in Farm Crops and Soils, Farm Sanitation, Milk Testing, Farm Machinery, Farm Buildings and Equipment and a general Poultry course.

Choice Registered Holstein bull calves from accredited herds, in exchange for Dairymen League Certificates. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR CATTLEMEN

The United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia recently sentenced Mann Carter to seven years imprisonment and \$11,000 fine and his son Will Carter to seven years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for conspiracy and violently interfering with employees of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in the performance of their official duties in connection with tick eradication. The jury reached its verdict in about two hours and the judge gave the defendants the maximum penalty.

Six other young men of Echols County are now each serving a term of six months imprisonment for a similar offense.

These cases grew out of opposition to the work of eradicating cattle ticks in Echols County, Georgia, which resulted, during 1923, in the destruction of cattle dipping vats, burning of spraying pens, interference with bureau employees in the performance of their work, with the result that one bureau agent was killed and one seriously wounded.

MIX THE MILK—NOT THE BREEDS

The most abominable propaganda one can imagine is that of the milk dealer or buyer who insists on the producers mixing their breeds in order to give them the quality of milk they desire. Such a move is uneconomical. In the end it will be disastrous to the producer and ultimately will react on the milk buyer himself.

This is an axe that is cutting both ways. In some of the present whole milk sections men owning Holstein herds are urged to put in cows of the higher testing breeds or to cross their herds with bulls of one of these breeds in order to get milk of a higher test. In other sections where milk is going to condensaries dairymen with a high testing breed are asked to do just the reverse by either putting in low testing cows with high milk production or to cross with bulls of such breeds.

Anyone who knows the first principles of dairying knows that such recommendations are ridiculous beyond description. The practice of crossing our breeds would undo the work of centuries. It would result in mongrel herds from which the cost of producing milk and butterfat would be startling. And the whole industry including this milk buyer and the consumer would pay the price.

The practice of keeping two or more different breeds on the same farm is as a rule just as uneconomical. It requires maintaining more bulls, divides the at-

tention of the operator, and reduces his efficiency.

Anyone who knows that two and two make four should be capable of understanding this situation. It is a simple and economical matter to let one man bring in his high test milk and the other his low test milk and mix the two at the central plant. And it will be a lot better business for the dealer to do it that way. When the dairyman goes to town he doesn't ask the banker to serve him a meal while transacting business in the bank. He goes to a hotel or restaurant for that. Let the milk buyer be as reasonable with the dairyman and not ask him to mix two businesses.

At the same time, if he is smart, the buyer will so adjust his scale of prices that there will be no unfair advantage to any breed. By so doing he can best hope to solve his own problem of the proper amount of milk from the respective breeds. A little common "horse sense" on the part of milk buyers is badly needed in a few sections now.—*The Dairy Farmer.*

Wanted position as farm manager by married man with family. Lifelong experience. Address Box J. G., c/o The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

It has been said that the greatest undeveloped resource is the odd looking spherical knob attached to the upper end of the spinal column of the genus homo.

THOUGHT IT WAS "JUICE!"

A young salesman was seen to turn away from a prospective buyer of an electric washing machine, a disgusted look on his face. The "boss" immediately wanted to know why.

"She doesn't want an electric washing machine," the young man replied. "I explained in detail just how to operate it, turned on the current, and showed her how it works, and finally she pointed to the hole in the bottom and asked:

"What is that for?"

"To let the water out," I said.

"Oh, then, it doesn't wash by electricity, does it? You have to use water?"

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Visitor: "Is Mr. Jones home?"

Mrs. Jones: "No; he went to the cemetery this morning."

Visitor: "When will he be back?"

Mrs. Jones: "Never, I hope!"

"What does a fellow mean when he says that he can manage his wife?"

"He means that he can make her do anything that she wants to do."



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

LABOR SAVING WHEN SILO FILLING

Many so-called experts on agricultural topics suggest that the farmer can best get "farm relief" by using labor more efficiently, that is, cutting down the cost of farm operations. A pair of South Dakota farmers, A. W. Becker and O. H. Reed, have succeeded in cutting the cost of filling their large silos by the use of a field ensilage cutter. The use of this machine proved very profitable as they saved time, trouble and confusion. In *The Dakota Farmer*, C. H. Creed, Jr., who helped these farmers at silo filling time the last two seasons, tells how they use this machine which is certainly worth the consideration of hundreds of owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The cutter, tractor drawn, ran down a corn row at better than 3 miles per hour and moved steadily on until the silo was filled. The only manual labor performed was at the silo when the driver perforce had to unload into the blower which sent the ensilage up a pipe to the top of the silo. Here for a few minutes the driver labored rapidly shoveling the stuff out of the rear end of the wagon but these progressive farmers, indefatigable in their pursuit of time and labor-saving devices and methods, have evolved an unloading dump which works to perfection and sends the driver back to his place at the cutter without loss of time and without strain.

This is just a strongly built double incline on skids placed in proper position by the hopper feeder. The incoming driver goes up the rear side until his front wagon wheel rests upon the landing. The hopper is lowered behind him and as the front end of the wagon is well elevated the load easily slides out in response to a little shoving. I assisted again this fall and timed one unloading. It took just three minutes to get rid of the largest load I had carried that day. The merry grins on the faces of Raymond Becker, in charge of the blower, and Ben somebody, a hired man, as he kicks out the last litter into the hopper, do not show fatigue.

This labor-saving incline is built with a rise of 2 feet at center. The covering planks add 2 inches to that making a total of 26 inches in height. The top landing is 24 inches wide giving ample room for forward and backward movement if necessary. Each incline is exactly 6 feet long. Notice that the front wheel rests on the landing when the rear wheel comes to the incline. A little forward pull is necessary when the hopper is lowered and the wagon then settles back again against the block placed on the ground. Seven feet is the width of the device.

Owing to slippery conditions it was found necessary to face the front incline with 2x4's at intervals to give the horses a toe hold. They were also placed along the edges as guard rails to prevent horses or wagon sliding off. Underneath 2x4's form the sills and act as skids when moving. When one silo was filled the tractor which operated the blower was hitched to the outfit and dragged it to place at the other silo. Until the toe

holds were nailed on we reverted for a few loads to the old way of unloading without the incline to aid us. The increased labor was immediately obvious.

The trend these days is all towards time and labor-saving. Proper diversification cannot be followed if the old methods are used. In the old days of wheat farming time was not the necessary factor that it is today. As soon as the harvest was off many farmers proceeded to hire out themselves and their teams to threshers and followed a rig all fall. The invasion of corn and clover, hogs and cows, put a stop to all that and today most of us begrudge the time absolutely needed to exchange work with neighbors. With threshing concluded and freezing weather imminent there is a race against time to get seed corn picked, silos filled, potatoes dug, corn picked, etc., and every little arrangement like the one described above has its positive value on the farm. The whole method of cutting in the field is one of the greatest enemies of frost. As I write this the standing corn is all frosted and dead. The Reed and Becker silos have been filled long ago because their owners had no need to await the convenience of neighbors who had other work on hand and could not get away to form a crew. No other silos have been touched as yet here. Two herds of cattle are certain of nice juicy green silage and two owners are free to go about their other farm operations.

"AIN'T IT AWFUL?"

Waitress—"Hawaii, gentlemen. Youse must be Hungary to eat in a dump like this."

First Man—"Yes, Siam. And we can't Rumania long, either. Venice lunch ready?"

Waitress—"I'll Russia to a table. Will you Havana?"

F. M.—"Nome. You can wait on us." Waitress—"Good. Japan the menu yet? The Turkey is Nice."

F. M.—"Anything at all. But can't Jamaica little speed?"

Waitress—"I don't think we can Fiji that fast, but Alaska."

F. M.—"Never mind asking any one. Just put a Cuba sugar in our Java."

Waitress—"Sweden it yourself. I'm only here to Servia."

F. M.—"Denmark our bill and call the Bosphorus. He'll probably Kenya. I don't Bolivia know who I am."

Waitress—"No, and I don't Carribean. Youse guys sure Armenia."

Boss—"Samoa your wisecracks, is it? Don't Genoa customer is always right? What's got India? You think maybe this arguing Alps business?"

Customer—"Canada racket! Spain in the neck."

Oldham—"Do you believe in heredity, Nupop?"

Nupop—"I certainly do. Why, for instance, is my 6-month-old always trying to get his toes in his mouth if it isn't because of his dad's constant struggle to make both ends meet?"

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, E. D. 1

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Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

BULL: MAPLE GROVE LINDY PIETJE GLISTA

Born March 7, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, our 27 lb. bull, who was by Model Daniel Glista, a 31.26 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Pietje Glista, 513.7 lb. milk; 22.82 lb. butter.

This is a nice thrifty animal, more white than black. Price \$125.

HEIFER: MAPLE GROVE ANN MODEL GLISTA

Born February 4, 1928

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. sire.

DAM: Maple Grove Ormsby Glista. She has a good production record and is a very promising animal.

This is a fine thrifty calf, more white than black and nicely marked. Price \$100.

An Accredited Herd in an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

CENTERVILLE, Crawford County, PENNA.

MANUFACTURED MILK MARKETS

The dry milk markets continued steady through October. Trade activity is reported as only moderate with most buyers operating only to the extent of their immediate needs. But there was sufficient trade to keep the situation steady and to maintain a fair degree of confidence. Prices in October show little, if any, change from September. September prices showed little change from August, dry skim declining 12/100c, and dry whole milk 2/10c. Due to incomplete returns it was not possible to establish a September average for dry buttermilk, but the price of this product has shown very little change.

Stocks remain heavy, especially of dry skimmilk, of which stocks amount to 15,448,779 lb. a very substantial increase from a year ago. Stocks of dry whole milk are about the same as in 1927. Dry buttermilk information is incomplete. For the most part stocks of all classes of dry milk show decreases from the previous month, but these were not large, and indicate that current production was about sufficient to meet demand requirements.

Production decreased slightly from August, but in September was about 15 per cent above the previous year for dry skim, and slightly below for dry whole milk. Undoubtedly part of this can be attributed to the general increase in the industry. Very limited information is available concerning October production. Late reports from the large market centers are to the effect that October production has shown considerable decline in some sections, due to curtailment of the milk flow, and continued demands for fluid milk to supply the larger cities.

The foreign trade situation remains quiet. Exports were very slightly in excess of imports, 322,157 lb. compared with 318,969 lb., while a year ago exports were 239,001 lb. and imports 1,014,680 lbs. For the year to date exports

are practically identical with imports, and last year for the same period imports were about double exports. It appears that the foreign markets, especially Holland, are not as favorable for shipment to this country as they were a year ago, although the largest part of our imports during September came from that source, with a smaller amount from Canada.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

SALVAGING A CAR MOTOR

In a recent issue of the *Progressive Farmer*, a reader asked if he could use a 1923 model Overland car motor for driving his cream separator and if he could also use it for operating a milking machine and generating electricity.

This question was answered by H. A. Arnold, Agricultural Engineer of the University of Tennessee, as follows:—

"A 1923 model Overland car motor will satisfactorily drive a cream separator, an electric generator or dynamo for light and a milking machine, as you mention, if properly equipped and set up, but such an expense may not be warranted if the engine is old, worn or not in very good condition. A new engine might be more economical and satisfactory.

"It is important that the machines named be run at their rated speed constantly which is rather difficult unless the speed of the engine is regulated by a reliable governor. Car motors are seldom so equipped. There are several such governors on the market and any reliable mechanic should be able to attach one to your engine.

"A cream separator must be run at its

rated speed to secure regularity in the test of the cream and efficiency.

"An electric generator must be run at its rated speed to obtain the correct line voltage. Too slow a speed results in low line voltage, poor lights and a low battery charging rate. Too high a generator speed results in too high a line voltage, high battery charging rates, too bright or burned out light bulbs, and many even overheat the windings in the generator.

"Probably the most satisfactory way of driving the various machines is to use a line shaft with the proper size pulleys on the shaft."

PULLING OFF THE CALF

Of all the things a man has done at which he now can laugh was at milking time, when, as a boy, he had to hunt the calf. Of course it was the custom then for calves to wear a bell, and to turn them out at night to graze over valleys, hills, or dell. The first part of the milking, and by far the larger half, the part the boy always performed, was to go and hunt the calf. Sometimes if it was far away he would try to ride it to the lot, and what a shaking he would get when the calf began to trot! And when at last the pen was reached, where the cows were kept at night, right through the bars the calves would go quick as a streak of light! Then while the calf was sucking to "make the milk come down," a rope was tied about its neck, and then they would have it round and round. The calf would jump and snort and rear; the boy, pull his level best and what he would think while pulling thus, had better be let rest.

But after years have rolled away it nearly always brings a laugh when a man thinks of times he had when pulling off the calf.—*Mack's Farm Jingles.*

A good cure for tonsillitis is a sleeve wrapped around your neck with a young lady's arm in it.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

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MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHLWOOD, English-town, N. J.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUEHEL, Farmington, Del.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready to lay. Barron or Tancred strain. \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D, Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHERMAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Pure White, Silver, Chinchilla Persian Cats, excellent pedigrees; other cats and kittens, all colors. Mrs. A. WATSON, Oak Hill Cattery, Route 2, Belfast, Me.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. WARREN MORTON, Russellville, Ky.

REGISTERED DUROCS. Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

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Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves, shipped C. O. D. farmers prices from fully accredited herds. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

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DOGS

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FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE. Write J. O. CROFT, Dawson Springs, Ky.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

FOR SALE, DRUM, a real coonhound at 1/4 price on 15 days trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S501, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—My real coonhound Ted, at one-half price on 20 days trial, on terms to please you. LUBE BEADLES, S401, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Pair of top notch rabbit hounds, as good as was ever shot over. Two and one-half years old. Shipped on trial. I pay express. JEAN VAUGHN, D96, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTRA M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS

Edwin O. Miller, of Andreas, Penna., has a small dairy which he intends to change into one consisting entirely of purebreds, and has made his start with two purebred cows. He makes a special pet of one of the purebreds he now has, a cow named Item Cornucopia Korndyke, an eight-year-old whose dam was Item Cornucopia and who was sired by The Sixth Korndyke, a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th, who was by Spring Farm King Pontiac from Tweede De Kol Lass, the dam of the well-known record maker, K. P. Pontiac Lass. Having such a small herd, Mr. Miller does not keep any herd bull. His cows have been bred to the herd bull of his next door neighbor, Elmer E. Fry. Incidentally we may remark that, although the Miller and Fry farms join, one is served by the rural carrier from Andreas and the other from Leighton, Pa.

Mr. Fry has between 30 and 40 purebred Holsteins of which 23 compose the milking dairy. The young stock are sired by King Ormsby Butter Boy Mercedes, a son of Gshasha Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Farm Butter Boy whose dam Tweede De Kol Lass, mentioned above as being the dam of Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th was also the dam of the former world's champion for seven-day butter production, K. P. Pontiac Lass.

Mr. Fry's new herd bull is Lyons Colantha De Kol Walker, a son of Allis Judge Lyons Colantha Walker.

Some time in the near future we plan to tell more about the Fry herd, which is one of the largest purebred herds in this rapidly growing Holstein territory.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.
W. A. EBERTS,
Leighton, Penna.

MAPLE GROVE BULL GOES TO NEW YORK STATE

A recent interstate transaction in Holstein-Friesians was the sale of a very choice young bull to Mr. Charles Van Schoick, of Colecton, N. Y., by Maple Grove Stock Farm of Centerville, Pa. This bull was Maple Grove Romeo Sir Glista and he was born December 18, 1927. His sire was Clever Model Glista who for a number of years has headed the Maple Grove herd. This sire was by a bull who was a prize winner at the New York State Fair as was his sire and his dam before him. In fact, for several generations his ancestors have won high honors in the show ring.

Clever Model Glista is from Glista Coreva, one of the leading members of the great Glista family developed at Cornell University. In seven days she produced 34 lb. butter and two different years made nearly 600 lb. of milk in a week, while two of her daughters have

each made 30 lb. seven-day butter records.

Mr. Van Schoick's new herdsire was from Maple Grove Coreva Glista. She has a very creditable record made as heifer of 358.7 lb. milk, 16.28 lb. butter in a week and she is one of the many good daughters of Model Daniel Glista whose dam, Glista Dinah, as an eleven-year-old cow produced 31.26 lb. butter in a week. In a previous lactation she is credited with 16,138.5 lb. milk, 745.93 lb. butter and she is one of the good daughters of Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter in seven days.

In announcing the sale, Mr. Charles Jones, owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm says, "This young fellow is good in every way and we have every reason to believe he will make good at the head of Mr. Van Schoick's herd." The Maple Grove herd recently passed its annual tuberculin test 100 per cent clean and so remains on the State and Federal accredited herd list. Centerville, the home of this herd, is in Crawford County and Crawford County has been a modified accredited area for a number of years, so in buying stock from Maple Grove, the purchasers are assured of health as well as individuality and production.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

CONSOLATION

The old hen gathered her brood together and bade the twelve pullets guard their only brother while she went out for the afternoon.

On her return all the pullets were weeping bitterly and cried, "Oh, mother dear, our brother is dead."

"Dead! How did it happen?"

"The minister came to tea. The farmer's wife caught our brother, plucked him, cooked him and the minister has eaten him!"

"How sad! But we must look at the bright side of things. Anyhow we can be thankful your brother has entered the ministry for he would never have been any use as a lay-man."

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE

20 very large registered Holstein cows;
20 high grade cows fresh and close springers;
Also several registered bulls and heifers.

Spot Farm Tully, N. Y.

It will pay you to get the habit of reading these classified ads. Others with something to sell find them profitable advertising mediums. So will you; try it.

CONSIDER COLOR SCHEME WHEN BUILDING HOUSE

To create a thing of beauty through the building or remodeling of a home is as real a contribution to art as the painting of a fine picture. There is, perhaps, no greater influence for good in a community—in a nation even—than the solid, substantial, beautiful home, preaching its silent but eloquent gospel of culture and good taste.

Nothing can probably more simply or more effectively modernize the older house than can a change of color scheme. The landscape colors—brown, green, creamy yellow or white—are therefore the best colors to use in painting the body of the house, if it is of wood.

Equally harmonious is the brown and green color scheme, with the body of the house painted a dull wood brown and the roof and trimmings of a quiet shade of green. Or one may prefer a house painted a light buff color, with white trimmings and a brown roof; or a brown house with cream trimmings and the roof stained terra cotta or Pompeian red. For while red is not a dominant note among the landscape colors, it does occur in occasional splashes in nature. Nor is the dull red of the brick house discordant if relieved with a white trim.

This is said to be a genuine answer taken from a school examination paper: "To keep milk from turning sour you should keep it in the cow."

He (shyly)—May I call you by your first name?
She—Just as you please—by your last if you wish.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

TOO L8

There was a lad named Willie T8
Who loved a lass called Annie K8
He asked if she would be his M8
But K8 said W8.

His love for her was very gr8
He told her it was hard to W8
And begged to know at once his F8
But K8 said W8.

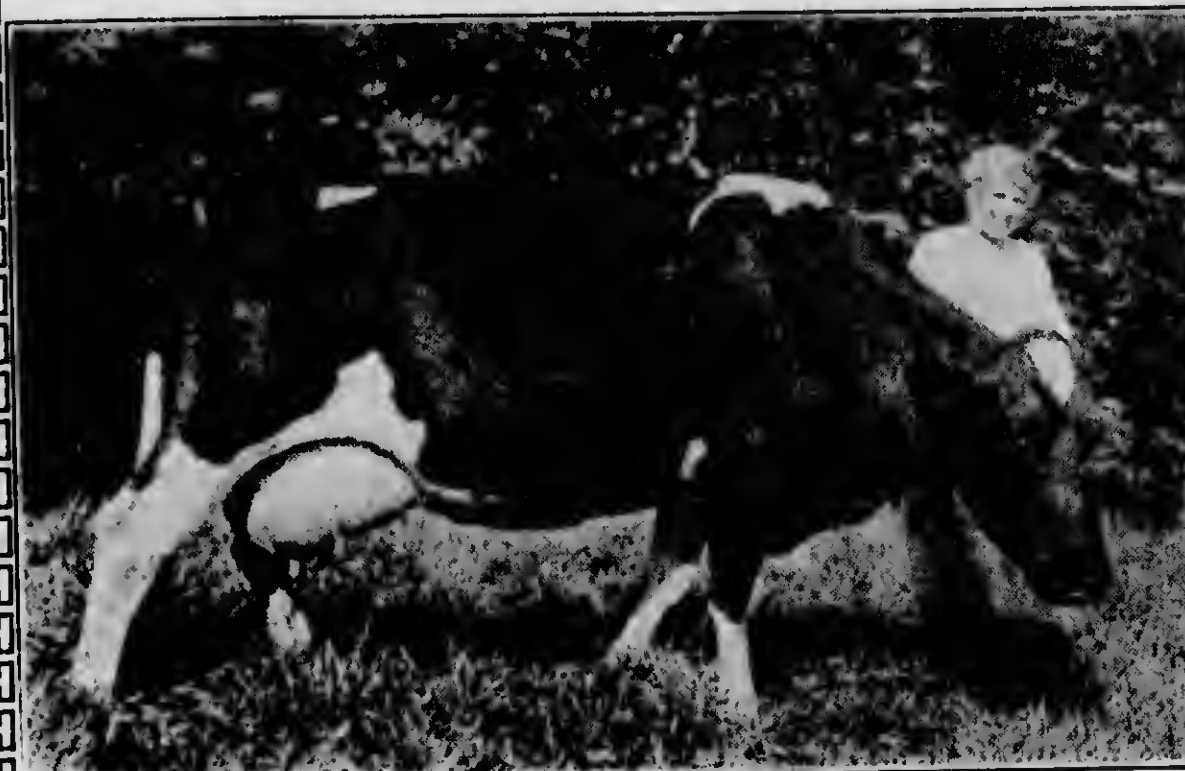
Then for a time he grew sed8.
But soon he hit a faster G8.
And for another girl went str8.
Now K8 can W8.

INSTANTLY FATAL

Teacher: "Name a poisonous substance."
Pupil: "Aviation."

Teacher: "Explain yourself."
Pupil: "One drop will kill."

Wellsdale Quality!



DIJKSTRA HENGVELD
Thirteen Years Old

Daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje and Dijkstra Pender.

For 22 years I have been building a herd of real producers.

Now I have a surplus and can spare a few good Females or a real good bull calf.

Animals from Wellsdale give Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,
South Montrose Pennsylvania

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION



BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE

A Young Bull Born Mar. 20, '28



Sired by Rolo. The World's Record Bull.

Dam: K. M. D. S. Japonica.

The two nearest dams of this young Bull average 39.2 lb. in seven days.

A big, rugged fellow, straight top line—a Show Bull.

The sons of Rolo are making good in the Herds in which they are being used.

PRICE \$150

CHARLES WERTHEIMER,
FREDERICK MARYLAND

A Tip Top Herdsire

From the Great Cow



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old and is also dam of my own senior herdsire.

This young bull has been bred to my yearling heifers, so you can see what I think of him!

He was sired by THE POTENTATE whose dam produced 40.10 lb. butter in a week and was from a 40-lb. dam.

The bull offered was a year old last June. is light in color, a straight, rugged fellow with a good rump and much depth.

First check for \$250 takes him

E. D. ELLSWORTH,

MESHOPPEN, PA.

HERD ACCREDITED—OF COURSE

Are You Overstocked?

THERE is a remarkable demand for pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, both milch cows and young stock, males as well as females.

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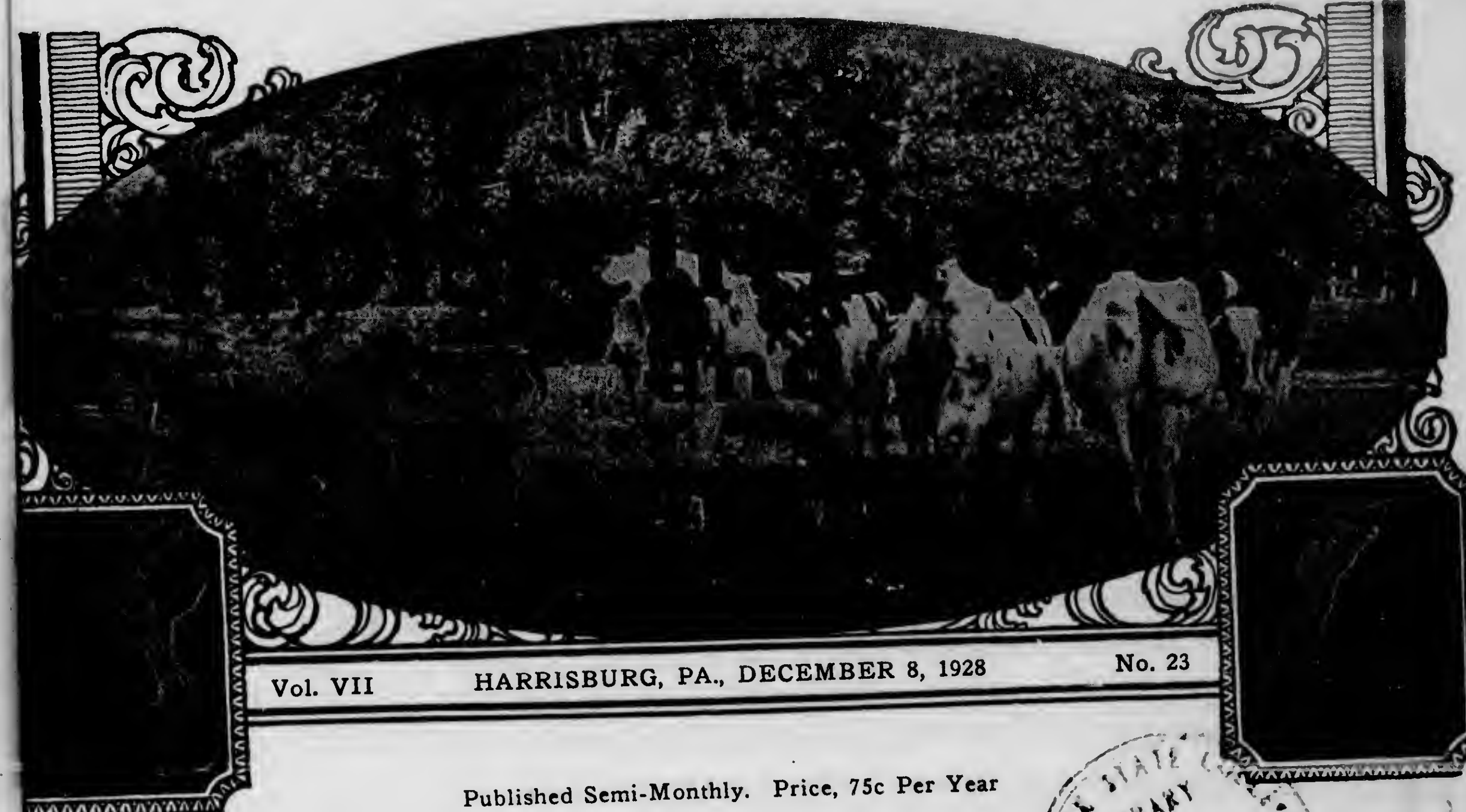
COWS that are fresh or about to freshen are bringing a premium and are hard to find.

:: :: :: :: :: :: ::

IF you have cattle to dispose of and cannot sell them for what they are really worth, send us a list of what you have to sell and let us advertise them. Whether you live in California or Maine, Wisconsin or Texas, we can help you. We can reduce your selling expenses and put you in touch with the best markets in the world.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,

Box 30, Harrisburg, Penna.



Vol. VII HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1928 No. 23

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



EAGER TO HAVE THEIR PICTURE TAKEN
Attractive Heifers in the Pasture at Craig Hill Farm, Ellis D. Ellsworth, Proprietor, Meshoppen, Pa.

Oldenburg Farm

Selective Registration Has Been Practiced Here for Years

Unless animals come up to our High Standard they are not and have not been retained for Breeding Purposes.

Although in former years Oldenburg Holsteins have won high honors at the great Indiana State Fair, we base their value upon their everyday work in Our Dairy.

Our cows pay a satisfactory Profit over the cost of their feed and care. Here are two:



QUEEN DE KOL GERTRUDE



COLANTHA ORMSBY FOBES

Notice their Size and Depth; their Type and Conformation, also, their Dairy Temperament.

Let us book your order for a young Bull from Cows of their Quality and Breeding.

Every animal sold is Guaranteed to be as Represented.

All animals will be transferred through the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION**, Incorporated.



The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1928

No. 23

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture

ALTHOUGH conditions are never uniform in an agricultural industry as large and varied as that of the United States, the situation this year is perhaps less uneven than in any year since 1920. Certainly there are fewer distress areas. As usual, the situation has bright spots, and spots that are not so bright. Nevertheless, the bright spots predominate. The livestock industries have prospered conspicuously. Substantially larger returns than those of the preceding year will be earned by dairymen, beef producers, and poultrymen. Hog raisers have grounds for optimism. In the early part of 1928 hog prices were unsatisfactory, but the later months brought great improvement. Returns will be smaller, however, from cash grains, hay, tobacco, and potatoes. Present indications are that the gross income of agriculture as a whole will be larger than that of the crop year 1927-28. In all probability this improvement will be reflected in at least a proportionate increase in net income, for the best available evidence indicates that production costs have not been larger than a year ago and may have been somewhat smaller.

As the current marketing season still has some months to run, it is not yet possible to estimate its probable financial results in detail. But it is clear that the year will carry forward the story of recovery from the effects of the postwar depression. This is demonstrated not only by definite assurance of an increased gross income for agriculture, as a whole, but also by numerous signs of progress in an adjustment of farm enterprises to market requirements. Many branches of the agricultural industry have made new gains in the efficiency of production, and likewise in the adjustment of supply to demand.

DAIRY SITUATION FAVORABLE

Generally favorable conditions prevailed this year for the dairy industry. Prices were good and the returns to producers relatively better than those of some other leading farm enterprises. Supplies of roughage and hay were large, and this fact, despite high prices for concentrated feeds, gave dairymen a margin of returns over feed costs as wide as or wider than that of several recent years. Although total milk production was about the same as in 1927, output of cheese, dry milk, and ice cream increased, while that of condensed and evaporated milk and butter decreased. A steady upward trend in the consumption of market milk and cream was recorded, but data are not yet available to show whether this increase sufficed to off-

set the indicated decrease in the consumption of butter and condensed and evaporated milk.

The consumption of dairy products increases annually. Part of the gain is attributable to the normal growth of population and part to an increase in per capita consumption. Nevertheless, the consumption is not yet up to the level most desirable from a public-health standpoint. Additional increases may be expected from continued effort to improve the quality of dairy products and from educational work to acquaint the public with the reasons for according a larger place for dairy products in the diet. As a matter of fact, there is room for an increase in both the production and the consumption of dairy products in the United States. This country is not entirely self-sufficient in the production of dairy products. For several years it has had an annual import balance equivalent to about 1,000,000,000 lb. fluid milk, due largely to the importation of certain varieties of cheese from Switzerland, France, and Italy. There has also been a small import balance of butter and dry milk.

Dairy products have brought remunerative prices throughout the entire period of the postwar agricultural depression, and significant regional developments have taken place. Long-distance shipments of fluid milk and cream have affected the demand for cream in areas near large consuming markets. Shipments of sweet cream now appear in the Atlantic seaboard markets from the western North Central States. A notable shift in dairy-producing areas has taken place toward the South, where new creameries, cheese factories, and condensaries have been established. This is in part a result of the fact that market milk commands a price above what can be obtained for milk sold in the form of manufactured products. Such developments, with the changed competitive conditions which they involve, are natural in a progressive and growing industry. In general, the dairy situation remains one of the brightest spots in the agricultural picture.

FOREIGN DAIRY PRODUCTION

Foreign dairy production appears to be increasing more rapidly than production in the United States, but the recovery of European buying power and increases in our import tariff rates have held imports in check and have maintained prices in the United States above foreign-market prices. Dairy production has developed very rapidly in the Southern Hemisphere in recent years. In the 1927-28 season exports of butter from Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina

amounted to 284,000,000 lb. and exports of cheese to 177,000,000 lb., compared with a prewar average of 124,000,000 lb. butter and 57,000,000 lb. cheese. Conditions are now reported to be favorable for a considerable increase in production over last year. Russia is recovering from the effects of the war. Exports from Siberia now amount to about one-half of the prewar exports of all Russia, and exports from Baltic countries which have separated from Russia have increased, so that the total exports from Russia and former territory are now equal to prewar. In the meantime Denmark and the Netherlands continue to expand production. The 1927 butter exports of Denmark amounted to 316,000,000 lb. as compared with a prewar average of 196,000,000, and the butter exports of the Netherlands amounted to 106,000,000 lb. compared with 75,000,000. The Netherlands has also increased exports of cheese from a prewar average of 127,000,000 to 205,000,000 lb.

Fortunately, the economic recovery of Germany has provided an expanding market for these dairy products. The United Kingdom has also continued to buy large quantities. Nevertheless, New Zealand and Denmark continue to ship butter to the United States in the high-price season, and Canadian cheese producers, meeting hard competition from New Zealand and the Netherlands in Europe, are turning to the United States as a market for their products. Switzerland has also been increasing cheese shipments to the United States.

IMPORTS CHECKED BY TARIFF

Increases in the tariff rates on butter, cheese, and milk have checked but not stopped imports of dairy products. In 1920 the United States imported 37,000,000 lb. butter. Following the enactment of the tariff, imports dropped to 7,000,000 in 1922, but this was only a temporary decline, as in 1923 imports amounted to 24,000,000 lb. The increase in the tariff on butter from 8 to 12 cents per lb., effective March 6, 1926, did not eliminate imports but has held them to about 8,000,000 lb. per year in the past two years. The increase in the import duty on Swiss cheese from 25 to 37½ per cent ad valorem, effective July 8, 1927, had a temporary effect in the checking of imports of cheese from Switzerland, but in the past few months imports have again recovered to about the same level as before the tariff went into effect. Imports of milk and cream from Canada have increased from 2,590,000 gallons in 1919 to 7,479,000 gallons in 1926. Sanitary regulations, effective May 15, 1927, temporarily reduced imports; but a quick recovery from this reduction is to be expected.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

The campaign against tuberculosis of livestock, which the department is conducting in cooperation with State and local officials, has made excellent progress in the volume of tuberculin testing and in the extent of territory in which systematic testing has been completed. In some months during the fiscal year 1928 the number of cattle tested exceeded a million head, and the total number during the year was approximately 11,300,000. The progress of the work has been marked by a decline in the percentage of reactors

found, showing gradual eradication of the disease. The estimated extent of bovine tuberculosis in the United States is now officially estimated at about 2 per cent, compared with 4 per cent shortly after the cooperative tuberculosis-eradication work began about a decade ago.

The testing of individual herds is supplemented by efforts to eliminate the disease from entire communities, counties, and States, as well as from individual farms. The number of counties engaged in this work exceeds 1,100 and is rapidly increasing. Similar public interest is revealed in the increasing number of cities and towns requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle that contribute to urban milk supplies. A survey of milk ordinances shows that fully 2,100 municipalities require either the tuberculin testing of cattle or the pasteurization of milk. In about three-fourths of these cities and towns the tuberculin test is compulsory. The remainder permit a choice between pasteurization and tuberculin testing. There has also been a decline in tuberculosis among swine, as shown by records of the Federal meat-inspection service. Considering the magnitude of the livestock industry and the task of detecting and eradicating so insidious a germ disease, the present status of the campaign against tuberculosis is gratifying.

RESEARCH IN DAIRYING

Research conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry is throwing invaluable light on many practical problems. An example is its work on the mineral constituents of a ration, particularly calcium and phosphorus, which shows their importance in maintaining a normal milk flow and probably also in bringing about successful reproduction. The bureau has demonstrated that a large milk yield can not be kept up without drawing on the reserve mineral supply in the animal's skeleton if calcium and phosphorus are not available in the feed. These minerals are much more readily available in properly cured legume hay, particularly alfalfa, than in the inorganic form. The practical significance of these facts is obvious.

Important facts have also been learned recently about the cow's udder. It had been generally believed that the milk-storing capacity of the cow's udder is not more than half a pint to each quarter, and that the greater part of the milk obtained at milking is secreted during the milking process. That this is incorrect was demonstrated by slaughtering cows just previous to the usual milking time. The udders were amputated and the milk drawn. In one experiment the quantity obtained averaged 61.1 per cent of the normal yield by the same cows. In another test the quantity obtained was 76 per cent of that given by the cows when alive. It was shown that milk secretion is largely a continuous process and that the capacity of the secretory system is much greater than had been supposed.

The sterility of cattle, or their failure to reproduce, is one of the greatest sources of loss to the dairy industry. Experiments by the bureau have shown that some forms of sterility in cows can be overcome by feeding sprouted oats. Sprouted grains, together with regular exercise, are effective also in prolonging the active service of valuable sires. Other experiments

show that when roughages of the proper quality are available, cows of more than average producing capacity obtain sufficient nutrients from a ration consisting entirely of roughage. Cows with a producing capacity considerably above the average utilize grain profitably when fed at the rate of 1 lb. to each 6 lb. milk produced per day. They can not do so, however, when fed grain at the rate of 1 lb. to each 3 lb. milk produced.

RECORDS PROVE VALUE OF WORK

Some 200 young bulls are used on the herds of farmers in the vicinity of the bureau's experimental herds, chiefly for the purpose of determining their hereditary make-up for milk and butterfat producing capacity. In the vicinity of the experiment station at Huntley, Mont., 94 daughters of the bureau's bulls have completed a year's production record. This shows an increase per cow per year of 77.4 lb. butterfat over the record of their dams, when both records are computed to a mature basis. The increased fat production had a local value of not less than \$34.06 per cow per year. The farmers living near the Huntley station herd have some 425 heifers sired by the bureau's bulls. If the increased production shown by the 94 already mentioned is maintained by the other 331 heifers, the annual value of the increased output will aggregate some \$14,475. The bulls found to have an inheritance for a high level of production will be used in the bureau's experimental herds or in the herds of cooperating agriculture colleges.

Hoover As a Farmer

THREE miles south of the little town of Wasco, California, is a farm or ranch of 1,313 acres owned jointly by Herbert Hoover and Ralph Merritt. The farm is 280 miles south of San Francisco and 150 miles north of Los Angeles, on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad. The present owners acquired the land in 1920.

The *Agricultural Review* says that there are 435 acres in vineyards at this establishment. The bulk of the product is made into raisins. Ten different varieties of table grapes are grown. The yearly crop is about 600,000 lb.

There are 200 acres in alfalfa. The land under cotton varies from sixty to 320 acres.

About 150 acres are planted to potatoes, generally the White Rose variety. In 1928 the yield was 125 sacks to the acre, a sack weighing 120 lb.

There are 130 acres in peaches, the trees being six years old. About 90 acres are planted to watermelons and muskmelons. Corn grown varies from 80 to 120 acres.

In 1928 there were 90 acres planted to Spanish onions. The yield this year was 250 sacks of 100 lb. each, but the price was so low that most of the yield was not shipped to the eastern market. (Evidently Mr. Hoover has not yet solved the farm marketing problem.)

Spinach varies from 40 to 80 acres. About six tons is grown to the acre and most of it is canned for market. From 40 to 60 acres grows sweet potatoes and there is about 70 acres growing apricots.

There are 2,500 laying hens with about 200 sows and 150 cows. No information has come to us as to the breed or what is done with the products.

The number of hands employed varies with the season. During the harvesting of the garden truck the extra help are itinerant Mexicans. During summer vacation about a dozen University of California students are employed.

The 40 mules are handled and driven by American negroes and they with their families comprise about 50 persons. The balance of help consists of about 60 whites. No Japanese, Chinese or Hindus are employed.

A Kansas Holstein Farm

LAKE View Dairy Farm is situated near Bayard, Kansas. It consists of 120 acres of which 90 are tillable and is owned by H. E. Dozier who has been a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians for a little over eight years. He started in a small way with one purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer calf, Colantha Meadowholm Piebe, which he purchased from C. M. Corcoran of Fond du Lac, Wis. Colantha Meadowholm Piebe is now eight years old. She is a daughter of King Button Meadowholm De Kol and Colantha Pontiac Piebe 3d. She has dropped a number of good animals at Lake View. One of her daughters, Colantha Goldie Pietertje, was five years old last December. She is a real good one, and was by Humboldt Pietertje of Rock, a son of Gerben Ormsby Lad and Mutual Frenesta of Rock.

The Lake View herd has been regularly tested for tuberculosis and now is on the State and Federal accredited list. The product of the Lake View dairy goes to a local butter factory. Mr. Dozier says that he handles his herd from the production standpoint and he believes the purebred Holstein cow to be a profitable dairy animal.

Every time a ton of milk is produced, fourteen lb. minerals are taken from the system of the cow. In the case of heavy producers, this is obviously more than can be replaced by the regular dairy ration. It is questionable if the regular ration is capable of replacing the constant drain of minerals from any good cow.

The generative organs are first to suffer from a mineral deficiency. If this nutritional imbalance is not corrected, abortion and sterility, rheumatic arthritis, decreased milk flow, and unthrifty calves are the inevitable result.

Preventive medicine has developed to such an extent that we are sometimes prone to have a false sense of security and to neglect important fundamentals of sanitation.

When a true genius appears in the world you may know him by this sign, that the dunces are all in confederacy against him.—*Swift*.

Of course the fittest survive, as Darwin said. We're all here, aren't we?

The Bulls of Beltsville

IN THE fall of 1919 the purebred Holstein-Friesian sire, Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple, was secured by the authorities to head the government-owned herd at Beltsville, Maryland. "Rags," as he was called, was born April 21, 1911, and so was then eight years old. He is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Dutchland Rag Apple Aaggie. Most of his life he had been in service in a small herd where help was limited and the cows paid their way by their work at the pail. The daughters of this bull had made good production records standing in stanchions and milked only twice daily. The Beltsville authorities had, under



DENTON COLANTHA SIR RAG APPLE

Owned by the United States Government for nine years.

their control, a number of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows of unrelated blood lines. Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple was secured to mate with these cows and it was intended to start a long-time breeding experiment with them.

"Rags" became a great favorite at the government farm. When secured he was a very handsome animal, as may be judged from his picture which was made from a photograph taken when he was nearly ten years old. He was in service at Beltsville nearly nine years and, during the past year, when about seventeen years old, was pronounced sterile by the scientists in charge of the department.

While we do not have the complete history of the Beltsville Holsteins we understand that there are now only three of the original foundation cows left with which Rags was first mated. During the time he has headed this herd he has sired thirty-seven female offspring of which thirty-two are still members of the herd.

Varsity Derby Matador was the second purebred Holstein-Friesian bull selected to head this government-owned establishment. He was born March 6, 1918 so is now ten years old. His sire was King Derby Lincoln and his dam was Mesa Lincoln, a daughter of The Milk and Butter King 2d and Kaan Marie Clothilde 2d. As his name indicates, Varsity was raised in the herd owned by the University of Nebraska, and he too had a goodly list of producing daughters when he came to Beltsville. He has been mated to thirty-one daughters of Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple and now has nineteen female offspring of this cross, ten of which have been born during the past year.

In January 1928, Pride of the Bess Burkes was placed in service at Beltsville, after being used for ten months in the government-owned herd at Huntley,

Montana. He was dropped February 9, 1920, and is a son of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 41st. His dam, Bess Ormsby Fytje, was by Sir Korndyke Fytje from the well-known record maker Bess Mercedes Ormsby.

Pride of the Bess Burkes who is being bred to the daughters of Varsity Derby Matador was also a proven sire. Eighteen of his daughters have production records averaging 17,131 lb. milk and 589 lb. butterfat at an average age of three years and two months.

The three sires mentioned are of unrelated lines of breeding. The experiment planned was a linebreeding—outbreeding project. The linebreeding part of this project got under way this year when the young bull, Sir Gerben Colantha Rube, was ready for service. He is a son of Varsity Derby Matador and from a daughter of Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple. Sir Gerben Colantha Rube is being mated to the daughters of Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple. (This mating is of the relationship of nephew to aunt.) The offspring will constitute the first linebred generation. He has already sired one daughter, and six other cows are pregnant by his service.

An inbreeding-outbreeding project is also under way at Beltsville, purebred Jerseys being used. The Jersey bull Moose O'Fernwood became sterile during the past year and was killed at the age of twelve years and



DR. R. R. GRAVES

In charge of the Government Dairy Cattle Breeding Experiments.

ten months. This project does not appear as successful as the breeding project with the Holsteins, as exactly fifty per cent. of the inbred calves born have died when less than a year old, eight out of sixteen inbred males and five of the ten inbred females. But it is noteworthy that these fatalities are among the offspring of two of the Jersey bulls. Another Jersey bull has sired three inbred calves which are still healthy.

In the Jersey herd two of the sires became infertile during the year yet thirty-nine of the seventy-five fe-

males of breeding age dropped forty calves, nineteen males, nineteen females and two dead calves, the sex of which are not reported.

The Holstein herd made a satisfactory breeding record during the past year. Of the forty-one animals which were old enough to calve thirty-one dropped thirty-two calves of which twelve were males, fifteen were females and five were dead, their sex not being given. One cow aborted. One female calf died so that the herd increased by fourteen heifer calves during the year which is double the number of that of each of the three preceding years.

As stated in an earlier issue of the Breeder and Dairyman, the females as they freshen on the farm are tested during their first lactation period and the record thus produced is compared with the records they make at maturity. Ten records were made by Holstein-Friesian females during the recently ended fiscal year.

Five mature Holsteins averaged 17,246 lb. milk and 614 lb. butterfat, and 5 two-year-olds averaged 14,511 lb. milk and 495 lb. butterfat. The average production of the 10 Holsteins was 15,878 lb. milk and 555 lb. butterfat.

There were fifteen Jerseys tested and their average production was 9,602 lb. milk, 511 lb. butterfat. There were 6 mature cows, 4 three-year-olds and 5 two-year-olds.

Since these projects started, 57 Holstein cows and heifers have completed 81 yearly records averaging 16,477 lb. milk and 568 lb. butterfat; and 69 Jersey cows and heifers made 90 yearly records averaging 9,760 lb. milk and 535 lb. butterfat. For both groups the average age at which the records were made was 3 years 10 months.

The dairy cattle breeding experiments at the government-owned farms scattered throughout the country, are under the supervision of Doctor R. R. Graves who has reported some of these activities and the progress made at a number of dairy and cattle breeders' meetings. Doctor Graves has specialized along this line for many years and has a world wide reputation.

Contagious Abortion in Cattle and Its Relation to Undulant Fever in Man

OF 530 patients whose blood was examined at the Mt. McGregor institute, 13 per cent reacted to the agglutination test. . . . An examination of the cow herd of 150 gave 56 reactors, 68 negative, and the remainder, suspicious. . . . 23 of the cows were found to be eliminating *Br. abortus* in the milk. . . . The cows were separated accordingly and placed in different sections of the stable. . . . The milk of the reacting animals was pasteurized and used for calf feed only. . . . One cow that gave a negative reaction was found to be eliminating the Bang organism through the milk, an observation that was made twice before in the speaker's knowledge.

No new reactors among the inmates of the institution have appeared since pasteurization of milk was started. . . . While the herd had always produced milk that more than met certified milk requirements,

it was evident that the agglutination test alone was not sufficient to fully protect the milk supply.

Investigations of the speaker confirm those of Carpenter and Alice Evans in regard to the lower incidence of undulant fever in cities or at institutions where pasteurization is practiced. . . . The method of differentiating *Br. abortus* from *Br. melitensis* was pointed out. . . . Great care must be exercised in making a definite determination between the two organisms. Suspected tuberculosis and more or less persistent febrile conditions with general lassitude and depression have been traced to the presence of *Br. abortus* in the system.

In handling the Mt. McGregor herd the cows which ceased to react were placed among the non-reactors. In this way the 68 non-reactors have been increased to 92 head.

Br. abortus infection in man is often confused with typhoid fever, miliary tuberculosis and rheumatism. . . . The white blood cells are diminished, the spleen and lymph nodes enlarged, but a positive diagnosis can only be made by means of blood tests or blood cultures. . . . The disease endangers laboratory workers; although a considerable number of them have infected, the accident caused only transient inconvenience. . . . The organism is not infrequently found in the tonsils. . . . Bone infection are common in the more persistent cases. . . . One attack does not confer immunity; one laboratory worker has suffered three attacks, the last of which persisted for fourteen months.

Vaccination with live organisms appeared to reduce the number of abortions in the herd but no record was kept to support the conclusion. . . . The discrepancies in the results of blood tests, in the speaker's opinion are due to several factors, viz.: the difference in antigens; distance of shipping the specimens; and other factors. . . . Much work remains to be done to clear up these questions.—By Dr. M. J. King, Director, Research Laboratory, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Expects to Grow

BETWEEN Andreas and Leighton, Pennsylvania, is the hillside farm of seventy-five acres owned and operated by W. Pierce Miller. Mr. Miller has a small herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians which he expects to make a large one by way of the natural increase.

The herdsire used is Model King Netherland, owned on the next farm which belongs to Harry J. DeLong. This bull is of Canadian breeding and is a son of King Model. His dam, Dollie Netherland, is a daughter of Netherland of Delmar and Miss Aaggie De Kol.

Mr. Miller has two sons, one four and the other nearly fourteen years old. Mrs. Miller is a cousin of Mrs. DeLong and the two families cooperate in many ways and are very congenial.

There is a wide difference between filling and feeding dairy cattle. Filling a cow is causing all her interior available space or capacity to be occupied; while feeding her is giving her in the form of solids or liquids materials for nourishment and production.

Damage Done by Cattle Grubs

LIVESTOCK raisers in the United States suffer heavy loss from the effects of two closely related grubs that attack cattle. Though distributed among many different livestock enterprises, this loss falls heaviest on dairymen and cattle feeders. It is of such a nature, moreover, as not to be entirely apparent to stock owners, and the seriousness of the situation is not fully appreciated. In an effort to cut down the damage inflicted by cattle grubs, the Federal Department of Agriculture has embarked on an extensive research program and has initiated control undertakings in various parts of the country. It is hoped that in time the pests can be eradicated. Losses resulting from the infestation of cattle by grubs include reduced milk flow, impaired flesh condition, and sometimes the death or injury of animals. Serious damage is also done to hides, with the result that manufacturers have established a rather definite system of dockage for all grubby hides and leather produced therefrom. Carcasses of animals slaughtered during the season of grub infestation must be trimmed. This results in loss of time, wastage of 1 or 2 lb. meat per animal, and a lower sale value due to the unsightliness of the trimmed meat. Some estimates of the damage caused annually by cattle grubs run as high as \$100,000,000.

If the people are to remain politically free, they must be economically free. Their only hope in that direction is for them to keep their own business in their own hands.—*President Coolidge.*

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

has sired a splendid bunch of heifers, the oldest of which are producing heavily.

Their capacity shows that this bull is a great transmitting sire, one whose offspring are Choice Individuals and Big Producers.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

What can we do for You?

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

This is an Accredited Herd

Gibson's Green Farm

BY DELIVERING 142,000 lb. milk to the local shipping station from a dairy of twenty cows, L. Wickes Davis of Cecilton, Maryland, demonstrates to his neighbors the value of purebred Holstein-Friesians. Like most herds the Davis dairy contains a number of heifers. The milk needed for home use and for the raising of young calves was kept out so that the creditable average of 7,100 lb. is not all that the cows produced.

The Davis establishment is known as Gibson's Green Farm. It contains 290 acres of which 285 are tillable. It is possible on this farm to rotate the meadows and pastures.

Mr. Davis has owned purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for about nine years. At the present time his herd contains about a score of animals of different ages. He secured his foundation stock when they were small heifers and grew them to milking age. There are a number of different ways to start a purebred herd and buying young calves seems to be the favorite, for a good many breeders make their first venture in the purebred business by securing one or more youngsters and growing them to maturity.

There are a number of good cows in the Davis herd but perhaps the favorite is Aaggie De Nijlander, a daughter of Flint Hengerveld Pearl De Kol and Lady Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie. This four-year-old dropped twin heifer calves at her last freshening and Mr. Davis is in hopes that she will keep on increasing the herd at this rate.

Some of the younger animals are daughters of Daisy Beets Pietertje Hengerveld a son of Mercedes King Reliance and Abbottholm Beets Pietje. The present herdsire is Sir Inka Prilly Lyons Segis and the blood lines back of him are well represented in the name borne by this young sire.

The product of this dairy goes to a local plant which, although it is equipped as a condensery, ships the milk for consumption in fluid form. The best of the bull calves are raised and disposed of to local dairymen but the main income of the proprietor is derived from the milk produced by the cows.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born and raised on farms and the father of Mr. Davis owned a number of purebred Holstein-Friesians. Mr. Davis was raised on a small farm which was also the home of a six cow dairy. His father had several farms and so Wickes Davis had the opportunity to compare the producing ability of a number of cows and he came to the conclusion that the Holstein was the cow for him. He believes there were good cows in other breeds and says, "I like the Holstein cow as a dairy animal and I find Holsteins are very profitable animals but I think other breeds are also if a person prefers them and takes some interest in caring for and developing his dairy stock."

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one daughter, Mary Louise, born last July and naturally they believe she is the best thing ever raised on Gibson's Green Farm, a sentiment with which we cordially agree.

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Park View Farm

W. F. SUER of Bellevue, Iowa, has been an owner and breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for nearly nine years. He now has a herd of more than twenty head with nice bunch of young stock coming on. His foundation stock was purchased from the Evergreen Grove Stock Farm, Hazel Green, Wisconsin, a herd that has been many times mentioned in the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The two animals with which this herd was founded was the bull Far Oaks Sir Ormsby Violet and the heifer, Ormsby De Kol Pabst Korndyke, born January 17, 1920. For the bull Mr. Suer paid \$85.00 and he gave \$125.00 for the heifer then only two weeks old. This may be thought a stiff price for so young a calf but she came from good producing stock. Her sire, Pabst Korndyke Conrad, was a son of Korndyke Segis Johanna and was from a daughter of King Pontiac Champion. Her dam, Pauline Ormsby De Kol Canary in May 1923 was credited with the production of 2,650 lb. milk, 102.9 lb. butterfat on twice a day milking. Her production in the Hazelgreen Cow Testing Association for the full year was 20,178 lb. milk, 802 lb. butterfat, or the equivalent, on the eighty per cent. basis of 1,002.5 lb. butter. Her highest day's milking was 97.2 lb. Her year's production delivered to the condensery at Galena, Illinois, brought her owners \$437.66. Her total feed bill for the year, including pasturage was \$105.22 leaving a net profit of \$332.44.

The present herdsire is Walnut Grove Ormsby Pietje who is just two years old. He is a son of Dean Homestead Ormsby and Walnut Grove Skylark Pietertje. She came from the F. J. Kukkuick herd, a well-known Iowa breeding establishment. His calves are very promising.

Mr. Suer's favorites in his herd are Lady Ormsby De Kol Suer and Madam Ormsby Fobes, both daughters of his foundation cow Ormsby De Kol Pabst Korndyke. These pair of young cows are not only good producers but also are of excellent type and conformation.

Mr. Suer is a believer in good stock and good care. During the winter his cows are curried at least three times a week, he says that he knows it should be every-day but the general work of looking after the farm and dairy keeps him busy all the time. Grain is fed nearly all the year, a ration consisting of 100 lb. bran, 100 lb. oats, 100 lb. corn with a little oil meal added. As there is no silo, hay is used for roughage.

Mr. Suer acknowledges that the food of his cows might not be properly balanced from a scientist's viewpoint, but says it keeps the cows in fairly good shape.

The Suer establishment, known as Park View Farm, contains 162 acres of which 70 acres are tillable.

The herd has been regularly tested for tuberculosis and is on the State and Federal accredited list. The milk is skimmed and the cream is shipped to a butter factory. Both production and profit are kept in the foreground in developing the animals, but type is not lost sight of.

Although Mrs. Suer was brought up on a farm, Mr. Suer was not. His first position was working around a factory at any old kind of a job. Then he worked

as a railroad section hand for three years. He came to Bellevue and worked at the carpenter trade for several years. About fifteen years ago, he started farming where he still lives. He first rented Park View Farm and about eight years ago purchased it.

He is a believer in labor saving machinery and in the best stock obtainable. A milking machine is used and the cream separator is operated with a gas engine. In July he had about 150 white Minorca hens and 300 young birds, twenty-six head of high-grade Shropshire sheep and seventy-five Chester White hogs. He is very fond of white stock and is thinking of starting as a breeder of White King Pigeons.

When the Suers commenced farming, they started with Shorthorn cows but they proved unsatisfactory. They were sold and were replaced by fourteen Jerseys, some of which the proprietor said were good cows and some poor ones, poor ones being emphatically emphasized.

After a time he bought the pair of purebred Holstein-Friesian calves from Evergreen Grove Stock Farm to which he added some good grade black-and-white heifers and cows, selling the Jerseys.

Mr. and Mrs. Suer have three children, two girls, Thelma, age thirteen, and Muriel age eight, while the pet of the farm is the baby Richard who is now in his second year.

We do not know whether the stings of bees will really cure rheumatism, as has been announced, but they are very efficacious in cases of lassitude.

THE OLD HOME FARM

offers for sale a
YOUNG BULL

Individually right, and from a

PRESISTENT

BIG-PRODUCING COW

of Exquisite

TYPE

and Great Capacity

*The Old Home Herd is not only Accredited
but also Abortion Free*



EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey

Wisconsin Decides in Favor of New Association

Final Settlement—All Points Conceded

Case of J. E. Krause vs. Livestock Sanitary Board of the State of Wisconsin
This Agreement Governs All Pending and Future Cases

(By wire from Madison, Wisconsin)

It is hereby stipulated, by and between the attorneys for the respective parties, that the defendants' return filed herein shall be withdrawn, and the defendants hereby consent to such withdrawal and to the entry of an order directing the issuance of peremptory writ of mandamus ordering and requiring the defendants forthwith to certify to the Secretary of State a copy of plaintiff's claim pursuant to the provisions of Section 94.20 Wisconsin Statutes, together with a report of the sums due from the state upon such claim, to-wit, the sum of \$410.00 in payment of the additional indemnities due the petitioner for the slaughtered cattle mentioned in the petition herein, and that such order may be entered without further proof of the facts set forth in plaintiff's complaint and solely upon this stipulation.

It is further stipulated and agreed that all claims filed with the Livestock Sanitary Board for indemnity for slaughtered cattle pursuant to chapter 94 Wisconsin Statutes 1927 complying with all other rules of said Department as to procedure in supplying proof under said chapter, will not be denied, and payment thereof will not be refused, nor will higher indemnities upon such cattle on account of being Registered cattle be refused or denied because such cattle are or were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and all such claims now pending, complying with such rules of said department, will be promptly audited and paid, and, as to claims pending but incomplete, such claims will be paid upon compliance with the rules of said Livestock Sanitary Board, and proof of Registry in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the usual manner. The order for said writ shall provide that no costs be taxed against defendants.

OLIN & BUTLER, *Attorneys for the Plaintiff.*

Dated this 3d day of December, 1928.

JOHN W. REYNOLDS, *Attorney General;*
SUEL O. ARNOLD, *Asst. Atty. General;*
Attorneys for Defendants.

Breeds from the Best

AMONG the coming Holstein-Friesian establishments in Butler County, Pennsylvania, is that of A. F. Wetzel whose farm is close to the little village of Marwood, but who gets his mail by rural delivery from Cabot, Pa. The Wetzel farm consists of seventy acres and it maintains a nice little producing dairy of which fifteen animals are purebred Holstein-Friesians.

The head of the herd is Callie Sylvia Segis, a son of Creamelle Lotta Segis and Brentwood Sylvia Segis, whose dam was reported to have produced 18,869.7 lb. milk, 753.11 lb. butter in ten months.

The junior herdsire is Walter Pietertje Pontiac. His sire, King Johanna Pontiac Warren, is a son of Warren De Kol Butter Boy and Clover Farm De Nijlander Prilly. His dam, Flossie Pieterje Sunnyside and her dam Dollie Pietertje Sunnyside, were both bred and raised by Mr. Wetzel. They are cows of superior individuality and are large producers. And that is the reason why Walter Pietertje Pontiac was kept as a junior herdsire.

Dairy Production and Consumption

CONSUMPTION of dairy products by the American people is increasing from year to year.

The per capita consumption of fluid milk in 1917 was 42.4 gallons and in 1926 it had risen to 55.3 gallons. Including the manufactured products, such as butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, and ice cream, it is estimated that the 1917 consumption was equivalent to 97.2 gallons of milk per capita and for 1927 about 120 gallons. This is an increase of nearly 23 gallons per capita in 10 years. As the food value of milk is more clearly understood the tendency should be toward further increases in consumption.

The reported expansion of the industry into the Southern States might appear at first thought to lead toward overproduction. A study of the situation, however, shows that the actual increase in production is slight, for in that section the milk, instead of being manufactured into farm butter, is now being made into creamery butter, cheese, condensed milk, skim-milk powder, and other products, the quantity of which is now ascertainable.

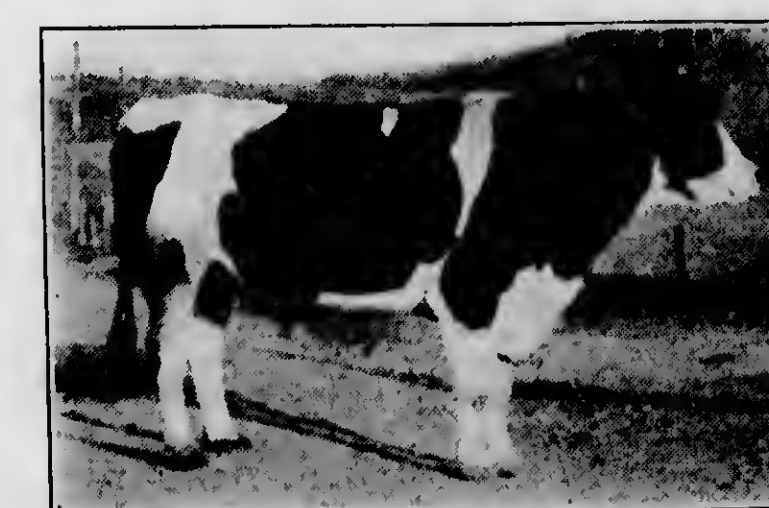
The increase in the manufacture of these products in the South barely offsets the decrease in other sections of the country, especially in the older dairy sections. There is a shifting in production of the various products from one part of the country to the other, and not an increase which would threaten overproduction.

The older sections, it appears, are shifting to the production of fluid market milk. The Southern States from 1920 to 1927 increased their butter production about 185 per cent as compared with an increase of 55 per cent for the United States as a whole.

"What kind of boys go to heaven?" asked the Sunday-school superintendent.
"Dead boys!" cried the youngest member of the infant class.

To Avoid Inbreeding

I must sell my herdsire



Cliftonwood King Hartje

Born April 6, 1925

His sire, King Hengerveld Hartje, is one of the really great sires of the breed.



His dam Alcartra Pride Keyes

(Photo taken at 13 years old)

produced 17,100 lb. milk in a year; averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks on three-times-a-day milking and 70 lb. daily for several months on twice-a-day milking. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Price \$300

Come and see his calves and you will see that he is "Dirt Cheap."

VAN C. KEATOR

Factoryville

Pennsylvania

Herd Passed Last Three Tests Clean

Does Accredited Nine Years Mean Anything to You When You Buy a Herd sire?

If it does, let me tell You about sons of KING TILLIE ECHO and ANTIETAM ABBE-KERK ORMSBY, bulls of remarkable breeding and type.

Our Cows are Choice Individuals, Big Producers, High Testers and earn a Nice Profit above Feed Cost.

What Can I Do for You?

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

Spring Brook Farm

Offers Three Daughters of

ORMSBY SENSATION 3d



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d Sired Her

Owing to the rapid increase of my herd I will sell three daughters of my former herd sire ORMSBY SENSATION 3d. They are now around 18 months old, are well grown, three quarters white and very promising.

Also a very nice, handsomely colored young bull, born September 11, 1928. His dam is one of my best cows. His sire was PRINCE KORNDYKE SADIE VALE.

Inspection Invited. My Herd Is Accredited.

S. T. WITMER

Hummelstown Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Science and the Farm Surplus

By DR. HENRY G. KNIGHT,

Chief of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

THE farm surplus problem is now being attacked by researchers in three ways. First, by preserving the surplus products of the farms for future use; second, by converting the product in such manner that it may be taken out of its field of unsuccessful competition and thrown into another field; and third, through manufacturing farm products by such processes as will convert them to other uses than food.

Chemists, plant breeders, economists, engineers, and soil scientists, are all making contributions toward widening the markets for agricultural products.

The increasingly successful conversion of the residues and surplus of the corn crop into such products as starch, glucose, ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, and acetone marks a field in which such articles find ever widening markets which do not compete with corn itself. The manufacture of sugar-cane bagasse into fiber board affords another example of successful conversion of farm wastes into commercial products on a large scale.

So important have the potential uses of these farm wastes become that the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has made a careful accounting of our National supply which shows there is an annual production in the United States of about 100,000,000 tons of cornstalks, 115,000,000 tons of cereal straws, 20,000,000 tons of corn cobs, 3,000,000 tons of oat hulls, 18,000,000 tons of cotton stalks, 1,800,000 tons of cottonseed hulls, 2,200,000 tons of flax straw, 70,000 tons of peanut hulls, and 500,000 tons of sugar-cane bagasse, making a grand total of 260,570,000 tons of agricultural wastes and residues for which little use has been found.

In spite of the economic obstacles which hitherto have retarded large-scale manufacture of farm by-products, Doctor Knight predicts that the rapidly increasing success of this new type of manufacturing and the use of increasingly large quantities of farm waste materials will bring about improvement in the balance between farm and factory and will mean a healthier economic condition for the American farmer.

Surpluses

RECURRING surpluses of the staple agricultural products represent a severe handicap under which agriculture operates. Agricultural surpluses should yield to control, provided the basis of attack includes: Adjustments in acreages and numbers of livestock; withholding new land from cultivation until there is need for it; greater use of storage facilities; sound marketing organization; and unified action in handling such parts of the production of a commodity as may prove burdensome. The movement toward stabilization and control may be hastened by favorable and sound types of legislation.—Dr. A. F. Woods.

Orator: "And now, gentlemen, I wish to tax your memory."

Member of the audience: "Good heavens, has it come to that?"

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Christmas Gifts for Children

THE annual problem of what to buy for Christmas gifts is again here to be solved. The fact that children are becoming more sophisticated every year makes this a harder problem than ever, and the increasing ingenuity on the part of producers in offering for sale more and more expensive toys adds to the difficulty. There are few children who do not see a good many movies in the course of a year, whereby their imagination is stimulated and ideas are suggested that would otherwise not occur to them, so that the simple pleasures that once were sufficient no longer have any appeal. Many children from the rural sections are taken to large towns or cities to see Santa Claus, the gaily dressed decorated shops and the abundant display of attractive gifts. This usually puts the finishing touch to the long list of what each wants for Christmas. It is small wonder that the grown-ups who find themselves at the giving end of several long lists, are on the verge of distraction. How often one has heard or made the remark "What shall I get for So and So? She has so much already and gets such expensive presents."

PLAYTHINGS AID DEVELOPMENT

Solving the problem will be made much easier if every giver will adopt certain general principles and be guided by them year after year. There is a growing tendency on the part of those who come in contact with children—parents, teachers and church or social workers—to study the psychology of the child mind in an effort to understand his mental and spiritual needs, and so to be in a position to supply them in the best possible way. Now, it may occur to you that the buying of a Christmas gift for little Willie or Mary is assuming a very serious aspect. Well, there is much more to it than appears on the surface, and a little consideration of some phases of the question may prove beneficial to both giver and receiver.

Study of the child has revealed that especially in his early years, his greatest development, physical, mental and moral, comes through his play. Hence it is highly important that suitable playthings and the proper environment be given him. And since the majority of the playthings owned by the average child are given to him at Christmas time, it means much to his development that those who buy them should give some consideration to the matter, and not rush to the shops at the last minute and grab the first thing that attracts the attention.

SUITABLE GIFTS

The toys supplied should be suitable to the age or state of development of the child, and in proper variety to bring muscular and mental growth. For the baby there should be soft balls, rattles, rubber dolls or animals; always something that can and should be

frequently washed, for one of the perfectly natural steps in the development of the child is the impulse to put things in his mouth. For the child who is learning to walk and to develop other muscles, the suitable gifts are kiddie cars, small wagons, a sand box with pails and spoons, and, of course, dolls and stuffed animals.

Then comes the age when children become more active and want to do things for themselves and then tricycles, sleds, swings and gymnasium equipment are in order for supplying the physical needs, while paints and crayons, blackboards and chalk, carpenters' tools for boys and materials for doll dressmaking for girls supply the needed means for mental effort. And as the youngsters grow older all sorts of sport equipment make wonderful gifts, while indoor games again supply the mental needs. Now this is by no means intended to be a detailed list, but merely a suggestion as to general types of gifts that are best for children, most suited to their ages and needs. Books are always suitable, though some discrimination should be shown in their selection. There is not space now to discuss the book question—to which an entire page could well be given. But one suggestion should be made—buy only good books—good as to binding as well as to contents. From the washable A-B-C books for babies to those that have stood the test of time for young people—there is a wide range of choice for all ages. There are no gifts that will be so cherished all through life and even handed down to second and third generations. When in doubt, buy books, always making sure that they are good ones and suitable to the age of the recipient. Buy them a little older than the child, if anything. He will always have them to read later, while a book that is too young for him is a dead loss.

ONE "DON'T"

For at least two reasons, don't give guns of any sort for Christmas gifts. Even the most harmless air rifle seems to be capable of inflicting unexpected injuries, and as for any other kind, just read the pages of any local paper and note the gun accidents reported. Rarely a week that one or more terrible accidents are not related. Many a home has been bereaved, and many a child has gone through life maimed or blind, just because some child had a gun to handle. Some parents hope to avoid such things by threatening to take the gun away if it is pointed at anyone, but unfortunately parents are not always at hand, as the many accidents testify. There are so many other ways in which the children can have their fun. Then too, the minds of forward thinking people to-day are turning towards peace in the world, peace attained and retained without the use of armament. When we realize the part that playthings and toys play in the development of children, we cannot help but wish that nothing suggestive of force of arms should be

found among the mysterious packages that crowd around the base of the Christmas Tree on that day of days when the wish that goes out to all mankind is one of "peace" and goodwill.

Glories of Winter

By JOHN BURROUGHS

HE WHO marvels at the beauty of the world in summer will find equal cause for wonder and admiration in winter. It is true the pomp and pageantry are swept away, but the essential elements remain—the day and the night, the mountain and the valley, the elemental play and succession, and the perpetual presence of the infinite sky. In winter the stars seem to have rekindled their fires, the moon achieves a fuller triumph, and the heavens wear a look of more exalted simplicity. Summer is more wooing and seductive, more versatile and human, appeals to the sentiments and affections and fosters inquiry and the art of impulse. Winter is of more heroic cast and addresses the intellect. The severer studies and discipline come easier in winter. One imposes larger tasks upon himself and is less tolerant of his own weaknesses.

The Queenly Cow

By HON. MALCOLM R. PATTERSON, *Ex-Governor of Tennessee*

THE cow is an uncrowned queen with a scepter, and her kingdom is all the land between the seas. Her motto is service and she always gives more than she receives.

When the children are well, she makes them better, and they grow and flourish with her constant benefactions. When they are sick and wasted, she rises up and starts them right again. Her milk is the one perfect food for young and old. It holds every element to sustain and strengthen life. The cow works for all humanity without a complaint, and was never known to strike for higher wages. All she wants in exchange for the myriad blessings that she confers is enough to eat and a place to lie down at night. . . .

She is a thorough democrat in her habits and opinions. She gives to men and women and the children of all races and creeds; is kind to all, and favors none above the rest. She is dainty, too, in her tastes. She would rather die before she would feed on flesh. Her feed is clover, grain and succulent things of the vegetable world, grass, with which God carpets the earth in living green as it springs fresh from the heart of nature.

The cow is domestic. She loves home. She knows the place where she lives, and is faithful to it.

If she must wander away for feed, when the shadows begin to lengthen in the evening, she will be standing at the gate, asking for admission, and the chance to yield her rich burden which she has stored in daylight hours. The cow is the poor man's chief reliance, his tried and trusted friend. She is true to him when all the world is cold. . . . Her concern is to help all humanity, and the man who lives in a cabin with seven

tow-headed children to bring him joy, and poverty, is as much the recipient of her bounty as the rich man with three automobiles, two dogs and four servants without one child to disturb his sleep or bring a smile of joy to his starving soul. I believe that a cow loves a poor man best, for he needs her most.

If all the cows in the world should die or dry up tomorrow, it would bring untold calamity upon mankind. We could get along better without railroads, the banks or the cotton crop, for without the cow the race would sicken, decay and finally perish. May we honor and praise her as she deserves.

Hard On Sign Boards

IN REPORTING the year's activities of the Bureau of Public Roads, Thomas H. MacDonald, its chief, scored the erection of advertising sign-boards which often carry misleading information and hide publicly placed guides and so confuse travelers. "Designedly placed where they will receive the utmost attention, they frequently obscure or mar attractive roadside views and so detract from the pleasurable use of the highways. Accustomed as we are to their unwanted presence in ordinary surroundings, to come upon these blatant commercial appeals high on the face of a majestic cliff, marring a particularly beautiful vista still awakens a sense of their utter incongruity. In practically all cases these roadside advertisements merely repeat in the same form appeals made quite properly through other agencies. Their disfigurement of the landscape is a national disgrace."

The mother was ill in a home where a radio had recently been installed. The doctor came and small Emily looked on wonderingly as he used the stethoscope.

"What station is he trying to get, mother?" she asked, when she could no longer contain her curiosity.

Some women put their faces in a mud cast to improve their complexions—others take the better method of consuming plenty of milk and other dairy products.

If your husband wants to loll in an easy chair with his feet on the radiator, let him. When he goes to bed he will leave most of his small change on the chair.

DOGS

Though prejudice perhaps my mind befogs,
I think I know no finer things than dogs:
The young ones, they of gay and bounding heart,
Who lure us in their games to take a part,
Who with mock tragedy their antics cloak
And, from their wild eyes' tail, admit the joke.
The old ones, with their wistful, fading eyes,
They who desire no further paradise
Than the warm comfort of our smile and hand,
Who tune their moods to ours and understand
Each word and gesture; they who lie and wait
To welcome us—with no rebuke if late.
Sublime the love they bear; but ask to live
Close to our feet, unrecompensed to give;
Beside which many men seem very logs—
I think I know no finer things than dogs.

—Hallie Carrington Brent.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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R. A. BALDWINAssociate Editor
HELEN C. NEWMANHousehold Editor
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DECEMBER 8, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

On Wisconsin!

JUST as the forms were closing for this issue we received a wire from Madison, Wisconsin giving the final agreement and settlement in the case of J. E. Krause of Genoa City, Wisconsin against the Livestock Sanitary Board of the State of Wisconsin. This is a glorious victory for the New Association as the State will not only pay indemnity for the condemned purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by Mr. Krause and registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., but will also pay indemnity in all similar cases pending and will pay indemnity in future cases without protest or contest.

A brief review of the Krause case will refresh the minds of our readers. In our next issue we will give full particulars.

Mr. J. E. Krause, a dairyman living near Genoa City, Wisconsin, owned a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle which were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The herd was tuberculin tested and nine head of registered cattle reacted to the test and were slaughtered in accordance with the Wisconsin Livestock Sanitation Act. These cattle were valued at \$1,845.

When Mr. Krause applied for indemnity on a purebred basis his request was refused on the grounds that the cattle were not registered in a duly recognized registry association as the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was not in existence when the Livestock Sanitation Act was passed.

Mr. Krause brought suit in the Dane County Circuit Court where Judge A. G. Zimmerman decided in his favor May 28, 1927.

The Board appealed and the case came before Justice Rosenberry in the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Last July Justice Rosenberry handed down a decision which affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

Despite these two sweeping decisions, the friends of the Old Association attempted to have the case reopened and tried by jury. The trial was set for December 3d at Madison, Wisconsin but apparently, Mr. Krause and the New Association have RIGHT, LAW and JUSTICE on their side and, as printed agreement shows, this is conceded on behalf of the Board by the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin.

This agreement and settlement is of tremendous importance as it affects not only the Krause case but also all pending and all future cases. The Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State of Wisconsin are now free to avail themselves of the low fees and prompt service of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., knowing that, if they are so unfortunate as to have some of their purebred cattle registered therein react to the tuberculin test the State will pay them Indemnity for such cattle on a Purebred Basis. They can now fall in line in the great forward march to once more place the Holstein-Friesian Breeding Industry on a safe, conservative and economical basis, the only basis on which it is possible to build lasting success.

Growing Rapidly

ALTHOUGH it is only a little more than three years since the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., started to register purebred Holstein-Friesian and issue certificates for them, yet to-day this Association is reported to be the second largest dairy cattle registry Association in America.

The final settlement of the Krause case in which Wisconsin decides finally and decisively in favor of the New Association, following closely as it does on the heels of the Ohio Supreme Court Decision, is bound to increase the membership and business of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., not only in the State of Wisconsin, but in all the great dairy states.

Despite the efforts and influence of the Old Association, RIGHT and JUSTICE are bound to prevail. There is an old and tried saying to the effect that A DISPUTE IS NEVER DECIDED UNTIL IT IS DECIDED RIGHT. It is so in this instance.

The Pork Barrel

BREEDERS of Holstein-Friesian cattle have puzzled their brains many times wondering about the "mystery" of red-and-white calves sired by a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull and dropped by a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow. Many an Aberdeen Angus breeder has been similarly afflicted, for the black-and-white dairy breed is not the only one occasionally troubled with off-colored calves.

Professor L. J. Cole, head of the Department of Genetics at the University of Wisconsin, has probably done more to throw light upon the occurrences of red-and-white calves in the so-called "black" breeds than has any other living man.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America an appeal

was made for funds for such research work. The generous-hearted, public-spirited directors donated an appropriation of \$50.00 for this purpose from the funds of the Association.

At the same meeting, Earl J. Cooper, head of the Extension Department brought before the board the matter of purchasing copies of the book "Holstein-Friesian Foundations," compiled by the Prescott Brothers, editors of the breed journal published near Syracuse, New York and devoted to the advocating of exaggerated records and subsidized sales.

The book exploits so-called families developed at the big breeding establishments which advertise in that journal. Here was a proposal that appealed to the hearts of the directors and they authorized Mr. Cooper to purchase 3,000 copies. The funds for this purpose, of course, being taken from breeders in the form of registration and transfer fees.

During the year, the Executive Committee authorized an increase in the Budget for Extension Service of \$3,961 for the purpose of "advertising cattle." The Extension Service was authorized to contract with the "Holstein-Friesian World," for a minimum of one page an issue at the present rate until the space is used.

THUS ARE THE FAITHFUL REWARDED.

Business Leaders

ONE of the principles of the New Association is that profitable and economical dairying is the standard by which the success of the breed and the breeders should be judged. The dairyman who develops a family of profitable cows of the desired type and conformation, grows them well, keeps them healthy and milks them at a profit, should be recognized as a leader and a master in his profession. Exaggerated and sensational records of performance that are the result of overfitting, forced feeding and manipulation should be discouraged and condemned.

Such Plants Don't Pay

THE publicity sheet that represents the speculative side of the Holstein-Friesian Industry recently carried a long story of the extensive breeding operations of one of the millionaire directors of the Old Association. The writer fails in his article to disclose how much money this particular breeding establishment had earned its owner, if any, and he also has failed to disclose what the annual or total losses are.

When we read such glowing stories of these wonderful operations we are reminded of that wonderful plant in western Pennsylvania where the owner in his bankruptcy proceedings made the statement that he lost a million dollars on it in five years.

Breeding purebred cattle is one thing, milking the millionaire is another.

The real foundation of the Holstein-Friesian Industry and the breeders in whose hands the black-and-white cows has gained the reputation as money making and mortgage lifters, is the plain dairymen back on the farm who own purebred Holsteins and who breed that kind.

Cause and Effect

RECENTLY we have seen the heads of the large city milk distributing concerns unite with the management and promotion men of the big eastern Coöperative Milk Producers Associations in urging, pleading, and almost compelling the dairy owners of their territory to ship more milk. Increased demand and decreased production singly and combined have been given as the reason.

For several years propaganda has been prevalent in the east, urging the dairymen to discard some of their black-and-white producers and replace them with cows of the lesser yielding, higher testing breeds. Dairymen have been urged to place a bull of the Channel Island breeds at the head of their herds of black-and-white cattle, a crossing of breeds that every student of animal genetics knows is attended with disaster in more than fifty per cent of the trials.

At the present time we hear nothing of changing to lesser yielding cows, the cry goes up for Milk, Milk, and More Milk. But we wonder if it ever occurs to those Propaganda Spreaders that the present scarcity may be in part due to their mistaken efforts to lead their milk producers on a wrong path, a path that leads and has always led to scarcity and disaster.

Nation Has Full Larder

THE harvesting season finds the Nation with a full larder of agricultural products and the purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities within twelve per cent of the 1909-14 prewar average, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its December 1st report on the agricultural situation.

Total crop production this year was 7.6 per cent above the average of the last ten years. But although crop production has increased in the aggregate, production per capita was one-half of one per cent below the ten-year average. The bureau notes in this connection the gradual slowing down in the rate of population increase, a fact which should "temper agricultural expansion."

Discussing the corn situation, the bureau states that the potential demand for this commodity "appears to be about as great as that of last season. There are fewer hogs but more cattle on feed, and relative prices favor heavy feeding of both hogs and cattle. A fourth more feeder cattle were shipped into the Corn Belt, through public stockyards, during July-October this year than last. Most of this increase went into feed lots west of the Mississippi. During July-October, also, more lambs were shipped into the Corn Belt than during the same period last year, though it appears that the West as a whole will feed fewer lambs this winter."

The caution is sounded that it will be to the advantage of corn growers not to crowd the terminal storage space too hard in view of the need for market stability. The crop this year is about 120,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop, but the carry-over of 1927 corn was practically exhausted by last month, so that there is "not a great deal more corn on hand now than a year ago."

The livestock industries have been a large factor in sustaining the general price level of farm products this fall. However, the index of unit purchasing power of all farm products, in terms of things that farmers buy, dropped off two points to 88 for October, the five prewar years being considered as 100.

Milking Twice or Three Times Daily

THE Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry has studied the result of milking two or three times a day and have found that over periods ranging from 217 to 365 days, milking three times a day increased the production 21.3 per cent over twice a day milking. One cow on once a day milking produced 5,291.9 lb. milk in 365 days, and one twice a day milking she produced 12,078.4 lb. The conclusion is drawn from these experiments that the oftener a cow is milked, the more persistent is the milk flow. From the first 30 days of lactation to the last 30 days the decline in production was 77 per cent on once a day milking, and only 43 per cent on twice a day milking. The average decline of 8 cows on twice a day milking was 43.5 per cent, and on three times a day it was 22.5 per cent.

The official report does not say whether or not the cows received any extra food when they were milked three times daily. In the opinion of the writer, it is rather doubtful whether there would be so much difference in production under twice a day and three times a day milking if the cows received no extra food.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

Taxation

TAXES have been, in recent years, a tremendous burden to agriculture. In many cases they have practically absorbed farm earnings in years of low returns. From the standpoint of benefits received, as well as from the standpoint of ability to pay, the taxes paid by farmers are too high in relation to taxes paid by the rest of the population.

"Programs for equalizing the tax burden should be formulated by each State. Justice in taxation requires that a part of the burden now borne by farm property be transferred to other sources of income in the community and that a larger part of the total revenue be obtained from taxes levied on larger territorial units. —Dr. A. F. Woods.

New Bulletin On T. B. Test Work

AN UP-TO-DATE report of testing for detection of tuberculosis is one of the features of the recent revision of Farmers' Bulletin 1069-F, just published for free distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture. Ten years ago, the tuberculin test was administered in one year to 134,143 cattle of which 4.9 were found to be reactors. For the last fiscal year the number of cattle tested amounted to more than 11,000,000 and the proportion of reactors had declined to 2.3 per cent.

Applications for testing are far in excess of the capacity of the available forces and appropriations, so that there is a waiting list of herd owners.

One paragraph emphasizes the importance of tuberculous poultry as a source of infection in herds of swine.

The bulletin entitled, "Tuberculosis in Livestock; Detection, Control, and Eradication," explains in simple and nontechnical language the present knowledge of tuberculosis, the dangers to human health, the methods of diagnosis and testing, measures for eradication and for maintenance of healthy herds, the principles of the campaign for eradication, and the part the public and the individual owner may take. The bulletin may be obtained free by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Analysis of more than 100,000 yearly individual records from cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations indicates that, on the average, cows that produced 100 lb. butterfat a year returned \$14 each over cost of feed; those that produced 200 lb., \$54 over cost of feed; 300 lb., \$96; 400 lb., \$138; and 500-lb. cows returned \$178 over cost of feed. Thus the man milking a 500-lb. producer would have more return than if he milked a dozen 100-lb. cows, and this would take no account of the added labor of milking and caring for the larger herd or of the much greater expense of providing stable room for a herd instead of a single animal. The figures from returns are based on farm prices from all parts of the country, including whole-milk districts.

Women change their minds and men mind the change.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 1, 1929—Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Pa. Sem Eby Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.

March 9, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.

March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.

March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.

March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.

March 26, 1929—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Thirty-five purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

THE ANTIETAM FARM DISPERSAL

An average of \$196.60 was obtained for the twenty-five purebred Holsteins sold at the Antietam farm dispersal held November 14th at Sharpsburg, Maryland. There were cataloged five calves, a yearling heifer and nineteen females of milking age, one of which was fifteen years old and another thirteen. The highest price was \$335.00 obtained for Antietam Ormsby Korndyke, a six-year-old daughter of Dulcevista Abbecker Mayo Ormsby. She was just fresh and her heifer calf, sold separately, brought \$80.00.

Herbert Stottlemeyer, of Waynesboro, Pa., purchased three good ones. He took Antietam Lottie Ormsby for \$250. She was just five years old and was a daughter of King Ormsby Gem Beets from a daughter of King Segis Climax Jewel. Antietam Savilla Alcartra Tehee cost him \$275. She is due to freshen this month by the herdsire Antietam Pietje Pontiac Payne. Mr. Stottlemeyer also got a good producer in the twelve-year-old cow Pearl Washington Nudine, due to freshen right away and, despite her age, showing evidence that she was a big producer.

Guy Loy, of Newville, Pa., paid \$225 for the two-year-old Antietam Mayflower Pontiac a daughter of Kookee Mayflower from a daughter of King Pontiac Canary Veeman.

J. H. Miller, of Sharpsburg, Maryland, obtained Dulcevista Echo Sylvia Cornucopia for \$285. She has been in milk about seven weeks. Her sire was Sir Echo Sylvia Johanna and her dam was by King Pontiac Hengerveld Ormsby.

About half of the cattle stayed in Maryland, the remainder going to Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of Elmwood Farm, Frederick, Maryland, consigned two young bulls to the sale, both by his great herd bull Rolo Mercena De Kol. A bull born March 26, 1928 from K M D S Japonica was struck off for \$175 to a partnership consisting of J. D. McCulloch, of Newville, Pa., and J. O. Skelly, of Shippensburg, Pa. The dam of the bull had produced over 27 lb. butter in a week and Mr. Wertheimer said that his full sister as a two-year-old was now giving 40 lb. on twice-a-day milking.

The other bull consigned by Mr. Wertheimer had been in service in a neighboring herd and was born August 1927. His dam, Korndyke Fairview, produced 14,500 lb. milk in a year from three quarters. A Maryland dairyman by the name of Stottlemeyer secured this bull for \$180.

The farm, farm implements, horses, sheep, swine and crops were also sold. Colonel Glenn R. Mead officiated during the cattle sale while S. R. Miller was sales manager.

Among the purchasers were: Harvey McHenry, Hagerstown; Morton Stouffer, Sharpsburg; Nellie Etzler, Sykesville; J. G. Needy, Hagerstown; W. D. Etzler, Sykesville; Samuel Royer, Sabillasville, Samuel Burtner, Boonsboro; Harvey Poffenberger, Sharpsburg; W. R. Etzler, Sykesville; and J. Hugh Miller, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

Guy Loy, Newville; Paul Reaver, Gettysburg; H. A. Stottlemeyer, Waynesboro; J. H. Phillippi, Greencastle, Pennsylvania; and F. M. Welch, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

FIFTY-FIFTY

"Half the City Council Are Crooks," was the glaring headlines.

A retraction in full was demanded of the editor under penalty of arrest.

Next afternoon the headline read: "Half the City Council Aren't Crooks."

Scoutmaster—"What is the best method to prevent the disease caused by biting insects?"

Tenderfoot—"Don't bite the insects."

"Is your daddy home, sonny?"

"No, sir. He hasn't been here since mother caught Santa kissing the cook."

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora New York

OKLAHOMA BUYING

Oklahoma parties are now traveling around Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Winnebago Counties, Wisconsin, in search of dairy cattle that will be taken to Oklahoma and there distributed to club members. The Oklahoma representatives are J. W. Baer of the Oklahoma State Agricultural College and four county agents. They desire to take 160 animals back with them, mainly Holsteins with a few Guernseys.

HOLSTEIN'S SHINE
IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Registered Holsteins were prominent in the Cumberland County C. T. A. for the month ending November 15th, occupying the five leading places. Among the thirteen highest cows there were nine registered Holsteins, three grade Holsteins and a registered Guernsey.

A. P. Loudon had the leading pair, one being credited with 74.3 lb. fat, the other with 63.3 lb. Cronge, owned by A. N. Lehman, was in third place for fat with 61.5 lb. fat but her milk production of 1,809 lb. was the highest reported. A. N. Lehman also owned the cow in seventh place she being credited with 57.2 lb. fat, 1,653 lb. milk.

Registered Holsteins in the leading thirteen were owned by C. G. Niesley, Ivo V. Otto and Paul Lehman while E. C. Ludt and F. D. Myers had grade Holsteins among the leaders. The thirteen highest cows averaged 1,472 lb. milk and exactly 60 lb. fat.

Tester A. A. Raudabaugh had thirty-two herds containing 381 cows in his charge. Twenty cows produced over 50 lb. fat and seventy-nine exceeded 40 lb. Sixty-one were credited with producing over 1,200 lb. milk and no less than 104 were credited with the production of at least a thousand pounds. During the month three cows were sold to the butcher as no longer paying a profit.

RAISINS FOR COW FEED

Dairymen in Kings County, California, are feeding raisins to their milking dairies. Kings County has had very little rain for three years, alfalfa hay is selling for \$20.00 a ton and the dairymen can get raisins for the same price. They get paid for butterfat and the November price was fifty-five cents a pound. There has been no rain for eight months and a number of farmers have sold all of their cows.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a competitive examination for the position of Junior Agricultural Engineer to fill vacancies in various branches of the service throughout the United States.

The entrance salary for positions in Washington, D. C., is \$2,000 a year. For appointment outside of Washington, D. C., the salary will be approximately the same. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

The duties are to perform routine test-

ing, inspection of engineering material, drawing up plans for minor projects, preparing specifications for engineering material or apparatus, performing field work, making computations, preparing maps, assisting in conduct of experimental research tests, compiling reports, and handling technical correspondence. Competitors will be rated on general physics, mathematics, general engineering, and agricultural engineering.

Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. not later than January 22, 1929. Full information can be obtained from the Commission or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

MAPLE VALLEY TRANSACTIONS

The Maple Valley Dairy Farm at Beyer, Pa., is owned by J. Frank Marshall and Son who own a good producing herd of Holsteins.

Among recent sales is one to A. P. Marshall, of Smicksburg, Pa., of the bull Maple Valley Ferndale Beryl King, a well-marked handsome son of Ferndale Pauline Lad and Wayne Beryle Burke Alice. They also sold to Mr. R. S. Nichol, of Home, Pa., a nice heifer, Maple Valley Homestead Pontiac Patricia, a daughter of Penstate Segis Homestead and Burke Pontiac Alice. They have a nice bunch of daughters of Penstate Segis Homestead which show every indication of developing into good producing cows.

A Tip Top Herdsire

From the Great Cow



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old and is also dam of my own senior herdsire.

This young bull has been bred to my yearling heifers, so you can see what I think of him!

He was sired by THE POTENTATE whose dam produced 40.10 lb. butter in a week and was from a 40-lb. dam.

The bull offered was a year old last June, is light in color, a straight, rugged fellow with a good rump and much depth.

First check for \$250 takes him

E. D. ELLSWORTH,
MESHOPPEN, PA.

HERD ACCREDITED—OF COURSE

Choice Young Bull

BORN APRIL 10, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista
(You all know about him)

DAM: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista

She has to her credit 10,568 lb. MILK, 408.4 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. work and is still milking well. She was by CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, our 34-lb. sire.

This young fellow is Straight and Good in Every way.

Price Only \$100

An Accredited Herd
In an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS BUY
MARYLAND BULL

J. D. McCulloch of Newville and J. O. Skelly of Shippensburg, Pa., recently purchased in partnership a bull from Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland. This was a son of Rolo Pontiac Payne whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol, is credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in a week, the highest seven-day record ever reported for a cow of any age or breed.

The dam of this young herdsire is K. M. D. S. Japonica who has to her credit 27.30 lb. butter, 572 lb. milk in a week as a four-year-old. K. M. D. S. Japonica is one of the best cows in the Elmwood Farm Dairy. Her sire was by King Maxie De Kol Segis and her dam by Hortondale Colantha Pontiac.

The young Maryland bull who now heads two Pennsylvania herds is a handsome, sturdy fellow marked very much like his noted sire. Backed as he is by handsome individuals and big producers he should, in the herds he now heads, transmit to his offspring these desirable characteristics.

ALAS FOR BILLIWACK

Billiwack Stock Farm is now the property of B. Pratin a southern California dairy distributor who already owns a number of purebred Guernseys. Billiwack Stock Farm was formerly owned by August A. Rubel who is reported as having used up about a million dollars while he owned the Billiwack farm and herd. Billiwack specialized in showing and the making of forced records. A show exhibit representing this herd made an extensive tour exhibiting at many large fairs including the Sesqui-Centennial. But as usual this course of business resulted in financial disaster and the Holstein herd is now dispersed.

SOLDIER AND HOLSTEIN
BREEDER

The Holstein-Friesian breeding firm of J. and F. Meadows of Lyons, Wisconsin, consists of John Meadows and his son Fred. John does not live with his son but with his brother George, who is now eighty-eight years old, John being just a year older. Their housekeeper, Mary McDonald, who has kept house for George twenty years is eighty-eight also.

John and George Meadows are sons of George Meadows, Sr., who came to America from England in 1840. His wife and their eight children did not come with him when he made the journey, but did come a few years afterwards. At one time Mr. Meadows ran a cotton mill at Rome, New York. The cotton mill burned down in 1848 and Mr. Meadows and his family moved to Wisconsin and lived on a farm near Burlington until 1855. This farm was sold to the railroad for a depot and then he moved to Lyons, purchasing a farm which is now owned by John Cook.

Three of the Meadows boys, George, William and John, did most of the farm work as their father was not able to do

very much. In 1861 John enlisted in the Union army serving three years and four months. He was stationed in the southwest where their regiment spent most of its time guarding Indians and chasing guerillas. When the Confederates, commanded by General Price, made a raid into Missouri, John Meadows helped to drive them back. He also did considerable recruiting service.

After the war, John helped his brothers on the home farm, later buying a farm. He has three sons, Fred of Lyons, John of Elkhorn, Roy of Washington, D. C., and one daughter, Mrs. R. H. Ells of Delavan. After living an active life, John states that he has to have his exercise every day. "In the summer I go fishing quite a little, but I get shut up more in the winter."

IOWA SALES

William Doerring of Luana, Iowa, recently sold to Lorenz Doerring of the same address, five good Holstein females. Luana Mercedes is a six-year-old daughter of King Mutual Twisk Pietertje and Ona De Kol Mercedes Beets. Her daughter, Luana Mercedes 2d, is by Alfagold Korndyke Verbelles. The four-year-old Luana Segis Pietertje was also by King Mutual Twisk Pietertje but her dam was Mercedes Segis Ono. The other two-year-old heifers, Luana Echo Korndyke and Luana May Echo, were both daughters of Alfagold Korndyke Verbelles. Their dams Alfagold May Echo and Alfagold Echo Nancy were both sired by the well-known bull Sir Echo Verbelles Lyons.

These animals are well marked as well as well bred and should make the foundation of a good producing herd.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL

When this issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN reaches its readers the Chicago International Livestock Exposition will be over. The United States Department of Agriculture had an educational exhibit in which motion, light, color, sound and mechanical devices were used to supplement printed matter.

One of the features was the Outlook Lighthouse which depicted the Agricultural Outlook service as a lighthouse and other aids to navigation to help the farmer steer a profitable course and avoid the rocks of over-production and the shoals of error in reaching the haven of prosperity. The revolving lighthouse lantern gave information regarding the major agricultural operations covered by the Outlook reports.

There was a "meat knowledge" course particularly for housewives. Four whole-sale cuts of meat just as they would appear on a butcher block were shown taken from an animal of a different grade, choice, good, medium or common. Those interested were supposed to form an opinion and then press an electric button and the right answer was displayed.

Other exhibits were intended to teach that grass is the cheapest feed available

for economical production of meat; methods for controlling the cattle grub, which causes great losses to cattlemen; predatory-animal control; the usefulness of the horse, even in an era of motorization; the production and care of hides and leather; the fattening of beef calves; market news activities; and wool and mohair grades and grading.

DIEHL REPORTS DEMAND

Robert P. Diehl, of Leighton, Pa., reports a good demand for registered Holsteins of the right kind. Among recent sales is that of the Canadian bred cow Victoria Lindley De Kol to Thompson McLean, of Leighton, Pa.

David C. Shellhammer, of Tamaqua, Pa., took Countess Dewdrop Sylvia and Ideal FINDERNE Ormsby. The Countess was by Prince Aaggie Sylvius from Countess Calamity Dewdrop while Ideal FINDERNE Ormsby was from Gano's Ideal Rose and sired by Sir FINDERNE Butter Boy Ormsby.

Mr. Diehl says that pressure of business prevents the giving of more details at the present time but promises us material for other stories in the near future.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER
HONORED

Perry L. Green well-known Holstein Breeder of Hiram, Ohio, has been named by Governor-elect Myers Y. Cooper, to be Director of Agriculture for the State of Ohio. He will succeed Charles V. Truax.

Mr. Green has represented Portage County in the Ohio legislature for about eight years and was reelected at the recent election for his fifth term.

Mr. Green is president of the Portage County Farm Bureau and treasurer of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. As director of Agriculture he will be ex-officio and member of the board of trustees of the Ohio University and the Board of Control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

GOOD WORK

Ben Bachhuber, well-known Holstein-Friesian breeder of Elkhorn, Wisconsin has been appointed manager of the local organization to sell Christmas seals. He was selected by the Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis Association. This is Wisconsin's twenty-first annual sale of Christmas seals. Mr. Bachhuber says tuberculosis carries off more Wisconsin persons between the age of 20 and 40 than does any other disease.

S. R. MILLER ILL

The many friends of S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pa., veteran Holstein Breeder and sales-manager learn with regret that he is now in the Union Memorial Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, but we are informed by Jay Miller that his father is doing well and expects to be out in a very short time.

IRA HAS TO WORK

Dairymen in search of good producing Holsteins keep Ira Shenk, of A. B. Shenk and Sons, Hershey, Pa., quite busy. Scarcely a day passes without someone calling at the farm in search of cattle and many days there are a number of callers.

Although Pennsylvania stands third among the States in number of purebred Holstein-Friesians, it is one of the best buying states of the Union and the census figures show a regular and steady dairy growth year after year.

CREDITABLE PRODUCTION

Lillidale Jane Ormsby De Kol owned by Hugh L. McMeen of Carlisle, Pa., headed the Cumberland County C. T. A. No. 2 by producing 15,742 lb. milk, 552.7 lb. butterfat in a year. The only other cow to pass the 500 lb. mark was Julip Segis Alcartra Pauline owned by Harry Shultz, of Carlisle, Pa. Pauline is credited with 15,085 lb. milk, 509.3 lb. fat.

The Shultz herd consisting of 19 registered and grade Holstein-Friesians led for butterfat production with an average of 360.6 lb. fat, 10,257 lb. milk.

The highest milk average was 10,864 lb., credited to the herd of A. G. Wingert of Mechanicsburg, Pa. This herd averaged 356.4 lb. fat standing second in that respect.

The McMeen herd of 16 cows averaged 353.5 lb. fat, that owned by William G. Minnich of Carlisle, averaged 347.3 lb. fat and the dairy of Loy F. Hare of

Boiling Springs averaged 341.4 lb. fat. These three herds consisted of both registered and grade Holsteins. The average monthly number of cows in the Association was 221 and their average production is 8,334 lb. milk, 285.7 lb. fat. J. Paul Shughart was the tester in charge.

THE FEEDING PROBLEM

Three suggested dairy cow menus which are economical under present price conditions are recommended by the animal husbandry department of Ohio State University. The first consists of: 300 lb. corn and cob meal, or hominy or barley; 300 lb. ground oats; 100 lb. wheat bran; 100 lb. cottonseed meal or gluten meal; 50 lb. linseed oil meal. This should be fed when alfalfa, with or without silage is available.

When clover, with or without silage is available, the suggested mixture is 300 lb. of corn and cob meal or hominy or barley; 300 lb. ground oats; 100 lb. wheat bran; 100 lb. cottonseed meal or gluten meal; 100 lb. linseed oil meal.

When timothy hay or corn stover, with or without silage, is available, the following formula is suggested: 100 lb. corn and cob meal or hominy or barley; 100 lb. ground oats; 100 lb. wheat bran; 100 lb. cottonseed meal or gluten meal; 150 lb. linseed oil meal.

Other high protein supplements such as soy bean oil meal or distillers' dried grains may be used to replace some of the cottonseed or oil meal if the price is in line.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH COMMISSION REPORTS

The extent and damage caused by the foot-and-mouth disease in Europe was studied by a commission appointed for that purpose and its report is now available. The Commission reports that the greatest danger of spreading the disease occurs in its early stages. The experiences of European countries in attempting to control the malady confirm United States methods of eradication. Prompt diagnosis of the disease followed by the slaughter and the burning or burying of affected or exposed animals is especially desirable.

HOLSTEINS FIRST IN ILLINOIS

The purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy of Oscar Engstrom of Rockford, Illinois, was the only herd of ten cows or more enrolled in Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement work that averaged 40 lb. of butterfat for the month of October. The sixteen cows of the Engstrom dairy averaged 1,102 lb. milk, 40.9 lb. butterfat. A few of the cows were milked three times daily, but the majority were on twice a day milking.

Wilbur Swayer of Gurnee, Illinois, had eleven purebreds that averaged 1,153 lb. milk, 36.4 lb. fat. This was on twice a day milking.

All Lit Up—TO LET—Large garage by man with four windows.—Ad in a *Riverside (Cal.) paper.*

Wellsdale Quality!



DIJKSTRA HENGVERVELD
Thirteen Years Old

Daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje and Dijkstra Pender.

For 22 years I have been building a herd of real producers.

Now I have a surplus and can spare a few good Females or a real good bull calf.

Animals from Wellsdale give Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,
South Montrose Pennsylvania



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON PENNSYLVANIA

TRIED OUT

The highest association average made in Wisconsin C. T. A. work is credited to the members of the Cedarburg-Grafton Association whose herd average was 356 lb. of butterfat. The Wisconsin News Letter says that these dairymen believe in fitting their dry cows and giving them from four to eight pounds daily of the following ration:

200 lb. Wheat bran
200 lb. Ground oats
200 lb. Corn or hominy
100 lb. Linseed oil meal

Liberal amounts of alfalfa hay and corn silage are fed during the dry period. Two weeks before calving the grain ration that the cows receive consists only of wheat bran and oil meal, a cool laxative ration. Bran, oats and oil meal are fed after the cow freshens. She does not receive full feed until two or three weeks have elapsed.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOST catches all Mites, Bedbugs and Spider Lice. No oiling, or spraying to injure the health of the chickens. Pays for itself many times in 30 days in increased egg production. Free trial. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Indiana.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING STABLES

The importance of thoroughly cleaning farm buildings, especially stables, before attempting to disinfect them receives emphasis in a revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin 954-F. Under the title "The Disinfection of Stables" the author, Dr. George W. Pope, says "Thoroughness in doing the work is most important. Careless disinfection is little better than none at all because it does not insure against future trouble."

The purpose of disinfection is to destroy lurking sources of disease, but inasmuch as harmful bacteria and parasites are often sheltered by refuse and accumulations of litter and manure, it is wasteful of disinfectants to attempt the job before the building is thoroughly cleaned. Surfaces such as ceilings, walls, partitions, floors, and built-in equipment should be swept until free from cobwebs and dust. Any accumulation of filth should be removed by scraping and scrubbing, using for this purpose a wire brush or other stiff brush and warm water with a liberal quantity of washing soda. If woodwork has become decayed it should be removed, burned, and replaced with new material. All refuse from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place inaccessible to livestock and burned if possible; otherwise mix with a solution of chloride of lime in the proportion of 6 ounces to 1 gallon of water.

The bulletin points out also the importance of using a disinfectant suitable for the purpose to be served, with due consideration to the kind of building and other conditions. Disinfectants vary greatly in their germicidal powers, in

their penetrating effect, and in their likelihood of being dangerous to animals and man. They vary also in cost, and since some of the best disinfectants are also cheap, care in selecting the best one for a given purpose may result in a material saving. The bulletin discusses some of the more reliable disinfecting agents, including gases, and gives approved methods of their application. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St. Brattleboro, Vt.

THE FARM CITY

Although a common thing in Europe, the farm city has been unknown in this country until recently. A farm city is a community center where the farmers all live at night, going to their crops in the morning, by auto or foot, and returning in the evening. Fourteen such towns have been established in Utah by Mormons. Smithfield is the most attractive example.

These towns are planned and laid out by a Danish landscape architect named Emil Hansen, who was converted to Mormonism and emigrated to Utah.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HOGS AND FOWLS

Despite the fact that the tuberculosis eradication campaign started in 1916, tuberculosis in hogs continued to increase up to 1924. We now know that this increase was largely due to avian tuberculosis. Apparently the results of the efforts to control avian tuberculosis are now being reflected in the reduction of tuberculosis in swine.—B. H. Killham.

VANKIRK BUYS GOOD BULL

Leroy Vankirk of Northumberland, Penna., has recently headed his herd with Sunny Lawn Colantha Artis Jemima, a very handsome, light-colored son of Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde, the well-bred bull who for several years has headed the breeding establishment of Murray A. Miller, of Milton, Pa. He was from Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac who made 706.44 lb. butter in a year as a two-year-old, a daughter of King Pontiac Count from May Wa Mechthilde. King Jemima Segis was from Jemima Johanna Segis with a Canadian record of 1,175 lb. butter, 26,370 lb. milk in a year. Her dam is a 1,192 lb.

daughter of the noted old producer Jemima Johanna of Riverside.

Colantha Artis Pontiac Burke Segis, dam of Mr. Vankirk's young herdsire, was from Artis Pontiac Burke Colantha and was sired by Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline, a former Sunny Lawn herdsire whose female ancestry were noted for both individuality and enormous producing capacity.

The Sunny Lawn herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited list for a number of years. Animals from this establishment have gone to many other herds and have given uniform satisfaction, so that we have every reason to believe that Mr. Vankirk has made a good investment when he secured his handsome, well bred, young herdsire.

WISCONSIN INVADED

The *Wall Street Journal* says that Wisconsin, long supreme in American cheese production, is considerably upset by the action of one cheese processor who recently brought into the State twenty-five carloads of southern cheese.

For a number of years delegations of southern farmers have been going to Wisconsin to study dairying as conducted in that State. The consequence has been that a large number of Wisconsin raised heifers and cows have been shipped to build up the dairy industry in the Southern States. Factories have been equipped and are now turning out quantities of cheese and butter.

Although imports from Canada, another great cheese producing territory, have been very light, more cheese is in storage now than there was a year ago and it is estimated that Wisconsin will produce about seven million pounds more than she did last year. Some distributors declare that the Wisconsin price has been so high that consumption has been reduced. It is evident from the shipment that Wisconsin does not have a monopoly on American cheese making and it is also evident that the standardized cry "Raise the Tariff" will not affect these shipments from the South.

PROPOSED STATE TRADE MARK

The California legislature is considering the matter of establishing a bureau to have control of grading standards on all farm products produced in the State. As part of the plan a state trademark will be established and growers and distributors who observe these standards will have the right to use the trade mark which, of course, like most things pertaining to California, will be well advertised.

A blonde flapper called at the hospital the day after an accident.

"I want to see the young man who was injured in the auto wreck last night," she said.

"Are you the girl who was with him?" asked the dainty young hospital nurse.

"Yes," was the reply, "and I thought it was only right to come and give him the kiss he was trying for."

DAIRY INCOME IS NEARLY NET

Studies of thirty farms in Pine County, Minnesota, disclosed that the best net income from crops, poultry and hogs was earned in 1925, the lowest in 1927. Yet the total income of 1927 was \$2,759, or of the first year \$2,748. The dairy herds made up the losses due to unfavorable weather, poor crop years and lower prices on products sold.

The reason is that the cows lived for the most part on feed produced at home. These farms averaged 118 acres of which 70 was in hay and grass.

In 1927, the average cow ate 8,992 pounds roughage, 1,638 pounds of grain, and pastured for 170 days. The roughage consumed was 85% of the total tonnage eaten, even more, if we credit pasture, and the grain feed, part of which was purchased, only 15%. Judged on the feed values, the roughage constituted 61% of feed costs, the grain 39%, just over one-third. The dairy cow holds up farm incomes because she refuses to pay freight tariffs or feed dealer's profits.

PANSY FINISHED IN FRONT

Pansy Segis Aaggie, a registered Holstein-Friesian owned by Paul C. Gible of Mechanicsburg, Pa., headed the Cumberland County C. T. A. No. 1 by producing 15,729 lb. milk, 616.3 lb. butterfat. Mr. Gible has three other milkers all three-year-olds that showed a very even production, one having to her credit 409.5 lb. fat, 11,431 lb. milk, another 409.3 lb. fat, 11,883 lb. milk while the third is credited with 408.2 lb. fat, 11,460 lb. milk.

J. H. Lear of Carlisle has three registered Holsteins over 450 lb. fat, the leader, an 11-year-old, being credited with 13,602 lb. milk, 503.8 lb. fat. His neighbor E. C. Ludt has two purebred five-year-olds that each gave over 13,000 lb. of milk in the year, one being credited with 453.3 lb. fat and the other with 430.1.

The two highest herds were entirely registered Holsteins, the third consisted of registered and grades and the next two were entirely registered cows. Eighteen herds averaged 300 lb. or more of butterfat. Of this number fifteen were partly or entirely black and white.

The Gible herd averaged 423.1 lb. fat, 11,953 lb. milk, the Lear herd 392.1 lb. fat, 10,728 lb. milk and the Ludt herd 383.4 lb. fat, 11,384 lb. milk.

The Association average was 9,317 lb. milk, 343.8 lb. butterfat, the highest in the nine years this Association has been running under the charge of tester A. A. Raudabaugh.

That our men of science should fearlessly face and witness to the truth as they see it, is well; but that they should assume truth to be bounded by their finite understanding of it is, we suggest, thoroughly unscientific.

"How much life insurance does your husband carry?"

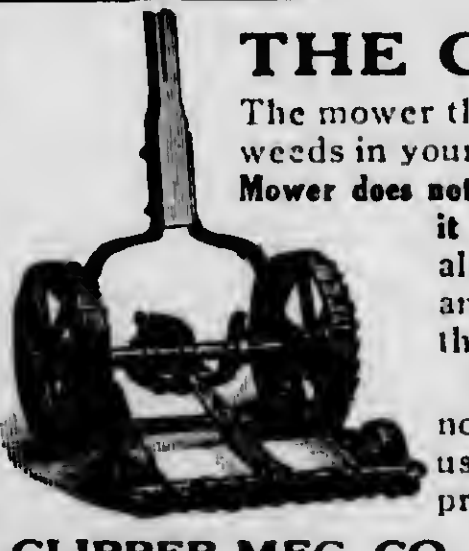
"Hardly enough to be worth shooting."

ADAMS COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Grade Holsteins occupied the four leading positions in tester Coble's report for November of the Adams County C. T. A. Gert, a four-year-old in the Hoffman Orphanage herd was credited with 50.8 lb. butterfat. Pearl, owned by Paul Price was second with 47.5 lb. fat. There was a tie for third place between Pauline owned by Elmer A. Bubb and Bess owned by Harry E. Brown, each being credited with 47.4 lb. fat, but Pauline led the Association for milk production with 1,635 lb. Two registered Holsteins followed, Inka, owned by John C. Bream, produced 45.5 lb. fat and Nellie, owned by Mrs. A. Weaner, having to her credit 44.5 lb. fat as a four-year-old. Mrs. Weaner also owned the cow in tenth position, a two-year-old with 41.8 lb. fat.

Of the ten leaders, nine are black-and-white which shows that there are some good black-and-white producers in Adams County Pennsylvania.

Tester Coble reports that he had twenty-four herds under his supervision in which there were 228 milking cows. Sixteen exceeded 40 lb. fat during the month and eleven produced more than 1,200 lb. milk. There were two purebred bulls purchased and five cows sold three of which were disposed of as being unprofitable.



THE CLIPPER
The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.
If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.
CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

THE GENTLE BULL

By T. E. HAVES

"I've got the swellest kind of bull," said neighbor Brown to me, "such a friendly disposition and as gentle as can be; the kids play with him anywhere, and ride upon his back. I just despise an ugly bull, that keeps you on his track. I never have to worry when I'm working on the land, about that bull a-roaring and a-pawing up the sand. He's always so contented, we have made him quite a pet. I wouldn't price that bull at all, he's not for sale you bet." One day the phone was ringing and a neighbor told my wife, that the bull he thought so gentle had maimed Brown's boy for life; he got him down and gored him, it's that curly-headed lad, the doctor's working o'er him; that gentle bull got mad. The doctor has done all he can to mend that injured spine, and though Bud's face is weak and wan, his courage is sublime, for never more that boy of Brown's will run around and play, at Injuns like the other boys; where they put him he must stay. And neighbor Brown is very sad, his cup

of sorrow full, because his bonny little lad was gored by that big bull. The moral of this story, friends, absorb it to the full: be he young or old and hoary, never trust the gentlest bull. He may not bel-low all around, he may not paw the sand, but there always is the danger that he may get out of hand.—*The Dakota Farmer.*

TRUMPY HERD LEADS

With an average production of 883 pounds of 3.52 per cent. milk and 31.1 pounds of butterfat, the registered Holstein-Friesian herd of Frank Trumpy of Clarno, Wisconsin won first production honors in the Monroe-New Glarus Dairy Herd Improvement Association for October.

THE MORNING OF THE FARMER'S WIFE

"There is an average morning's work
As farmers' wives complete it:
An hour to get breakfast in,
And half an hour to eat it.

"An hour to tend the little tots
And wash and dress the baby;
An hour to wash the dishes in,
And feed the chickens—maybe!

"An hour to make the beds and sweep,
A half hour with the butter;
An hour to get the dinner in
And clean up all the clutter.

"Between the times it's 'mother this,
Mother that,' from first one then the other—

Then getting wood and water in
With cats and dogs to bother.

"A toy to mend, a wound to bind,
A kiss to place for plaster—
Shoo the chickens from the yard
To guard against disaster.

"Time to change the baby's clothes
And do a little scrubbing,
Then while resting up a bit
Give the clothes a rubbing.

"About that time, your face all smiles,
You're likely to discover
That something in the pot has burned
And the dough pan's running over!

"Or there's a calf that's just broke out,
Or hawks among the chickens,
Or Dick and Joe and Mary Ann
Are fighting like the dickens!

"The clock strikes twelve—there is no bread!
Have mercy on a sinner!
For there's dear Joseph coming in,
Hungry for his dinner!"

Teacher—"If I gave you a big red apple and you gave Robert seven-eighths of it what would you have?"
Tommy—"Some kind of disease in my brain."

The laziest man in the world is the one who said "Moonbeams, Kiss Her for Me."

THE IMPORTED MILK ACT

The Federal Import Milk Act became effective May 17, 1927. It provides that milk or cream shall be considered unfit for importation into the United States when all animals producing such products are not healthy, test being administered to insure freedom from tuberculosis; when the farms or premises on which the stock is produced or handled are not sanitary, as determined by a scoring system provided for that purpose; when the bacteria content exceeds certain announced limits; and when the temperature of such products at the time of importation exceeds 50° F. All importers or shippers must procure a permit before they are allowed to offer milk or cream for entry into the United States.

In the absence of an appropriation enabling inspection to determine that all of the provisions of the act had met with full compliance, the department granted temporary permits to shippers as authorized by the law. Shortly before January 1, 1927, Congress provided funds for active enforcement, and since that time the administration has maintained surveillance along the eastern section of the Canadian border, where the greatest volume of foreign milk or cream is offered for entry. A field station completely equipped with laboratory facilities was opened at Rouses Point, N. Y., and laboratory equipment was also placed at Richford and Newport, Vt. Inspectors, analysts, and veterinarians operating out of the Rouses Point station examine importations, draw and analyze samples, and make sure that the producing animals and premises are in compliance with the terms of the law.

The enforcement of the import milk act has been greatly facilitated by the cooperation received from the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Authorized agents of that department have made the physical examinations and tests of animals and the sanitary inspections of barns and plants required by law. As authorized by the act, the duly certified statements, signed by accredited Canadian officials and forwarded to this department, have been accepted in lieu of reports of examination and inspection made by our own agents.—*Dept of Agriculture Rept.*

THE REASON WHY

S. T. Witmer, of Hummelstown, Pa., recently secured a very handsome young bull to place at the head of his accredited herd. This is a son of Marlu Dutchland Ormsby now the property of the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis, Maryland. Marlu has a cow testing association record of 562.5 lb. butter, 11,857 lb. milk made in a year's work in the herd of J. A. Gsell, of Chambersburg, Pa. This herd was dispersed last October owing to the retirement of the owner from active farming. Marlu is a granddaughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 40th.

This young bull was sired by Huntsdale King Doress Echo who was by Seradella King Doress and from Colantha Echo Korndyke, one of the greatest

cows from the standpoint of individuality and production that ever lived in Cumberland Valley.

Mr. Witmer had selected a young bull of his own breeding to head his herd, a son of Prince Korndyke Sadie Vale. The individuality of his new herdsire and the impressive type of his sire and dam induced Mr. Witmer to buy the young bull and to avoid inbreeding he is offering the bull of his own raising for sale in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

WANTED—Position as Farm Manager, Dairyman, Herdsman. Experienced, educated, married man with family. J. M., c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

THORNWOOD WAS IN FRONT

R. G. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa., tester of the South Franklin County C. T. A. reports that he had 21 animals containing 308 milking cows under his charge during the month of October. The largest production was credited to Thornwood, a purebred Holstein-Friesian owned by John Martin and Son. She produced 57.7 lb. fat, 17,048 lb. milk. Grade Guernseys stood second and fourth with a registered Holstein owned by C. E. Stouffer of Shippensburg, Pa., in third place with 52 lb. fat, 1,299 lb. milk. Mr. Stouffer also owned another purebred in tenth place with 45.9 lb. fat to her credit.

Irwin Barnhart, of Chambersburg, owned Lady, another purebred Holstein credited with producing 46.9 lb. fat, 1,466 lb. milk.

In the Association there were 11 cows that exceeded 40 lb. of fat, 15 that produced over 1,000 lb. of milk and eight that gave over 1,200 lb. during the month.

FOR SALE, T. B. Tested Dairy Cattle. Alfalfa and Clover Hay. Write, Brookside Farms, Inc., Louisville, Ohio.

PLANTING ALONG HIGHWAYS

Congress at its recent session passed an act by reason of which the federal government will pay half the cost of roadside planting along Federal-aid highways. This is aimed to improve the appearances of the main interstate roads.

Latest available figures show that 25 States have no laws governing tree and shrub planting along highways. A few of the remaining 23 have good laws but the majority have indifferent ones.

The Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the highway and forestry departments of other States have already demonstrated how much can be done at small cost to beautify the roadsides by judicious planting of native trees, shrubs, and perennial flowers.

The Massachusetts Department is empowered by law to make roadside improvements, the work including such planting, replacements, and care as may be necessary. When a road is laid out

as a State highway, it is generally made sufficiently wide to provide an area on each side of the traveled portion for roadside improvement. No tree, shrub, or plant within such a highway can be cut, removed, or new ones added without a permit from the Highway Department.

The work of roadside improvement in Massachusetts is done by the maintenance division. The cost is included as a part of the regular maintenance expenditure of the State. The State has a nursery at Palmer, where trees and shrubs are propagated and where the highway landscape supervisor trains men in the care of trees and roadside beautification.

GUESSWORK

The average person believes that the long distance forecasting of weather conditions is about ninety-nine per cent speculation but W. F. Callander, chairman of the United States Crop Reporting Board says that weather conditions influence crop yield so greatly that much more accurate forecasts of potato production in the New England States can be made on August 1st from weather indications than is possible from crop condition reports.

The probable yield of wheat in Maryland was forecast on May 1st from weather factors this year, and in Michigan forecasts of potatoes and wheat have also been made based on a study of weather factors.

However, the speaker was frank enough to say that "in some of the States where studies of this kind have been made, it has been found impossible so far to find much relationship between weather and yield. Apparently other factors not yet discovered, control the production."

LAND GRANT COLLEGE STUDENTS

During the school year 1925-26 the last statistics available on this subject shows that 142,779 students were enrolled at the Land Grant Colleges. Of this number 34 per cent elected arts and sciences; 21 per cent engineering; 9 per cent agriculture; 9 per cent business; 8 per cent education; 6 per cent the professions; 5 per cent home economics; and 8 per cent miscellaneous. There is a gain in percentage of students since 1920 in every case except engineering which lost 6 per cent, agriculture which lost 5 per cent. Home economics also shows a loss of 2 per cent which is somewhat of a surprise considering the way home economics is featured at the Agricultural Fairs and stressed by educators and leaders of the agricultural interests.

Life would be dull if we knew what it was all about.

Don't seek experience, you'll get enough of it if you just let nature take its course.

One day's harvest of lies in the Halls of Justice will outweigh a year's crop in the Realm of Business.

STOCK BREEDING AS A CAREER

Stock breeding as a career for women is discussed by Mrs. Minnie Miller, owner of the Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho, in "An Outline of Careers for Women," edited by Doris E. Fleischman who herself is a public relations counsel.

"The improvement of livestock," writes Mrs. Miller, "has a world-wide significance and is recognized by men of affairs as having much influence on the economics of business. That a smaller number of cattle or sheep should produce as much milk, beef, lamb or wool as a larger number had previously produced, at a consequently lower cost of feed and labor, is the aim of the breeder, and by careful selection, mating, and improved methods of caring for the stock great progress has been made in this field in the past ten years . . ."

"In no line of endeavor does success reap higher rewards of appreciation. To be known as a producer of really outstanding specimens of any breed of livestock, a real breeder, brings immediate recognition, and often leads to broader usefulness. Agricultural colleges need such women on their boards of trustees where they can help with valuable advice. In states in which agriculture and livestock production are important there is a place, in state fairs and other livestock shows, for authorities in the field, and also in the state legislatures. There are undoubtedly other places of influence of even wider significance on national committees which are dealing with the livestock problems of the country. To a real lover of livestock, a life of usefulness to humanity of far reaching results is possible."

The chapter on stock breeding is one of forty-three contributed by distinguished women, leaders in their professions or business. Evelyn W. Smith, president of the Amawalk Nursery, Inc., Amawalk, New York, writes the chapter on agriculture.

MILK PRODUCERS, ATTENTION—Dr. Clark milk strainers removes every last bit sediment. No other strainer will. Write H. C. Soule, New England Distributor, Canton, Maine.

THE POWER OF THE STATE

That the State might take private property without compensation in reasonable exercise of its police power was a recent decision of the Ohio Court of Appeals in a case instituted by a farmer whose crops were ordered destroyed in a corn-borer section by State officials. "The rule arises out of the necessity of the case . . . prompted by the instinct of self-preservation as applied to the State," says the decision. The General Assembly of Ohio, on March 3, 1927, passed an emergency measure providing for quarantine and control of the European corn-borer. Pursuant to Section 5 of the act, an inspector, acting for and on behalf of the State Department of Agriculture, verbally directed and ordered John C.

Van Gunten to rake and clean up the cornstalks on a field of 18 acres of wheat sowed in the Fall of 1926. On failure to comply with the order, he was given written notice to plow the wheat crop under, which he refused to do and brought suit for an injunction against the Administrator of the European Corn-Borer Control, contending that the defendant had no power to order the crop destroyed. A decree was rendered for defendant, and plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals of Ohio (Van Gunten vs. Worthley, 159 North Eastern Reporter, 326). Judge Williams, delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, held it to be well established "that laws enacted to preserve the food supply, by preventing the spread of infection of trees, orchards and crops, which are reasonable in their nature, are within the police power of the State" and valid, although they provide for destruction of private property without compensation to the owner.—*Rural New Yorker*.

WANTED.—Cows and Heifers for winter milking. Will buy one or a carload now so that the animals may become acclimated to our barns and feeding. Write R. D. c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

RETAINED AFTERBIRTH

If a cow retains her afterbirth for any reason and it does not come away the second day, inject in her uterus 1 oz. iodoform and 1 oz. bismuth subnitrate (both of which can be purchased at any drug store) which you have first thoroughly mixed into a pint of neutral mineral oil (such as Nujol.) This can best be injected in the cow by means of a pint syringe. If you have none use a rubber tube with a funnel at one end elevated above the cow. If the afterbirth does not come away, repeat this treatment every second day until it does, even if it takes a week or more. Never go in and tear the afterbirth out by hand; infection and a sterile cow are the usual results. In practically every case the cow will clean in a few days and what is more, will breed later. The only bad effect seems to be that the iodoform surely taints the milk while it is in the cow. It is all right for calves, chickens, or pigs but discard it for human use while treating the cow. This mixture should always be about blood temperature when injected. If a cow is discharging from the vulva at any time use this same treatment until she cleans up.

If you have several cows to treat it will be cheaper to obtain these drugs from your wholesale drug store in pound lots and the oil from your local oil company in gallon or five gallon lots. All the big oil companies refine it and stock it at their principal depots.

The above is the advice of a prominent Guernsey cattle breeder who is said to own the largest herd of that breed of cattle in the United States. It is reported that he is never so happy as when he is working around his animals. The editor

of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN makes the following comments:

The injection of a mineral oil into the uterus in case of retained afterbirth is generally recognized as being very helpful.

The iodoform, which is objectionable because it taints the milk while it is in the cow, as the writer has described, could be replaced by an equal quantity of Lugol Solution, an iodine preparation.

Some experienced cattlemen use pure hog lard in cases of retained afterbirth, inserting from one-half to one lb. well forward in the cow's uterus, and prefer the lard to mineral oil. The body temperature of the animal melts the lard which has a soothing effect on the internal membranes of the uterus, allaying inflammation. It acts as a protection against the absorption of poisonous substances and seems to greatly assist the passing of the retained membranes.

In cases of retained afterbirth, before attempting to place anything in the uterus, great care should be taken to thoroughly cleanse the external parts by washing them with warm water to which has been added a disinfecting solution. Lugol Solution is a very effective disinfectant for this purpose.

FOR SALE—A fine, show-type Registered Holstein bull, three years old, a sure breeder of most heifer calves. Light in color and very good breeding, from my accredited herd, at beef price. Also Big Type Chester Whites, all ages. C. E. Cassell, Hershey, Pa.

GASOLINE SALES AND TAXES

For the first six months of 1928, forty-six States and the District of Columbia, report a total sale of 4,652,393,535 gallons of gasoline which is a gain of 680,970,224 gallons over the same period of 1927, according to information on gasoline taxation collected by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

No tax was levied in Massachusetts and New York and a tax was in force for only one month in Illinois.

The revenue collected amounted to \$140,635,398 which is \$39,384,557 more than collected on the 3,971,423,311 gallons sold in the first six months of 1927.

Nearly every State showed a gain in consumption, California being first, Texas second, Ohio third, Pennsylvania fourth, Kansas fifth and Montana sixth.

The average gasoline tax per gallon for the six month period of 1928 was 3.02 cents as compared to the average of 2.55 cents for the same period of last year. Of the total revenue collected, \$95,849,113 will be used by the State highway departments in construction and maintenance of State roads; \$29,557,416 will be used in construction and maintenance of local roads; and \$5,630,668 will be applied to the interest and premium payments of State and county road bonds.

MAUSTELLER GOT A GOOD ONE

Fred Hilner of Millville, Penna., has sold to Harry Mausteller of Bloomsburg, Penna., a very choice young bull, a full brother to Veeman Netherland Hengerveld who has been for the past year the herdsire at the Hilner establishment. This young bull was a prize winner as a bull calf at the recent Columbia County Fair while his full brother, Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, was awarded the first premium in the class for senior yearling bulls. Then the pair of full brothers shown together won third prize in the produce-of-cow class. Their dam, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, has for two successive years won second premium at this well-known fair where good Holsteins annually compete for honors.

Mr. Mausteller's bull comes from a family noted for choice individuals, as his own sire, King Veeman Segis Netherland, as well as the sire's sire, Fairwood King Netherland, were prize winners in former years at the Bloomsburg Fair.

Mr. Mausteller has every right to be proud of his young herdsire. Not only is he a choice individual who comes from families noted for type and conformation, but he also comes from a herd in which there has never been any abortion or tuberculosis. Such animals are bred to sire producers and choice individuals.

A herd owner has to depend upon the profit earning ability of the animals that make up his herd but he takes a great deal of pleasure when such animals are pleasing to the eye and choice specimens of the breed.

WHY BE A SCRUB?

We have been pretty busy for some years swatting scrub boars, scrub bulls, scrub cows, scrub chickens, and with considerable success.

Now the scrub animal cannot help being a scrub. He is that because he has no power to change his condition. The scrub farmer, however, is a scrub by his own volition. Different from and superior to his domestic animals, he has it within his power to raise himself and them to a higher grade.

"Man power is our greatest raw material," said someone. But that does not mean man power in terms of horse power. It means the power that resides in man's intellect, the faculty by which he is set apart from and above other organic creations. In terms of physical prowess someone has figured out that a healthy, husky man is worth about 3 cents an hour, as compared with other sources of power. There is no measure by which his mental power can be computed or a price set upon it, yet it is that which gives him dominion over all horses and machines which can supply physical power at a rate with which he cannot compete. In other words, man's principal value is from his neck up.

Some other inquisitive scientist has figured that the lime, iron, phosphorus, and other elements in an average man's body have a market value of about 97 cents. Organized as these elements are they give him an earning value of 3 cents an hour

in the field of steam or gasoline, but the mind which resides therein is the true measure of his value to himself, to those that are dependent upon him, and to his country.

Why be a scrub? The means of cultivating the mind are within the reach of the poorest, and it is only the power of the mind that can make a purebred from a scrub.—*Farm and Ranch*.

PEER AND PHILOSOPHER

A international reputation as a maker of epigrams has been earned by Lord Dewar, wealthy bachelor and director of a famous distilling company.

Recently Lord Dewar spoke at the annual dinner of the British Poultry Club and these are some of his observations: "When a bachelor flatters himself he knows a woman,—he flatters himself."

"What the world needs to-day is more permanent wives and less permanent waves."

"Brevity to-day is the soul of the frock business. If a little boy wants to hide behind his mother's skirts to-day, he has to stand on a chair to do it."

"The hem of a woman's skirt will soon be above reproach."

"It is a woman's duty to provide for the inner man, and a man's duty to provide for the outer woman."

"When marrying to spite someone it is difficult to spite the right one."

"A husband should tell his wife everything that he is sure she will find out."

"To touch a man's heart sympathize with him; to touch his pocketbook flatter him."

"Judge not a man by his clothes, but by his wife's clothes."

ELECTRIC PASTEURIZATION

Electric pasteurization of milk is pronounced a decided improvement over the former well-known method of subjecting milk to a definite temperature for a definite period of time. The apparatus employed for electric pasteurization was designed by Professor A. H. W. Aten and Doctor Dubois of Holland. The pasteurization is effected by means of an electric current of 3,000 volts passed through the milk between two electrodes. The raw milk collected in a special reservoir is pumped through pipes toward the electrodes and then passed to another reservoir where it is heated to 85 centigrade. Mention of the innovation has been frequently made in veterinary journals abroad and recently in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, but the important matters of cost of installation and operation and the relative effect of the process on the bacterial flora are still lacking in the information available.

Betty's little sister Peggy had been punished and was crying. Betty started to cry, too. Peggy stopped her sobbing to ask, "What you crying for, Betty?" "Cause you got spanked," wailed Betty.

"Thank you," said Peggy, "but I'll do my own crying!"

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it and tell about Texas, we will give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS Club subscription for one year for 25c. Send your quarter today without delay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's subscription and a box of 100 Envelopes and 200 Note-sheets sent postpaid.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOHN LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

LARGER FARM UNITS

There is plenty of data to sustain the contention that the average farm income in the United States is as low as it is because the average farmer is operating on too small a scale. This is not to say that any farmer should farm more than he can farm properly, but the natural limitations on acre yields operate to keep the small farmer from making more than a bare living. Increase in acre yields up to its economic limit is of course an essential of good farming, but when this is done, and the farmer's family still lacks the surplus that the labor folks call "the cultural wage," something else must be done.

The change in methods of production, by the invention of machinery and power to multiply the man-power many fold, require larger acreages to justify their adoption. Larger acreages also give better opportunity for balancing a farm program to utilize the full year's time, instead of only a few months of productive time. Managerial ability is the only limit to operated acreage, and usually the man who can successfully operate a 100-acre farm can do even better with a 200-acre farm.

Not every man is capable of planning and operating the larger units. He himself must be the judge, but there are few men who, by systematic study of well-known principles, cannot increase their acreage successfully, and thereby increase their margin above a bare living. If one is satisfied with only "getting by," he can do that on a very few acres, very poorly managed. But the upstanding and ambitious, who recognizes his obligation to his family, will not be satisfied with mere existence.

The signs now are in favor of those who want to extend their acreage. The sale of farm lands has not been so "slow" in years, and many landowners declare they want to sell because their land is not making them a profit. These opportunities—to buy land at a value and on terms that make it a sound investment

if properly farmed—are in almost every county in the Southwest, except in a few where new immigration is boosting the price. It looks like a good time for the real farmer to buy a real farm, which he himself will operate. From the standpoint of the speculative buyer—well, that is another story. There seems to be no immediate prospect of profit merely by owning land indifferently farmed—*Farm and Ranch*.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

CHINESE MEDICINE TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO

Under the heading, "The Ablest Physician of All Times," *The Bloodless Phlebotomist* relates an interesting recount of a distinguished physician and surgeon whose work and achievements shed light on medicine twenty centuries ago and which appears to indicate that medicine, instead of blazing new paths, is only retrieving the arts of many years ago. We quote:

"Inventions and discoveries are many in this twentieth century, and yet some were well known to the wonderful Hua Tu, China's greatest surgeon, two thousand years ago. Hua Tu, it appears, performed laparotomy with ease, removed diseased lengths of intestines and sutured sound portions without infection. It is even said he operated on the heart. His feats were performed after he had administered an anesthetic mixture which apparently was Indian hemp (cannabis Indica) as its chief ingredient.

"Although he was a skilled surgeon Hua Tu was also an adept in internal

medicine. He inoculated for smallpox and, as were other Chinese physicians of his day, was versed on the effect of the glands on the system and practiced organotherapy.

"In diagnosing human ills by feeling the radial pulse, this medical pioneer had marvelous success. Called to treat the empress, he informed her that she would shortly give birth to a child and when laughingly told that such an event could not happen because the lady had been a mother only the day before, he persisted in his view. The other twin arrived that night—still born."

Hua Tu followed a code comparable to the famous creed of Hippocrates. Posterity honors him, and in many parts of China he is even worshiped as divine. Fragments of his writings are still preserved.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT

Statistics show that it is more profitable to produce butter now than in the 5-year period before the war. The average farm price then was 25.5c per lb., and in 1927 it was 42.8c; the margin above feed costs in 1927 being 20.5c, as compared with 6.1c in the pre-war period. This improvement is encouraging to further extension of dairying.—*Sedgwick County Farm Bureau News*.

ASK DAD, HE KNOWS

The student to-day accumulates the horsehide, the pigskin, the coonskin, and by the time he has the sheepskin, father hasn't very much hide left either.

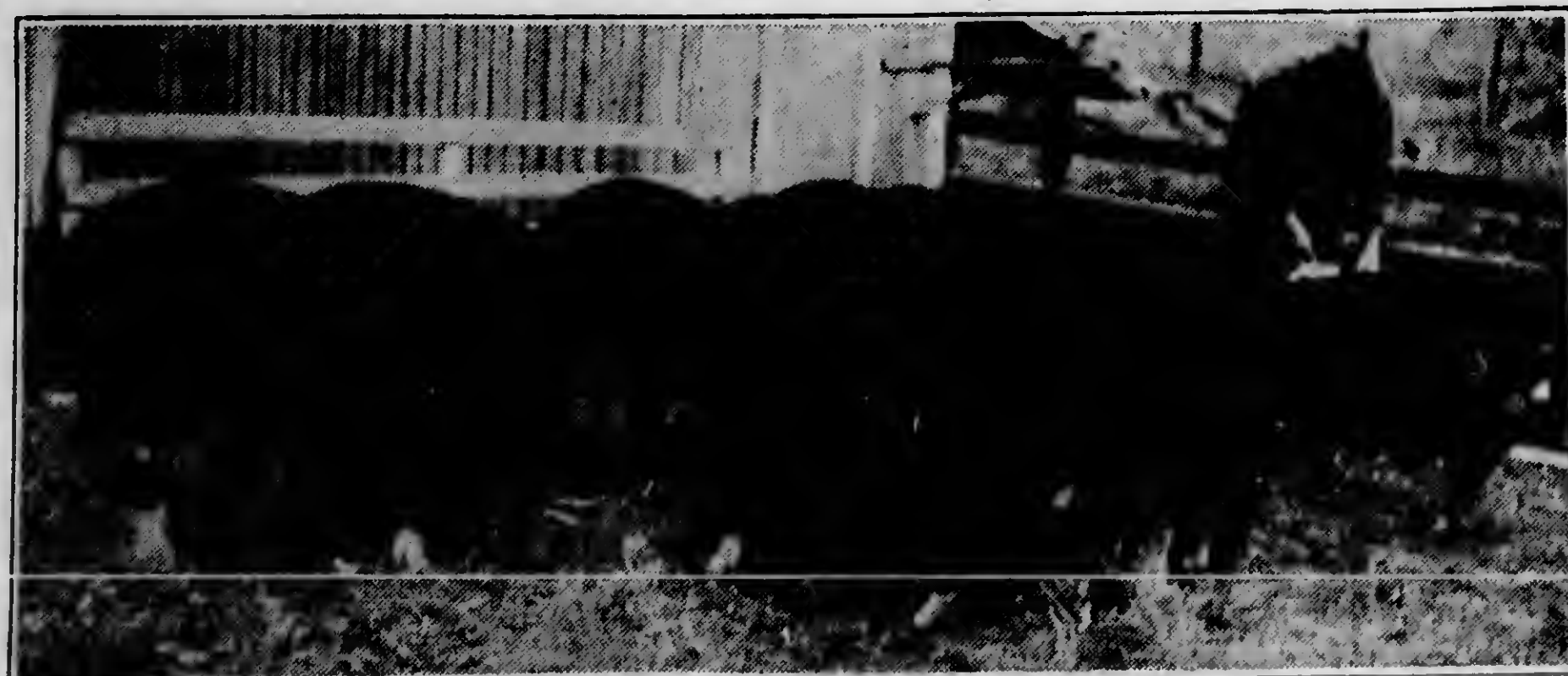
He: She doesn't always mean what she says.

She: Maybe not, but what she says is always mean.

A New York school boy defined "cow" as "the animal you get milk from when the grocery store is closed."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow
The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHELWOOD, English-town, N. J.

BIRD BROS. STRAIN Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. 13 for \$6.00. LORENZO ROWLAND, Gretna, Va.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BEACEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horsesheds, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poult 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIAL FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKER-ELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready to lay. Barron or Tancered strain, \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKRAL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy. Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Pure White, Silver, Chinchilla Persian Cats, excellent pedigrees; other cats and kittens, all colors. Mrs. A. WATSON, Oak Hill Cattery, Route 2, Belfast, Me.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL CO., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. WARREN MORTON, Russellville, Ky.

REGISTERED DUROCS, Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves, shipped C. O. D. farmers prices from fully accredited herds. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

FOR SALE—Collie pups, eligible to register. CARL SCHWARTZ, Kendall, N. Y.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE. Write J. O. CROFT, Dawson Springs, Ky.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

FOR SALE, DRUM, a real coonhound at 1/2 price on 15 days trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S501, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coon-hound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Pair of top notch rabbit hounds, as good as was ever shot over. Two and one-half years old. Shipped on trial. I pay express. Jean Vaughn, D96, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE—One 16-month-old Fox Terrier, male, trained ratter, \$10. Also male puppies, \$7 each. One litter of Shepherds, pedigreed, \$15 each. H. A. ZOBEL, Dysart, Iowa.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THOMSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE

Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A BUSY MAN

Do you think you could keep twenty-two cows on a forty-five acre farm, raise all the roughage and some of the grain the animals need? Henry Rang of Barnsville, Schuylkill County, Penna., manages to do this and sells at retail an average of 340 quarts of milk daily. Not all of Mr. Rang's cows are purebreds but he expects to have an all purebred herd before very long. Some of his stock was obtained from W. A. Eberts of Lehigh-ton, Penna., who has brought many good animals into Carbon, Schuylkill and Le-high Counties. Mr. Eberts is well known in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties for he has an extensive dealing business and knows that to get the animals his customers require he has to go direct to the herds of the real dairymen-breeders who raise profit-making stock and there are many such cattle-raisers in these two counties.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.
W. A. EBERTS,
 Lehigh-ton, Penna.

MONGRELS FOR PUREBREDS

It is a difficult matter for the average farmer to keep track of the breeding of his cows, hogs, and sheep, unless he is building up a purebred herd or flock for breeding purposes when he knows it is imperative to keep adequate records. But the better business bureau is finding a different situation in the dog business, having found that most any kind of a mongrel dog can be easily registered in a certain Michigan kennel club. In test cases the bureau was able to have registered two non-existent mutts with no questions asked whatever. Among the ancestors of one registered dog were two Boston terriers, two pointers, a shepherd, a poodle, a Manchester terrier, and an English toy spaniel.—*Michigan Farmer.*

THE CORN AND WHEAT SITUATION

By SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JARDINE
 Farmers who have corn to sell this year should be encouraged by the recent improvements in market prospects for the new crop. The downward revision in the estimate of the Rumanian crop indicates that the corn crop of Europe this year will be about 23 per cent less than it was last year. This, together with comparatively high prices for Argentine corn, should increase export demand for our corn, at least until the new Argentine crop is available. There was a very small carryover of old corn in the United States this year and the new crop is estimated to be less than five per cent greater than last year's. Total supplies of corn available this year are estimated to be about 2,967 million bushels as compared with 2,909 million last year. Al-

though the domestic situation as regards the size of the corn crop, the stocks of old corn, and the corn-hog cycle is very much the same as in 1925, it should be borne in mind that we have a very different foreign situation and that cattle are now much higher than they were three years ago. These indicate that corn prices should not fall as low this year as they did in 1925-26.

Damage by frost and hail have so affected the Canadian wheat crop that this season's millable supply may be less than that of last year. The official estimate just released places this year's crop at about 501 million bushels which is 61 million bushels greater than last year's official estimate. Yet so serious is the damage that this year's millable supply maybe less than last year. From August 1st to October 30th the inspectors classified 5 per cent as feed, 14 per cent No. 6, and 15 per cent No. 5, a total of 34 per cent as compared with only 6 per cent so grading last season.

The Canadian crop is being rapidly marketed. The closing of the Lakes in December probably will check exports, and then European buyers will have to turn to the United States for a larger proportion of their purchases. Our Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin reports that trade stocks of grain and flour are light, demand for flour is normal, and that buying for milling purposes is likely to continue steady.

The world supply of wheat now seems likely to be not more than 5 per cent greater than for last season, and this increase is largely met by an increased demand. Russia will have none to export and probably will have to buy. The corn crop is short in southern Europe and producers there probably will consume and feed more wheat than usual.

Owing to the low prices which have prevailed during the past two or three months, producers have fed more wheat which reduces the supplies available for the world market.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
 677 N. Howard Street
 Akron, Ohio.

AGRICULTURE

By DANIEL WEBSTER

Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it, we could not have manufactures, and we would not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and the largest is agriculture. Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms and free-hold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee-simple acres; drawing not only their subsistence but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom from the ground they

plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. And whatever else may be undervalued or overlooked, let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man.

Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors, but without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he steps from the chase, and fixes himself in some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
 801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

UP IN THE WORLD

For fifty-nine years George M. Dibble of Preston Corners, Penna., has lived in a house 1,995 feet above sea level, for Mr. Dibble who was born near Delhi, New York came to the farm with his parents when he was only eleven years old and now has reached the patriarchal age of three score years and ten. The Dibles at present have a farm of 270 acres,—the home farm of 230 acres and another adjoining of 40 acres. The extensive pastures are rough and stony but are well watered and the feed produced is evidently nutritious for the cows this fall were in good condition. The Dibble herd is young for of the twenty-five cows eighteen are three years old or younger.

A number of these females were obtained from the herds of Floyd Mack, and Lafayette Mack and Son of Montrose, Penna., and to those who know the Mack herds this is evidence enough of the individuality and producing capacity of the Dibble animals.

Mr. Dibble is assisted in his farming operations by his youngest son and by one of his daughters and judging by the condition of the young calves pastured near the house Miss Dibble is a first-class caretaker of young stock.

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE

20 very large registered Holstein cows;
 20 high grade cows fresh and close
 springers;
 Also several registered bulls and heifers.

Spot Farm Tully, N. Y.

Motorist—"How do you know if I was exceeding the speed limit when you haven't a watch or anything?"

Ozark Constable—"Wall, ye seen that yeller dog a-chasin' ye, didn't ye? When that dog can't keep up with a feller, the feller's a-goin' more'n thutty miles an hour."

Are You Overstocked?

THERE is a remarkable demand for purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, both milch cows and young stock, males as well as females.

COWS that are fresh or about to freshen are bringing a premium and are hard to find.

IF you have cattle to dispose of and cannot sell them for what they are really worth, send us a list of what you have to sell and let us advertise them. Whether you live in California or Maine, Wisconsin or Texas, we can help you. We can reduce your selling expenses and put you in touch with the best markets in the world.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,

Box 30, Harrisburg, Penna.

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION



BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

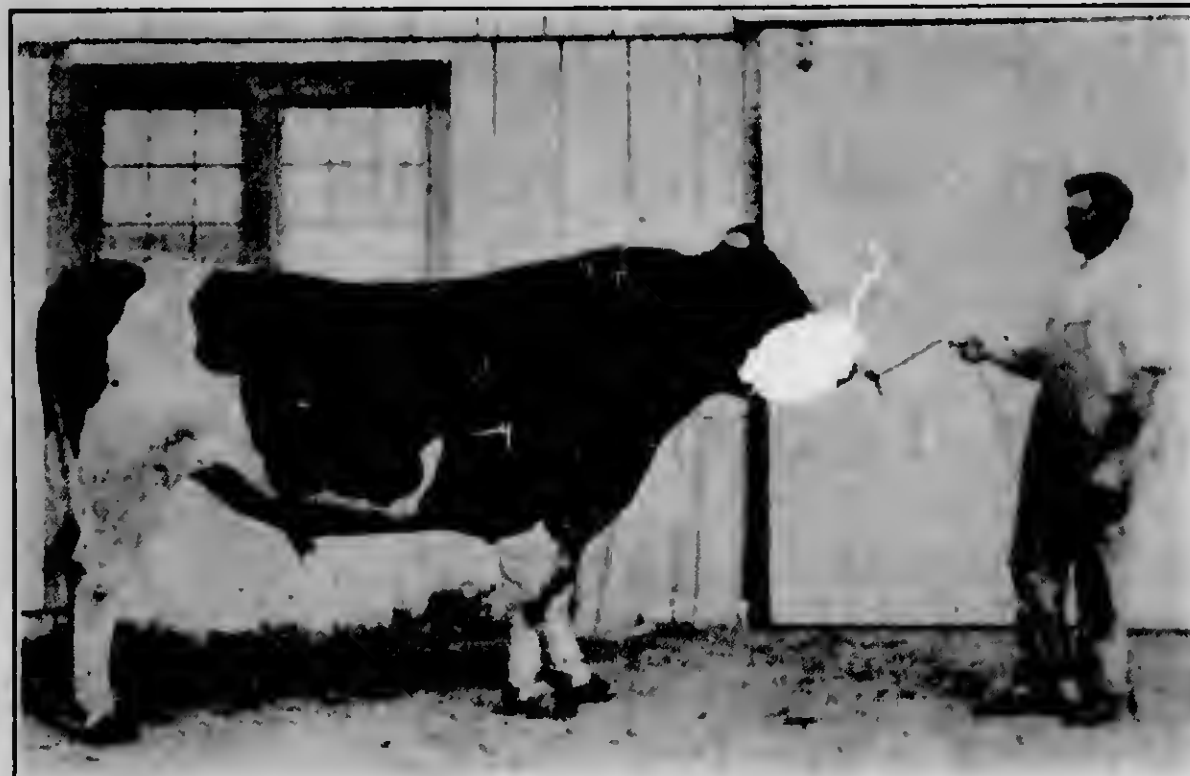
W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

Your Choice of Five Young Bulls from Pennsylvania's Champion C. T. A. Herd

They were sired by



CHIEF PEIBE ORMSBY BURKE

He is a grandson of KING OF THE ORMSBYS and was from the same dam as CRESTMONT DUCHESS ORMSBY 27,138 lb. milk, 1271.77 lb. butter in a year and CRESTMONT ORMSBY ALCARTRA 21,522 lb. milk, 1,020.4 lb. butter in 330 days as a junior three-year-old.

Loyalmeade Herd Is Accredited. We have Good Stock and our Prices Are Right.

H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa.

4% Milk 100% Hornless



If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

DOWNTON TYPE



THE KIND RAISED HERE

These are two cows bred and raised in this herd.

They are mated with

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

the best Hornless Bull of the Breed living.

His dam is my best cow and produced 21,000 lb. milk in a year. She has Size, Type and Capacity.

What can I do for You?

A. W. DOWNTON

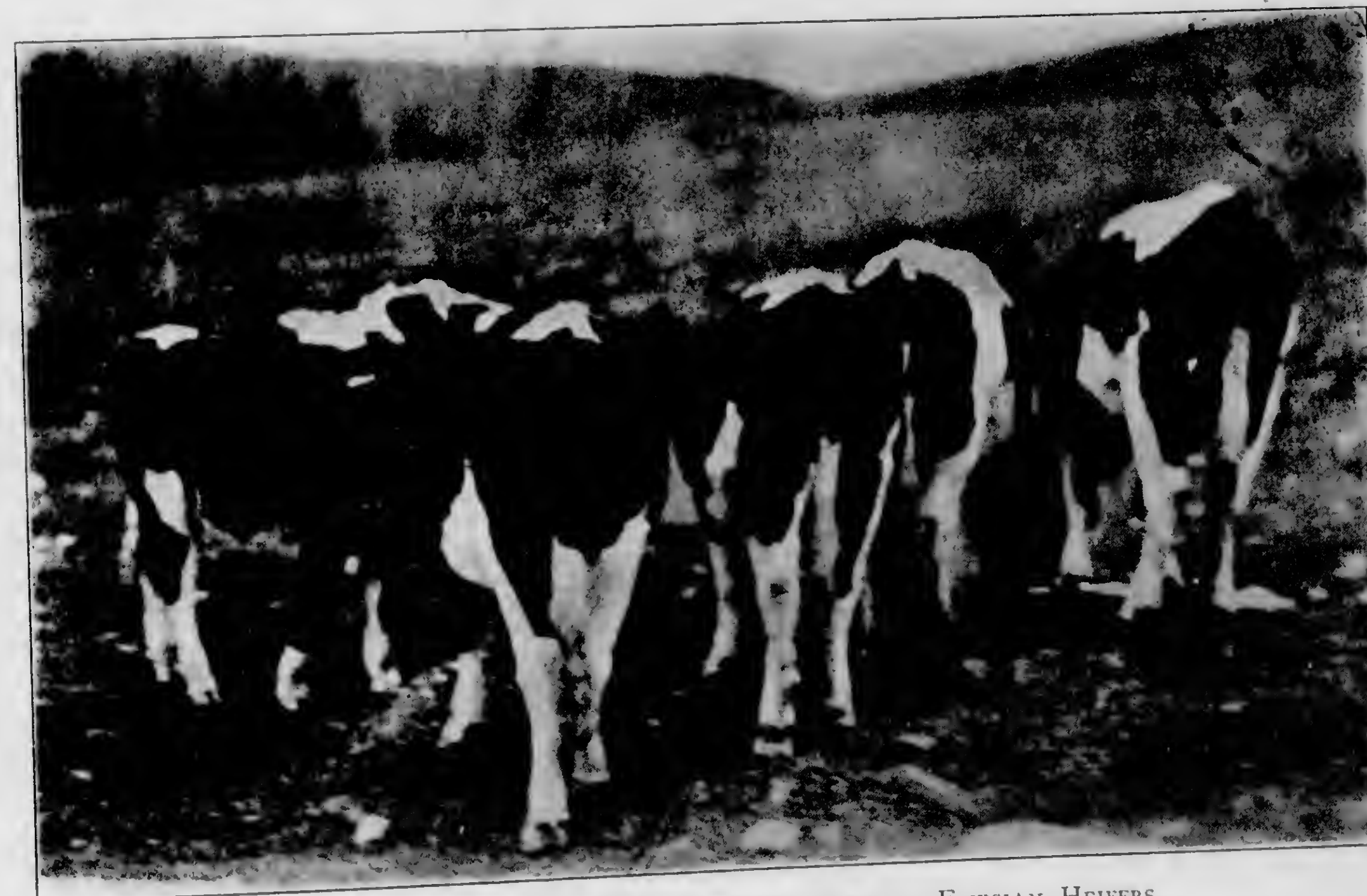
Starrucca, Wayne County, Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited

The Holstein and Friesian

Vol. VII
HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1928
No. 24

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



GROUP OF YEARLING REGISTERED HORNLESS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HEIFERS
OWNED BY A. W. DOWNTON, STARRUCCA, PENNSYLVANIA

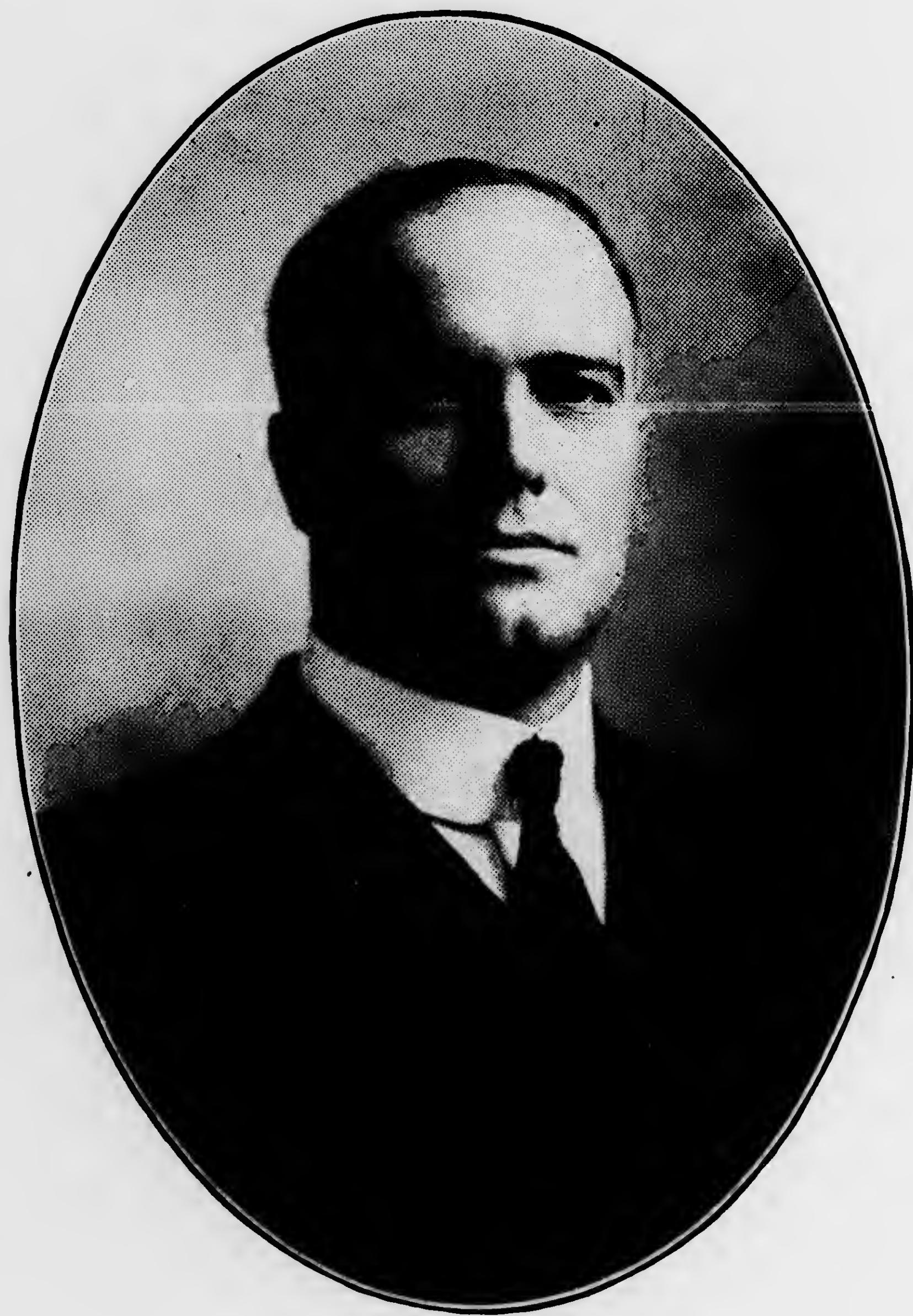


The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

wishes you

A Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year



Charles Weidler

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. VII

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1928

No. 24

President Weidler Dies Suddenly

THE unexpected death of Charles Weidler, of South Bend, Indiana, came as a great shock to his relatives, friends and breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle everywhere. Mr. Weidler, who had appeared in his usual good health, apparently fell over dead in his office and was found by the janitor on Wednesday morning, December 12.

A lawyer, a business man and a banker, Mr. Weidler was at heart a farmer and dairyman who bred and owned purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He had a multitude of friends and admirers in the Holstein fraternity.

When the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was organized, Mr. Weidler, because of his outstanding ability and experience, was chosen as its first president. He has been reelected at each annual meeting and was now serving his fourth consecutive term. The members' admiration of Mr. Weidler increased from year to year as he attended the Annual Meetings and they learned to know him. Undoubtedly, if death had not intervened, Charles Weidler would have continued to be president of the New Registry Association for years to come. His clear conception of the true needs of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, coupled with his wonderful oratorical ability in presenting his views at each Annual Convention were factors which contributed to Mr. Weidler's outstanding leadership. His guiding hand and loyal friendship will be missed by Holstein breeders to a far greater extent than is now realized.

The *Mirror*, published at South Bend, Indiana, under date of Saturday, December 15, carries the following account of Mr. Weidler's life:

Death by probable way of cerebral hemorrhage claimed Charles Weidler—one of South Bend's most prominent, but among the most public spirited of its citizens—a town-builder,—sometime last Tuesday night, (Dec. 11, 1928). He was found dead in his office, 319 South Main St., Wednesday morning. He had been in comparatively good health except, as understood by his family and friends, to be afflicted with high blood pressure.

Mr. Weidler had been to LaPorte Tuesday night, having some business with Fred Brewer, Democratic chairman of LaPorte county. He started home about 8:30 by interurban, and the next known of him was when the janitor of the building in which his office was located, found him dead the following morning.

HIS EARLY LIFE

Charles Weidler underwent an active, spirited, and purposeful life, begun in Union township, this county, June 17, 1875. He was the sixth child of Va'entine and Mary (Koontz) Weidler, both natives of Germany and pioneers of St. Joseph County. His childhood and early youth were spent on a farm near Lakeville, where he attended the public schools. When he reached the age of 13 he entered the grade school in Bremen, Ind., which he attended for two years.

After teaching school for a number of years, he became a student of Valparaiso Normal School, now Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Ind., and later attended the state university at Bloomington, where he began the study of law. In 1901 he was admitted to the Indiana bar and in November of the following year, opened an office in this city where he has since followed his chosen profession.

At the time of his death his varied interests were banking and farming, in addition to law and real estate. He operated what is probably the largest dairy farm in Indiana and was president of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., a national organization. His country property, known as Oldenburg farm which covers 550 acres, is located about five miles south of the city on the Michigan road.

SURVIVED BY FAMILY

In 1901 Mr. Weidler was married to Maude Jackson, daughter of Joseph T. and Mary (Hupf) Jackson, of Union township. He is survived by Mrs. Weidler, a daughter, Miss Helen, and son, Carl, the latter a deputy county clerk, all of this city; also by three brothers, William, Henry and John, of Union township, and a sister, Emma Weidler, of Center township. The funeral, Friday afternoon was at the home, 2401 Miami St., Rev. Herbert Bigelow, of People's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, officiating.

Here are a few of Mr. Weidler's accomplishments, beneficial to South Bend, for which he is entitled to gratitude:

He was one of the original developers of the southeast part of the city. He helped plan the Southeast addition. Charles Weidler's first and second additions, and other developments, and built more than 600 homes in South Bend. He subdivided 3,000 acres of virgin land in Olive township.

He was interested in the building of the Jefferson

hotel building. He was one of the principal organizers of the Farmers' Trust Co., later merged with the First and Union banks, which built the Farmers' Trust building, now known as the Associates building. He built the Weidler building, formerly known as the Franklin Trust Co.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT

Politically Charley Weidler was a Democrat; a real democrat,—always with the small "d" and usually with the big "D," and never without interest. Generally he adhered to the Democratic party although he was inclined to be progressive and independent in his views. He was Democratic county chairman as long ago as 1900. From 1908 to 1912 he served as a member of the city school board, during the Goetz administration.

In 1913 Mr. Weidler served a term as a member of the Indiana house of representatives. The same year he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor, being defeated by Patrick Joyce. His political activity was then quiescent until 1924 when he became interested in the independent presidential candidacy of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, serving as his district manager. Despite his association with the independent movement that year he was nominated by the Democrats for congressman from this district in 1926. He stressed the farm issue in his campaign but was unsuccessful.

Mr. Weidler's heart was hung on his arm. He has perhaps befriended more people in South Bend, who needed befriending, than any other man,—generally appreciated, but oftentimes the sufferer for it. He has probably paid more accommodation paper, if not in dollars, at least in instances, than any other South Bend man, at least, of recent times. Pangs of poverty, for no difference who, strung at his very soul. He was an idealist, and always trying to have his ideals materialized. Lately his Oldenburg farm had been his hobby; he wanted to make it an ideal dairying project. Nobody knows what Mr. Weidler was worth, net or gross, but he has left a considerable estate.

He was one of those men who deserve monuments but never get any—save monuments that rise in the memories of those who knew them best.

EDITORIAL IN THE SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE

South Bend suffered a serious loss when Charles W. Weidler died suddenly Tuesday evening. His services to the community were numerous and valuable. On every hand are evidences of his activities in finance and realty. Likewise, the legal profession and the political field benefited by his affiliation with them. But Charles W. Weidler will not be remembered solely because he was influential in construction of business buildings and homes or because he conferred distinction on law, politics and agriculture by working conscientiously. Less obtrusive but equally important were his contributions to advancement of young men.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

I was very sorry to hear of the death of our President Mr. Charles Weidler, who was a man of great energy and ability, integrity and high character and

who had served our Association excellently ever since its organization.

EUGENE B. BENNETT,
New York City.

I was shocked beyond expression to hear of Mr. Weidler's untimely death, from what I saw of him, he would be the last man you would expect anything of that kind from. I do not of course know any of his people, but I certainly do feel the shock, and sympathize with you and our Association in the loss that it means to us all.

CHARLES W. NEWMAN,
Wyalusing, Pa.

I was very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Weidler, and know it must have been a great shock to you. He looked like such a strong healthy man that one would have expected him to have lived to a good old age. I know he was much interested in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association and I trust you may find as able a man to act as President as was Mr. Weidler.

WILLIAM H. EARNEST,
Pennsylvania Senate.

To say I am sorry about the death of our President and friend Mr. Charles Weidler is poorly expressing my feeling. He was to me a noble man, a man of strong character, an ideal officer; a great and broad mind; a man that lived not for self but for the uplifting of all he came in contact with, his home, his city, his state, and his country at large.

Our Association has lost one of our best members, one of our most devoted and sincere officers, and we have lost a good friend.

In his last address to our Association, he drew one of the most beautiful illustrations of his idea of our Heavenly Home. I ever listened to. I know I will never forget it.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Pa.

ALWAYS INTERESTED IN THE FARMERS' PROBLEMS

The following excerpts are taken from one of Mr. Weidler's addresses before the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., meeting at Harrisburg. These excerpts will show that Mr. Weidler's thoughts and actions were prompted in the interests for the common people:

You know the farmer ought to have the front seat wherever he goes. He is ahead of the doctor, the lawyer or any other profession on earth. They know a special line, and know it well. The farmer has a big, broad, universal vocation, the greatest trust of mankind. To be a real farmer you should be an astronomer, you should know something of the soil, you ought to know something of animal husbandry, economics, marketing, something of the politics of the country and of the trend of thought in your community. All those things you must be versed in, and you all are to a greater or less degree. If you take the ordinary man from his profession and test him on the big basis of what he knows of those things he would not know anything near what you know. I think it is time for Farmers to assert themselves.

AT THE WEIDLER FARM.

There is nothing going to be done, in Breed affairs or Government affairs, for the benefit of the farmer unless it is done by someone who knows the fragrance of the new ploughed furrow or the song of the reaper, and without that you can expect nothing, because those who are living off the toil they gather from the farmers of this country have sense enough to know that when they give up that privilege they will have to go back to work, and that is what they are trying to get away from.

I have not always followed farming. I was born in a log house on a farm and helped my mother milk the cows in the great out doors of the Indiana winter. I could see no promotion there, so I left the farm and went through school, but in the business world wherever I was, on the Atlantic or the Pacific Seaboard, the sun never went down once but what I had the feeling of lonesomeness to get back to the old farm. I was only waiting for the time when I could get a farm and was able to stock it and raise cattle, not for big dollars but because humanity needed cattle, and better cattle. It is all right to make a profit but we should raise better cattle because the better cow fills its place better than the poor cow and does a service to mankind. When I got the farm properly fixed up, and it took the pound of flesh often pretty close to the heart to do it, it was with the intention to do something in the community in which I lived. We have increased from the Holstein herd of six purebreds, established there ten years ago, to a hundred head now. That hundred came mostly from our farm and are by our sires.

During the campaign we had in Indiana last fall a fellow said, "Don't waste time on the farmers. You know a farmer is a human being with his brains knocked out. You can always fool them about election time." They do fool the Holstein Dairyman of this country about Association election time. Of course you can't be fooled any longer.

Mr. Weidler, like many lawyers, was a master of sarcasm. He was too kindhearted to use this weapon freely in his speeches but when he did it was with telling effect. At an annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association he described how, when he first became interested in purebred Holsteins and was founding his herd he traveled east and met the "wise men of the east" they "seeing he was a stranger, took him in" thus following the Biblical injunction literally if not morally.

When describing how the extension agents and propaganda spreaders of the Old Association with their chiefs and the breed journal allied with them "deplored" the condition members of the New Association would be in when the public did not buy their cattle, the New Association failed, the State Livestock Sanitary Boards would not recognize their animals as purebreds and the Old Association would refuse to register their animals, he said the words and actions of these self-styled guardians of the purebred Holstein interests reminded him of a poem he learned in his schoolboy days which ran something like this:

On the banks of the Nile lay a crocodile,
Tears in his eyes and sad his cries,
"I am weeping," he said, "o'er the terrible fate
Of the poor little fish I just now ate."

Mr. Weidler established the Oldenburg Herd about thirteen years ago starting with six purebred Holstein-Friesians. The natural increase and a few purchases brought this herd to over 125 animals in 1926 and it has since been maintained around that figure. He knew a good animal when he saw it. In 1924 the boys on the farm coaxed him to make an exhibit at the Indiana State Fair where he had to meet the competition of the Larsen Herd from Iowa, the Brace Herd from Wisconsin, an Association herd from Illinois and several herds from his own State. His exhibit carried off a big proportion of the prizes limited to Indiana breeders. In the open classes the Weidler herdsire Duke Ormsby Aaggie Canary, won first prize in the Aged Bull Class and the Senior Championship. A yearling daughter of this bull, Oldenburg Carrie Nation, won first prize in the Senior Yearling Class and carried off the Junior Championship for females. Several other animals of the herd won prize ribbons.

Mr. Weidler was very proud of the fact that the Junior Female Champion was bred and raised in the Oldenburg Herd, that animals of his breeding won second premium in the classes for Breeders' Young Herd and Breeders' Calf Herd, and that Oldenburg animals carried off the first premium in the Graded Herd Class.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

It's doing your job the best you can
And being just to your fellow-man;
It's making money, but holding friends,
And staying true to your aims and ends;
It's figuring how and learning why
And looking forward and thinking high,
And dreaming a little and doing much;
It's keeping always in closest touch
With what is finest in word and deed;
It's being thorough, yet making speed;
It's struggling on with the will to win,
But taking loss with a cheerful grin;
It's sharing sorrow, and work, and mirth,
And making better this good old earth;
It's serving, striving through strain and stress;
It's doing your noblest—that's success.
—E. G. Barclay.

It is a glorious privilege to live, to know, to act, to listen, to behold, to love. To look up at the blue summer sky; to see the sun sink slowly beyond the line of the horizon; to watch the worlds come twinkling into view, first one by one, and then in myriads that no man can count, and lo! the universe is white with them; and you and I are here.—Marco Moorrow.

Vitamins have been supposed to be chemical substances possibly similar to ferments. A group of investigators at the University of Copenhagen conducted experiments recently in which it appeared that vitamins are a by-product of a virus.—Science.

To be effective, advertising must have an appeal, an appeal of practical nature. It must create an atmosphere of confidence, must come from very carefully selected channels and must be frequently repeated.

T. B. Testing in Ohio

TUBERCULIN testing in Ohio was temporarily at a standstill owing to a ruling by the attorney general that the State Board of Agriculture was without power to fix a maximum price for cattle condemned after reacting to the tuberculin test.

Testing has been resumed under a temporary arrangement. The State legislature which convenes in January will be asked to write into the statutes provisions to amplify the Riggs Law under which testing has been conducted, and to provide adequate indemnities. The present Ohio maximum indemnity is \$80.00 for purebreds and \$50.00 for grades. Before the herd is tested the owner has to sign a standardized form of agreement.

An Accredited Herdsire

PRINCE Echo Crestfield, the young bull on the right of the accompanying picture was sold recently by J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, Maryland, to F. S. Hemminger, of Boswell, Somerset County, Penna.

Prince Echo Crestfield was born February 16, 1927 and as his picture shows, is a well-grown, straight, typy animal. His sire was King Echo Glista Pontiac, a son of King Tillie Echo from a daughter of Model Glista



THE KIND ROULETTE RAISES

Prince Echo Crestfield, the bull on the right held by J. Fred Roulette, is now owned by F. S. Hemminger, Boswell, Pa.

Edith Pontiac, two former herdsires of the Roulette establishment. His dam, Princess Clothilde Crestfield, was by Sam Clothilde Boy and was from Aline Crestfield Princess.

Princess Clothilde Crestfield is a cow of superior individuality as was her dam before her and this family characteristic has been transmitted to her descendants.

The four nearest dams of Prince Echo Crestfield, so Mr. Roulette informs us, have all given from 55 lb. to 75 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking and the milk of all four of these cows has tested four per cent butterfat, a goal which is aimed at by many breeders who do not always reach the desired point.

The Roulette herd is the oldest established purebred Holstein-Friesian herd in Washington County, Maryland. Being placed on the State and Federal Accredited List in 1919, it was also the first accredited

herd in that county. Animals from the Roulette herd have been shown at a number of near-by fairs with considerable success. Stock from this establishment has gone into a large number of herds in Maryland, Southern Pennsylvania and other near-by states and has given uniform satisfaction.

With this knowledge we are confident that Mr. Hemminger has decided wisely in placing Prince Echo Crestfield at the head of his good dairy.

Depraved Appetite in Cattle

DEPRAVED appetite, a craving for things not classed as food such as wood and bones, which occurs in cattle is usually due to a lack of phosphorus in the ration. It is prevalent in regions where the soil is deficient in phosphorus. This condition usually occurs among young cattle and milking cows where the rations consist of roughages, such as hay, silage and pasture. Cattle may also suffer from a phosphorus deficiency when roughages are supplemented with cereal grains, such as corn and oats, which are low in phosphorus.

Depraved appetite can usually be relieved by feeding phosphorus either in the form of protein concentrate or as special steamed bone meal. Feeding a mixture of two parts of special steamed bone meal to one part salt will usually relieve the depraved appetite, although, occasionally, a cow will become a chronic wood or bone chewer and the addition of phosphorus has but little effect on the habit.

Most home grown feeds are low in phosphorus, which is the mineral element most likely to be deficient in the ration of dairy cattle. Phosphorus is needed for bone and muscle formation in the growing animal and for milk production and skeleton maintenance in the milking cow. Roughages, such as hay, silage and grass, are inherently very low in phosphorus.

The common protein concentrates fed to dairy cattle contain a fairly high percentage of phosphorus and when a grain mixture containing either cottonseed meal, wheat bran or linseed oil meal is fed, additional phosphorus in the form of a mineral supplement is rarely needed.

Both long and short time experiments have been made to determine the effect of rock phosphate as a mineral supplement to a ration deficient in phosphorus. The conclusion in both instances was that the feeding of rock phosphate to cattle is inadvisable.

In the long time feeding experiments, serious injury resulted from softening of the teeth. When rock phosphate was fed to cows during lactation the milk flow was lowered and the appetite impaired. Bone meal did not have this effect.

In many sections growing cattle and milking cows do not receive sufficient phosphorus where pasture grasses constitute the sole ration. In such cases, a supplement of protein concentrates as wheat bran, cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal or a mineral supplement supplying phosphorus should be given. A good mineral supplement for cattle on pasture is two parts of bone meal to one part of salt. Allow free access to this mixture.

Julius E. Krause

JULIUS E. KRAUSE, the man who successfully fought for his rights and the rights of other Holstein-Friesian breeders in the State of Wisconsin was born December 12, 1868, in Germany. His parents brought him to this country when he was only three years old and made their home near Wheaton, Illinois. From there they moved to Turner Junction, now West Chicago, and from there to McHenry, Illinois. His mother died when he was ten years old. His father was a hard worker and expected his sons to be the same, so Julius worked on the farm nine months and went to school just three months in the year.



JULIUS E. KRAUSE

Who established the rights of Holstein Breeders in the State of Wisconsin to select their own Registry Association.

In 1889, when he became twenty-one years of age, Julius married "one of the best girls in the world," he says. Mr. and Mrs. Krause have been blessed with three children, Carrie, now Mrs. Albert Bowman of Powers Lake, Wisconsin; Bessie, now Mrs. H. J. Rowe of Glenn Ellyn, Ill., and George W. of Crystal Lake, Ill., who has been employed by the Northwestern Railway Company for the past eight years. Both daughters married farmers and live on dairy farms.

After his marriage Mr. Krause worked around Genoa Junction wherever he could get the opportunity but he soon got tired of this kind of life and accepted a position to manage a large farm, afterward renting a two hundred acre farm for three years. Mr. Krause became interested in Holsteins but his landlord did not understand their value so owner and tenant parted company, Julius renting a near-by farm of 280 acres. There he lived ten years and at the expiration of that time had 116 grade Holsteins and 14 horses, "the best stock in the township," he says. The present Krause homestead of 150 acres was purchased in 1912.

Late in 1911 he purchased his first Holstein-Friesian female Zeffie A Beets 2d, then nine years old. She was a Wisconsin bred animal, sired by Hopsie Sir Paul De Kol. Her dam was a daughter of Tahmeroos Prince and Zeffie May. At the time Mr. Krause bought her she had been bred to Kayewood Douglass Korn-dyke and she dropped a bull calf which her new owner registered under the name of Lyndhurst Korn-dyke Beets. Just a year and six days later she dropped a heifer calf which was named Belle Beets Hengerveld.

Mr. Krause gave \$200 for Zeffie. In 1913 he bought two more cows, Chrisdale Pietertje De Kol and Mad-rigal Mechthilde Colantha paying \$250 for Chrisdale and \$300 for Madrigal. All three of the foundation animals were of mature age and began returning part of their purchase price the day their new owner took them home. Many breeders of purebred cattle advocate beginners starting with calves because of the lower first cost but there are many that consider it is better to purchase an animal that will at once begin to repay the investment and Mr. Krause evidently held this opinion for in the winter of 1912-13 he added three more animals to his growing dairy.

His herd, however, has been headed by a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull ever since 1902 so that he has been a Holstein owner for twenty-six years.

Julius Krause has always believed in heading his herd with the best bull obtainable. He said his very first Holstein herdsire "was the best I thought I could afford." He held this opinion when he attended the Breeders' Sale at Elkhorn in 1919 where he not only bought the best yearling bull consigned but also paid the highest price obtained at that sale.

In 1922 he attended the Wisconsin State Fair. A consignment sale was held in connection with that event and Mr. Krause bought a yearling bull that was shown in the Fair and afterwards sold in the sale. The bull was not the only one "sold" for his new owner says "He was a poor buy. I will never buy another bull that was fitted for showing at a fair. They do not make good sires. I would rather buy in the rough. I require animals that have been well taken care of but do not want one that has been fitted for fairs."

A number of good sires have headed this herd. Among them were Count Jess McKinley, Popevale Sir Ollie Veeman and Korndyke Pet Pietertje. Their names show fairly well the blood lines back of them and the majority of the animals now in the herd are their descendants.

The milk of the Krause dairy goes to a local condensery and shipping station and is marketed as fluid milk. A few of the choicest bull calves are raised but nearly all of them are shipped to the Chicago market to which the majority of surplus stock raised in this section of the country are consigned.

Mr. Krause has been a stickler for good top lines and his breeding operations have kept in mind type, profit and production. He is a great believer in the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow as a profitable dairy animal.

Being one of the oldest Holstein breeders in Wisconsin Mr. Krause fully realized the injustice, the unreasonableness and the unfairness of the increased tax which the Old Registry Association placed upon Holstein-Friesian breeders in the form of excessive transfer fees. Like many other breeders Mr. Krause became discouraged and although he owned a number of purebred cattle that were eligible to registry, he, like many others, decided to let them go unregistered because of the added expense in the form of increased fees which the Old Association under its present political management was and is exacting from the breeders.

About the time that Mr. Krause had definitely decided he would not register his purebred Holsteins he learned that the New Registry Association had been organized. After making a thorough investigation he joined, being one of the first Wisconsin breeders to become a member and one of the first to bring his Herd Register up-to-date.

In 1926 Mr. Krause turned his entire herd over to the State Accredited veterinarians for the purpose of having them tuberculin tested. To his surprise they condemned thirty-three head.

The younger members of his herd were registered with the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa. When he presented the Certificates in order to obtain the increased indemnity paid for condemned purebreds, he was informed that the Board did not recognize animals registered in the New Association as purebreds. His fellow townsmen, and assessor, the Hon. E. D. Kull, had assessed the Krause animals year after year and in Wisconsin purebred animals are valued for taxation purposes considerably higher than are grade cattle. The State of Wisconsin had already recognized Mr. Krause's animals as purebreds by taxing them at a higher valuation than if they were grades.

Now, the State Board turned around and told him that the State did not recognize them as purebreds. Mr. Krause made an appeal for assistance to the officials of the New Association and this brought the Krause case before the Board and from there to the law courts which litigation on December 3 was definitely decided in favor of Mr. Krause, the New Association and Right and Justice.

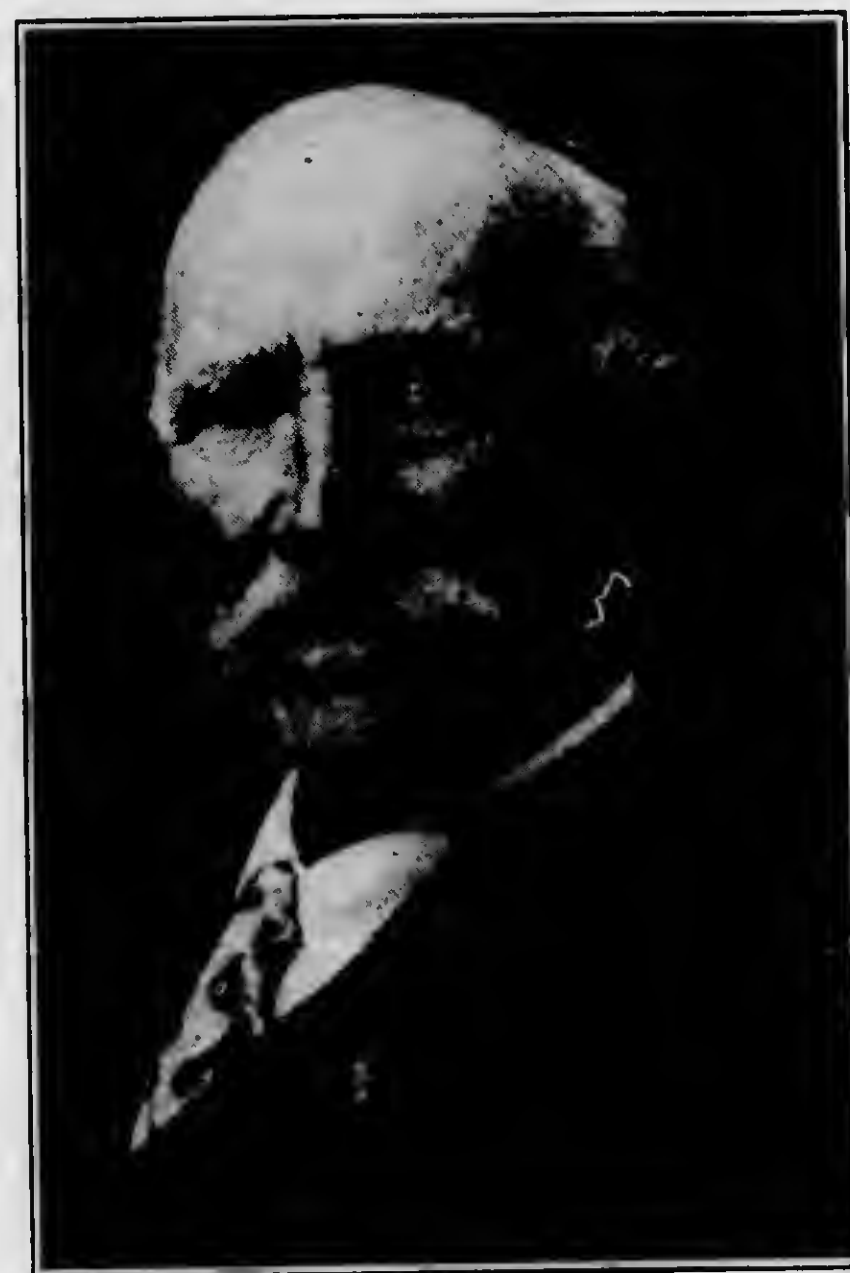
Hon. E. D. Kull

ONE of the principal witnesses who testified in the interest of Mr. Krause was his fellow townsman, the Hon. E. D. Kull, now assessor of the township.

Because of Mr. Kull's keen interest in the welfare of the plain breeders and dairymen and the future of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., we are taking the liberty of telling our readers something about him.

E. D. Kull was born February 7, 1855, on a farm in the township of Bloomfield, Walworth County, Wisconsin. After attending the common and high schools he took a course at Wheaton College and then taught for awhile. While living at Wheaton he married Callie

Grant of that town. Soon after they came to the Kull homestead near Bloomfield where they still reside. Their only son, George P. Kull, sacrificed his life for his country. He was a first lieutenant in the Aero-Service and was killed while in action over the German lines.



HON. E. D. KULL

Who rendered services for Mr. Krause, proving to be a very important witness before the Court.

Mr. Kull has been elected to a number of positions of trust by the people of his home town. He has served as assessor for twenty-seven years and also as a member of the town board of supervisors. He represented Walworth County in the assembly in 1908-1909. He was assigned to several important committees and for a time was acting-chairman of the agricultural committee. Assemblyman Kull, being a farmer himself, was deeply interested in the welfare of the farmer and introduced into the Legislature a bill to raise the State Aid from two-thirds to three-fourths of the appraised value of animals condemned for reaction to the tuberculin test, and this measure was incorporated in the State law.

"Seems to me that old Mother Nature has provided for every contingency."

"What prompts that moral reflection?"

"Look at the way she has placed our ears, yet a million years ago she didn't know that we were going to hook glasses over them."

The first advertisement printed in a newspaper was a "travel ad" in the Gazette de France, July 4, 1631, advertising the waters of Forges.

To succeed, your main thought must be to make some substantial contribution to the public, rather than to make the most profit for yourself.

How about your neighbor? He ought to read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The Krause Case

IT WAS very fortunate for Mr. J. E. Krause, the Holstein breeders of Wisconsin and the members of the New Association that the services of so capable a lawyer as Robert M. Rieser of the firm of Olin & Butler was secured to handle their interests in Wisconsin.

It was clearly demonstrated at the first Hearing in the Krause Case before the Livestock Sanitary Board that Mr. Rieser had made a careful study of Mr. Krause's Case and it was also very evident that he had acquainted himself with the questionable practices indulged in by those representing the Old Association's interests, who, it appeared, were using the State officials merely as a "Cat's Paw" in an endeavor to maintain a monopoly on the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Registry Business.



ROBERT M. RIESER

The attorney who so ably handled Mr. Krause's case and the interests of Wisconsin Holstein Breeders in the recent litigation.

At the Hearing before the Livestock Sanitary Board, Mr. Rieser, fortified with affidavits from the Association Officers setting forth the New Registry Association's method and manner of transacting business, with Mr. Krause and Mr. E. D. Kull, his neighbor, present in person to testify if necessary, represented Mr. Krause's interests and also the interests of every other real breeder and real dairyman who owns Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State of Wisconsin.

On the other hand, the Old Association was represented by their usual array of high-salaried officials. Among them was O. U. Kellogg, who is reported as having drawn from the Association treasury upwards of \$40,000 for his services; James A. Reynolds, a Politician of Cleveland, Ohio, who is reported as now drawing two salaries aggregating \$6,000.00 or more per year from the Association treasury. Associated with these distinguished gentlemen were the Associa-

tion Wisconsin representatives including Fred J. Southcott, Herdsman or Farm Manager of Pabst Farms. Mr. Southcott is President of a Promoting and Political Organization in Wisconsin which is affiliated with the Old Registry Association and which lives in part from an annual toll collected by the Old Association from the Wisconsin breeders in increased fees. Mr. L. L. Oldham, who has acted as Paid Secretary and Sales Manager of the State Association above mentioned as affiliated with the Pabst interests and the Old Association, was also present and offered testimony to protect his "bread and butter."

It has been customary at these Hearings for a large number of Propaganda Spreaders and Political Parasites, who have profited directly or indirectly from the increased fees collected from breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, to be present, and the usual number was on hand at the Wisconsin Hearing. Mr. Rieser seemed to know each and everyone of them, knew their history and knew why they were present.

An Attorney has been representing the Old Association at some of these Hearings who is getting along in years and whose integrity and previous good reputation need not be referred to. However, in the report of the Hearing before the Board, Mr. Rieser very cleverly referred to the Attorney representing the Old Association as the "Elderly Gentleman."

There is an old saying that when a lawyer has no case he must talk LOUD and LONG and must attempt to ridicule and abuse his opponent. However, Mr. Rieser was too shrewd and too capable a lawyer to permit anyone to defeat him by the use of either abuse or ridicule. This was clearly demonstrated in the Hearing in the Krause Case before the Livestock Sanitary Board.

The "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN" talked LONG and talked LOUD in an attempt to discredit the New Registry Association. He referred to the fact that the Association was incorporated in the State of Delaware and that its chief offices were located in the State of Pennsylvania and suggested that because of this fact the New Association and its Certificates of Registry should be looked upon with suspicion. Mr. Rieser promptly called the "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN'S" attention to the fact that the Old Registry Association which he represented, was chartered and incorporated in the State of New York but had gone into the State of Vermont and there located their chief offices, thus turning the yoke onto the "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN."

Further, in the course of his tirade against the New Registry Association, the "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN" went to great length in pointing out to members of the Board and others present that the Old Association had a list of all the dead animals whose Certificates had been cancelled. This list was not published and without this list the New Association would be constantly open to fraudulent registration of grades as Purebreds, the owner registering Grades under the pretense that they were dropped by one of the dead

cows whose death had been recorded by the Old Association and about whose death the Officers of the New Association knew nothing.

The facts are that when the Old Association cancels a Registry Certificate, it is plainly marked "CANCELLED" and when the owner of an animal whose Certificate has been cancelled presents that Certificate to the New Association for the purpose of registering its offspring, the New Association is fully informed with reference to the death of the animal and the cancellation of the Certificate and thus has the same information in regard to this particular animal that the Old Association has in spite of the fact that the "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN" says that the New Association does not have a list of the cancelled Certificates.

While the question of cancellation of the Certificates of dead animals was squarely answered by the New Association, the "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN," by raising the question and giving it such emphasis, placed the Association which he represented in very "bad light" from the fact that it developed at one of the former Hearings that there were at least 700,000 outstanding uncanceled Registry Certificates for dead Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Therefore, if such a condition jeopardizes the integrity of the records of the New Association, it also jeopardizes the integrity of the records of the Old Association to equally as full an extent.

The "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN" further pointed out before the Wisconsin Board that quite frequently fraudulent attempts are made to register grade cattle as Purebreds in the Old Association and that the Old Association maintained a "SECRET LIST" of all persons who had attempted such fraudulent registrations; that the names on this list are not made public and that when the registrations were cancelled oftentimes the Certificates remained in the hands of the party who perpetuated the fraud and these parties might send those Registry Certificates to the New Association and in the New Association continue to register the descendants of animals which have been fraudulently registered in the Old Association. The "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN" talked so LONG and so LOUD in trying to emphasize this particular point that those who listened to him might have been convinced that he really believed what he was trying to "put over."

On the other hand, if he had consulted the By-Laws of the Association which he pretended to represent, or if he had scanned the pages of its Herd Book, he would have found that the By-Laws require that the names and addresses of all parties convicted of fraud be published and that all Certificates of fraudulent registrations be expunged from the records and the facts published.

And further it was plain to be seen that if the Old Registry Association permitted Certificates of Registry of animals that had been fraudulently registered to be floating around uncanceled, such certificates could be presented to the Livestock Sanitary Board and the Board pay indemnity on a purebred basis for grades that have been fraudulently registered—leaving the Old Registry Association open to criticism.

It is not necessary to review further the kind of evidence and the kind of proof which the "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN" had to offer as proof why the Registry Certificates of the New Association should not be accepted by the Wisconsin Livestock Sanitary Board. The fact that the Board decided in favor of the "ELDERLY GENTLEMAN," who represented the Old Association, and against Mr. Krause has caused the suspicion that they were acting in the interests of the Old Registry Association and the Hearing was merely called to give added publicity the fact that they were refusing to recognize the Certificates issued by the New Association and thus keep Wisconsin Holstein breeders paying tribute to the management of the Old Association in the form of increased fees.

After the Board had decided against Mr. Krause his Case was appealed to the Courts and was tried by Judge A. G. Zimmerman, who handed down a decision in favor of Mr. Krause and against the Board.

Judge Zimmerman's decision settled the legal question and the Board, if they had wanted to act fairly and impartially, could have paid Mr. Krause's claim. However, the Board appealed from Judge Zimmerman's decision to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, still refusing to pay Mr. Krause for his cattle.

This action on the part of the Board might be taken to indicate that it was not a matter of law that was holding up Mr. Krause's indemnity because they had Judge Zimmerman's decision backing them. The appeal was heard in the State Supreme Court and Judge Rosenberry decided in favor of Mr. Krause, confirming Judge Zimmerman's decision. Still the Board refused to pay. They refused to pay after the highest Court in the State of Wisconsin had decided against them and said that they should pay.

And to avoid further payment after the Supreme Court had decided against them, they filed papers reopening the case, which was set for trial on December 3. In order to get down to the bottom of things and see just why it was that the Board refused to pay after the Supreme Court had decided against them, Mr. Rieser, as attorney for Mr. Krause, served notice upon the Board to produce all of the correspondence which the Board might have had with Officers and friends of the Old Registry Association and, further, he subpoenaed certain men as witnesses.

This move on the part of Mr. Rieser in the interest of Mr. Krause brought a prompt response, first, by a proposal to postpone the case and when this was denied the case was withdrawn and the Department agreed to settle Mr. Krause's claims, all other pending claims and in the future recognize the Certificates issued by the New Association.

One of the first ear marks that might be taken as an indication that the Wisconsin authorities were in league with the political management of the Old Association in refusing Mr. Krause's indemnity was when Commissioner of Agriculture Jones was elected a delegate to their annual convention and given a free excursion at the breeders' expense when, at the time he was elected, he was not even a member of that Association.

Had Mr. Krause been willing to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage no doubt he too could have been

placed on the free excursion list by the political management of the Old Association and shared in the expenditure of money that is annually collected from the Wisconsin Holstein breeders. But Mr. Krause is a man of principles.

Holsteins Lead in Dauphin County

NINE of the ten leading cows for October in the Dauphin County Herd Improvement Association were black-and-white, the one in eighth place being a grade Ayrshire. Maude, a grade Holstein owned by Joe Deibler was credited with 1,875 lb. milk, 58.1 lb. fat, taking first honors in both divisions. Mildred, a purebred Holstein, owned by D. C. Rom-



QUEEN MAY DE KOL SPOFFORD AND JOHN LENKER
Queen produced 1,650 lb. milk, 52.8 lb. butterfat during October in C. T. A. work. Owned by Dr. J. L. Lenker, Harrisburg, Pa.

berger, was second with 1,620 lb. milk, 53.5 lb. fat. Mr. Romberger had three other cows among the ten leaders.

Queen May De Kol Spofford, owned by Dr. Jesse Lenker of Harrisburg, stood third for both milk and butterfat, their totals being 1,650 lb. and 52.8 lb. respectively.

Sadie, a purebred Holstein, owned by Aaron Erdman was second for milk with 1,660 lb. and fifth for fat with 49.8 lb.

William D. Lenker, brother to the doctor, was represented by Mae, a purebred Holstein with 1,340 lb. milk, 41.5 lb. fat.

A purebred Holstein owned by Robert Harvey was in tenth place with 1,250 lb. milk, 41.3 lb. fat. The ten leaders averaged 1,458 lb. milk, 48.2 lb. fat.

Tester George J. Hock had in his charge twenty-four herds containing 268 milking cows. Of this number seventeen exceeded 40 lb. of fat and eighteen produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk. During the month three unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher.

Poplar Springs

POPLAR SPRINGS is the name of a Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment located near Mt. Airy, Maryland. It consists of 100 acres and the owner, Mr. D. T. Gavis says that every acre is tillable. Mr. Gavis has been breeding purebred Holstein-Friesians for a little over ten years and now has a herd of twenty-five animals of which sixteen are cows of mature age with a number of two-year-olds and yearlings coming along.

Mr. Gavis uses a system all of his own in naming the animals he registers. Instead of using a herd prefix he incorporates the words "Poplar Hill" in the name so instead of naming a heifer Poplar Hill Helen he named her Helen Poplar Hill while his former herdsire was Peter Poplar Hill. This bull was a son of Korndyke De Kol Utrecht and Aaggie Korndyke Beryl Alcartra.

Like many of our best farmer breeders Mr. Gavis founded his herd by buying young stock and raising them. His foundation animals were the heifers Aaggie Korndyke Burton Almount and Wanda Aaggie De Kol Almount. Wanda was the daughter of Eva Ina Woodcrest Almount and Aaggie was from Josie Korndyke Woodcrest Almount. Although these two heifers were purchased separately, they were both daughters of Royce Farm Jewel Burton, a son of King Pontiac Abbecker Jewel.

Mr. Gavis was not raised on a dairy farm but his wife was. They have six children, three boys and three girls, the older girl, Helen, is married but the others are still single.

Mr. Gavis says that his herd is bred for type, and production and he ranks production first. He finds the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow to be a profitable dairy animal. The herd is regularly tested for tuberculosis and is on the State and Federal Accredited List. The product of the dairy is sold for consumption as raw milk and is the main source of income. The bull calves are all raised and sold to head dairy herds.

Never conclude that an illiterate man is necessarily an unwise man.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

has sired a splendid bunch of heifers, the oldest of which are producing heavily.

Their capacity shows that this bull is a great transmitting sire, one whose offspring are Choice Individuals and Big Producers.

A son of this splendid young sire, or a nice heifer by him would add to the value of Your herd.

What can we do for You?

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield

Pennsylvania

This is an Accredited Herd

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Christmas Spirit

WHEN you think of the hundreds of sermons that have been preached, of the thousands of books that have been written, of the millions of magazine articles that have been printed and of the billions of Christmas cards that have been sent and received, it would seem that everything that possibly could be said about Christmas has been said over and over again, and that every phase of the holiday has been exhausted by discussion, so that any original thought on the subject is an impossibility. Yet each recurring Christmas sees the usual flood of eloquence let loose on all the Christian nations of the earth, and each holiday season is celebrated with as much zest as ever. There is only one reason that will account for this, and that is that like "the old, old story," and "the sweetest story ever told" the motive power is love. One phrase is heard continually—the Christmas spirit—we have all used it constantly, seldom stopping to ask ourselves just what we mean. We know all right—for the Christmas spirit cannot possibly be mistaken for any other, and perhaps it is just as well that we do not stop to analyze it, although it would not suffer under such a process.

Love

Of course, the Christmas spirit means Love, and just as there are many elements entering into the usual manifestations of love as generally expressed, so there are many contributing influences—both cause and effect—to that predominating feeling that pervades most hearts at this season of the year. For most people, love finds its greatest expression in giving and this is certainly most appropriate at the time we celebrate the birth of One who is the greatest gift of all time to mankind. No matter what other considerations may creep in, at the bottom of all Christmas giving there is the desire to express in concrete form the love in the heart of the giver. Beneath all the commercialism that surrounds the season to-day; below the all-too-prevalent confusion of household preparation there will always be found the solid basis of love.

Generosity

Cynics to the contrary, notwithstanding, there is much generosity in the Christmas spirit. The joke-smiths are always busy with their jibes, showing the calculating spirit that only too often enters into this part of Christmas observance, and unfortunately there is only too much truth in what they say. Nevertheless, annually thousands of dollars are spent for gifts—for others, and hours and hours of labor are put on things that are to benefit some one else. It is true that sometimes there is the thought of the gift that will be received in return, but that is by no means the predominating spirit. From the tiny tot, bursting with importance over the secret gift for mother or father—to the gray-head, exultingly hiding some special token of love for

the one who has shared so many years of the joys and sorrows that make up life—all ages know that happy feeling of doing something for some one else. There is the constantly increasing movement to see that the unfortunate in this world's goods are well remembered—and it is safe to say that very few, if any, in this broad land of ours, go without some extra joys to celebrate this annual feast.

Joy

Joy and happiness both naturally associate themselves with the Christmas spirit and we mention both because, after all, each seems to have a slightly different quality. We think of happiness as a quiet state of pleasant satisfaction, induced by a general state of well being, sometimes brought about by some individual event but usually the product of conditions under which we find ourselves. Joy implies a livelier condition of heart and mind, in which one feels it necessary to give expression in some way to the bubbling feelings within. That is why the word "joy" is so often associated with the Christmas season. It is a child's word, and Christmas, as we all know, centers very much around the children. But we older folks must not forget that the birth of Jesus Christ was announced as "tidings of great joy" and that He began His ministry at that most festive of occasions—a wedding. We are admonished that unless we become as little children we cannot enter the Kingdom, and unless we have the child's joyous heart at this Christmas season we cannot enter the kingdom of Yuletide joy. There is a great attraction about that little word "joy" because it expresses happiness revealed, a thing much needed in this materialistic world of ours.

Sincerity

It would seem almost needless to mention sincerity as part of the Christmas spirit, yet it should be a most important part, especially in the matter of gifts. Unfortunately this is not always the case. A real gift always carries with it something of one's self. "Who gives a real gift feeds three—himself, his hungry neighbor and Me." In so many things, people are getting so much more sensible every year, and it is to be hoped that fewer and fewer will give, not because they wish to, but because they feel they must, and so choose anything that seems to answer the purpose, just so that they may go through the motion of giving. If there is real affection or friendship, there should be a real pleasure in giving; otherwise it is not right to put mere acquaintances under obligation, nor to seek favor by bestowing gifts. Every gift should be an expression of sincere love or friendship.

Peace

It is impossible to think of the Christmas spirit without thinking of "Peace on earth, good will toward men," but too many times we think of it in the very

broadest sense; of peace and good will toward all mankind. How about a more literal interpretation and a closer application? Is not this the best time in the whole year for us to summon courage to forgive the one person in our family or among our friends with whom we are not at peace? This is not only a season for giving but also for forgiving, and if every man or woman would each forgive one unkindness, there would be a glorious start for that universal peace for which we all long. Bitterness of spirit has no part in the Christmas spirit, and to wipe out any such would surely result in love, joy, sincerity, generosity and every other element which combine to make the perfect Christmas.

High Price for League

EVERY pound of milk available for the fluid milk and cream markets during November was disposed of in these classifications by the Dairy-men's League with the result that the members will receive for this milk a net base price of \$3.08, the highest November price in the history of the Association and six cents higher than the price in November, 1927.

The Association headquarters announced early in December that checks for the November milk will reach the producers in time for Christmas shopping.

Sheffield Producers' News

THE net cash price for the milk sold in October by the members of the Sheffield Farms Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., was \$2.82½ per hundred pound for three per cent grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$3.02½ per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

This price is 8½ cents per hundred pounds above the September price and with a single exception is the highest price paid for October milk in the history of the Association.

The Secretary of the Association reports that the price for three per cent milk delivered in the base zone during November is to be \$2.93 and that producers will receive their checks December 15.

On October 23 the directors of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association elected as president Mr. Hugh Adair of Delhi, New York, to fill the position made vacant by the death of the Hon. C. Fred Boshart. Mr. Adair resides on a farm between Delhi and Bloomville, Delaware County, New York, and owns around a hundred head of dairy cattle. He is prominent in local politics and has held several political positions.

To fill the position made vacant by the election of Mr. Adair to the presidency the directors elected Dr. Hiram W. Underwood of Starlight, Pa., to be vice-president. Dr. Underwood does an extensive dairy business on his farm which contains about 700 acres.

On November 22d the directors met in New York City for the purpose of negotiating the sale price of December milk which will be for three per cent grade B milk in the base zone: Class 1—\$3.17; class 2—

\$2.30; class 3—\$2.25; classes 3A and 4 to be determined by market conditions.

On motion of President Adair, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Association favored a revision of the New York State Farms and Markets law to provide for market value, fair appraisal and prompt payment for condemned tubercular cattle:

That the State of New York pay for all services of the veterinarian in maintaining an accredited herd:

If the owner is not paid within two weeks from the date of testing, or the time the cattle are condemned, he should have issued to him a certificate of indebtedness bearing six per cent interest, covering the full amount of money due the owner, dated from the day of the test.

"The lack of money on farms is the root of all evil."

"The science of farming is making both ends meet and having something left over."—Prof. H. H. Dean, of Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Kissing causes the spread of pyorrhea, says a German specialist. Now choose which you'd rather go without.

When I was younger, I did oft frequent
The Married Bunch, and heard Great Argument
About the Fearful Price of Things and How
To get a Dollar's work out of a Cent.
And when I asked of them their Recompense,
What did they Get for Keeping Down Expense—
Oh, many a cup of Coffee, Steaming Hot
Must drown the Memory of their Insolence.
—Myrtle Reed.

Ads in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN bring the business.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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DECEMBER 22, 1928

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Charles Weidler

THE announcement of Charles Weidler's untimely death came as a great shock. He was a close personal friend as well as a co-worker in the movement for betterment within the Holstein-Friesian Industry. In the passing of Mr. Weidler, the Holstein Industry sustains an unreplaceable loss.

Realizing his keen intellect and his superior judgment and coming under the magnetism, influence and force of character that dominates all men who are truly great, we find ourselves without words to express the full measure of our loss nor are we able to express the full measure of our gratitude for having been granted the privilege and the pleasure of being associated with a man of the Weidler type.

Withstood Temptation

ABOUT the time Mr. Krause's dairy herd was destroyed by the State Authorities, thus wiping out his chief source of income, Mrs. Krause, who at that time was under the doctor's care, was removed to the hospital where she underwent a very serious operation.

The fact that the State had destroyed his dairy herd and that the officials were holding back his indemnity when he was so in need of money, reflected additional and untold hardships upon Mr. Krause. Right in the midst of all of his other trouble Mr. Krause's team ran away with him while spreading manure, crushing his right hip and breaking his left leg just above the ankle. His injuries were so serious and painful that for many days it seemed impossible that he could live.

During these times of affliction and personal hardships Emissaries, who pretended to represent the political management of the Old Registry Association or their friend Mr. Jones, who was at that time acting as

Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Wisconsin, called on Mr. Krause prevailing upon him to forsake the cause of the plain breeders and the plain dairymen, and join with the Millionaire Bunch now in control of the Old Association, pay over his hard-earned money in increased fees, and have his cattle registered in the Old Association. Then they would see to it that the State paid his claims promptly.

During all of these trials and all of these hardships Mr. Krause refused to be tempted although the devil apparently took him up on the Hilltop and promised him the whole world if he would forsake the cause of the plain people.

Like many others who refuse to yield to temptation and who dare to fight for what is right, Mr. Krause has now come to his full reward and unquestionably is deserving of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon any Holstein breeder in his State. We need more men like Mr. Krause.

The Truth Everywhere

FADS and fashions come and go, not only in the feminine world but also in livestock circles. Every breed of livestock has its boom times and dull times. In the boom days speculation is rife and economical production is slighted or overlooked but after the inevitable crash the majority of the speculators quit for other enterprises that promise larger returns, and the business is carried on by the men who are dependent for their living thereon.

During the dull days the real breeders closely cull their herds. As a result the herds return a profit above the cost of feed and labor. Then comes a demand for stock and prices climb slowly and steadily to a satisfactory level. This has been livestock history in this and other countries.

The big black-and-white breed, although not as long established in all its purity in Britain as in this country, has had a very similar experience there with boom and dull periods. For a time the sky seemed the limit for prices, then the pendulum swung to the other extreme. Now, when sane and sane ideas once more prevail in the industry the situation brightens, the clouds clear away and the sun of prosperity shines once more.

In its December issue the British *Friesian Journal*, after telling that "during the current year upwards of 2,000 animals of the breed were sold for an average price of about \$175 which is satisfactory and encouraging business, all the more pleasing because it is not sensational but sound" goes on and says:

"Fashions come and go, leaving behind them some high prices, heavy losses and bitter disappointments. Yet throughout the pedigree livestock breeding industry one increasing purpose runs, and when herd construction and values are based on economic and commercial considerations of actual profit production on the farm, success, lasting—not merely temporary success, seems assured. At sales during the year the indications have been everywhere visible that the good cow with the pleasing udder and the desirable milk yield has been in greater demand than inferior animals with superior paper pedigrees. . . . Outstanding animals will always realize relatively high prices, but as the

average farmer is the biggest customer, his needs, which happily are known and regular, merit all possible consideration.

"British Friesians have had a successful year in 1928, and the outlook is bright and encouraging. The period of speculation having ended, the Friesian cow is again fulfilling her purpose, which is the supply of the maximum quantity of milk of average quality. The demand for the class of bulls best suited to maintain and improve the Friesian as the farmers ideal cow has arisen, and having arisen will be met. Pedigree includes performance as well as names of ancestors."

Found the Game Unprofitable

WHEN the 4-H Club members of Orange County were entertained November 17th by the Better Business Bureau of Middletown, New York, they were addressed by John H. Arfmann, retiring president of the Middletown Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Arfmann is well known to many of the Holstein Breeders of the United States as he formerly owned a large herd, specialized in the making of forced records and consigned to some of the greatest consignment sales held in those days. John said "Agriculture is the back-bone of this country and the business interests of Middletown." He urged the boys to particularly study the keeping of farm accounts.

Mr. Arfmann who was born in Germany received his early schooling in New York City and, we understand, was given a thorough commercial education. In his early manhood the doctors advised country life and he settled on the farm he now owns on the border of Middletown. He became interested in the Holstein "game" and played it for all it was worth. His most noted animal was the well-known sire King Segis Pontiac Alcartra.

Mr. Arfmann's experience was like that of hundreds of others who get away from sane, practicable dairying with purebreds and he finally closed out his herd. Three years ago he stated that he only owned two purebred Holstein-Friesian females which he was keeping to supply milk for his family and help. The dam of these two heifers had a seven-day official butter record of better than 30 lb. yet Mr. Arfmann did not have them registered in the Old Association Herd Book, which at that time, was the only herd book in which it was possible for him to register his animals. Further comment is unnecessary.

In the New England Milk Market

A NEW ENGLAND milk distributing company asked the Boston Board of Health for permission to bring in one or more carloads of milk daily from outside New England without going through the formality of inspection. The company showed the board that their customers' demand for milk was greater than their present available supply and also that some of the territory that had been supplying milk to them was now shipping to New York City.

A conference of producers, distributors and City and State officials was immediately called. Producers claim that the shortage is only temporary and that some distributors are able to secure all their needs. Dr. Mott

of the Boston Milk Inspection Department, after listening to arguments on both sides, decided not to issue any additional permits for the present on the assurance that the producers would endeavor to meet the present shortage which it is believed will be relieved directly the holiday season is over.

It is claimed that New England produces enough milk to meet all its requirements. But there is a sixty per cent surplus in May and June and an acute shortage in November. If the dairymen could so arrange matters that they could ship an even daily supply to the cities it would go a long way toward solving the milk marketing problem. We said "a long way," but it would not go all the way, for the demand for milk and cream is influenced by weather, season and holidays and no one seems big enough to entirely solve the problem.

The government report of the national fluid milk market says that the average price received by the New England producer is \$3.61 for December, 1928, as compared with \$3.86 for December, 1927. New England and the Pacific States are the only two milk-producing districts where the December price of this year is not higher than the price paid for December, 1927. Perhaps this partly explains why the New England supply is below the demand.

Science and Abortion

THE abortion bacillus may live for months in dead animal tissue; it may be killed by careful pasteurization and by ordinary disinfectants; its favorite habitat is the pregnant uterus and it does not remain long as a rule in the non-pregnant one; but it may reach the udders of infected cows and there maintain itself for long periods and continue to infect the milk.

The principal channel of infection, is the digestive tract. This is contrary to the early belief which incriminated the genital tract as the principal portal of infection. Infection is spread by the aborting cow through the products of abortion and the discharges which follow in enormous amounts. Cases of apparently normal birth, accompanied by infection in the placenta and discharges, are grave dangers because they are unsuspected.—Dr. John R. Mohler.

The changing economic conditions and the development of chemical and bacterial processes may serve to make the waste products of to-day important articles of commerce to-morrow and to emphasize the fact that the principal business of the farm is the manufacture of useful organic materials from nature's raw materials stored in the soil and present in the atmosphere.

A method of examination of milk by ultraviolet light is said to show clearly the difference between dirt from outside sources and alteration in milk due to casein and albumin curds. This method of examining milk is being perfected by Litterschied.—Science.

We invent about 3,000 new words every year, yet sometimes find it difficult to express our thoughts in parliamentary language.

How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders
Everywhere!**



THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the name and number of the sires and dams as it appears on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach the registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.

The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.

This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males

Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

THIRTY-SEVEN STATES NOW REPRESENTED

Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 20—Upper Strawsburg, Pa. Colledge and Shoemaker Sale. Salesmanager, S. R. Miller.
March 1, 1929—Gordonsville, Lancaster County, Pa. Sem Eby Sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 4—Williamsport, Md. C. E. Fink Dispersal.
March 6—Greencastle, Pa. Clarence Zeigler. S. R. Miller, salesmanager.
March 9, 1929—Cleona, Pa. F. L. Heilman & Sons, ninth annual sale. S. R. Miller, sales manager.
March 13, 1929—Mercersburg, Pa. Ernest Bradley's Herd. Forty registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 14, 1929—Carlisle, Pa. Elmer C. Ludt. Accredited herd of 35 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 21, 1929—Mechanicsburg, Pa. Abner E. Rider. Accredited herd of 28 purebred and grade Holsteins.
March 25—Mount Joy, Pa. Allen G. Brubaker Dispersal. Seventy accredited and registered Holsteins. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.
March 26, 1929—Newville, Pa. C. Gordon Leigh. Thirty-five purebred Holsteins. Accredited herd. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

WORLD'S GREATEST DAIRY FARMER

He is named Senor Casares and he attended the recent World's Dairy Congress, says the *New Zealand Dairyman*. Just a medium-sized man, going bald, without any indication that he is what my headline states. In New Zealand one hardly hears of him, and yet he actually has 29,000 cows in milk on his "little farm"—what must his dry cows and calves number?

In addition, he has over 6,000 sheep, 1,600 horses, and goodness knows what else. What will you say when I tell you that the cows are hand milked?

Mr. Casares is also a business man, for the estate, which came from his father, is a private company owned by the family, and it has eighty stores in which to sell its produce. The surplus of the butter from Mr. Casares' factory goes to Tooley Street, London, England. Tooley Street to the English butter dealers is what Wall Street is to American financial circles.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURE

Nearly fifty-nine million pounds of milk were shipped out of the County of Walworth last year. Market milk was produced by thirty-three per cent of the farms. Condenseries were patronized by forty-eight per cent of the farms and nearly 37,500,000 pounds of condensed products were made.

Walworth County shipped more market milk than any other county in the State and in addition shipped out of the State 2,170,000 lb. cream.

Of all the farms in Wisconsin, 30 per cent patronize cheese factories; 36 per cent creameries; 12 per cent condenseries, and 8 per cent produce city market milk. Wisconsin leads all states in dairying and last year produced over one hundred fifty-eight million lb. butter; three hun-

dred and thirty million lb. cheese; seven hundred twenty-two million lb. condensed and evaporated milk, and seven million gallons of ice cream.

Agriculture is still the leading industry of the State. Nearly sixty-two per cent of its land is in farms and the 193,000 farmers furnish homes for over thirty-one per cent of the people of the State of Wisconsin.

Of the farm income, fifty-two per cent was obtained from milk; eleven from cattle and calves; thirty-nine per cent from hogs; 8.5 from poultry and eggs and about one per cent from sheep, wool and honey making a total of eighty-six per cent from livestock and livestock products.

Cash crops contributed about 14 per cent of the total income, potatoes being the most important which brought 4.3 per cent; hay brought nearly 2 per cent; tobacco, canning peas and clover seed each about 1 per cent.

DAIRY SIGNBOARDS

At 14 strategic highway points throughout the Pacific northwest, beautifully lighted signboards remind the tourists, before leaving the district, to see the Yakima valley, "richer than the gardens of the Nile."

Each of these signboards depicts the familiar scene of dairy cows being driven home at eventime.—*Washington Farmer*.

A SOLO HONEYMOON

"Why, Liza Lou, where is you-all bound?", asked one chocolate belle of another as she came down the aisle of the train. "And you-all appears to be mighty happy about it."

"I is happy," said Liza Lou. "Isc on mah honeymoon."

"Deed! And where is yo' husband?" "Oh" responded the bride cheerfully, "he's all right. He's in jail."

AUCTIONEER



Mead's the Man

We are all—always—looking for good things and seeking for better methods by which to secure better results.

And we are willing to pay the price for these better things that bring increased returns in efficiency and in dollars and cents.

When you get something for nothing that is generally what it is worth.

Anybody can sell cattle at any old price but it takes a real, honest-to-gosh auctioneer to get the right prices and to insure better public sales.

A GOOD AUCTIONEER FOR YOUR NEXT SALE IS MONEY WELL INVESTED

By a "good auctioneer" I mean, a successful auctioneer, one who has achieved results and maintains them—a healthful, aggressive, alert, well-informed person who has pep, poise, personality and purpose.

With such a man as auctioneer you will be relieved of much of the worry and uncertainty about your public sale.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment in selling cattle and bringing about better sales. Get an auctioneer who is a worker, an optimist, an enthusiast, a booster of the breed, one who takes a pride in the game. It pays!

'Phone or Write for Dates

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora New York

COUNTERFEIT CALVES

Choice baby beef is being produced on a number of Wisconsin dairy farms nearly as efficiently as on the beef cattle farms of the corn belt.

This is made possible by breeding grade Holstein cows to Aberdeen-Angus bulls.

The resulting cross-bred calves are nearly the very image of their sires—black in color, polled or without horns, compact and blocky, displaying the much desired beef type. Because of their striking resemblance to the solid black Angus sires and the complete absence of the dairy characteristic of their black and white dams, the calves have been named "counterfeits."

The calves get their tendency to fatten from their father, their general vigor from their mother and their ability to feed and grow from both parents. Milk from Holstein cows is the best of all feeds for growing calves and animals of the beef breeds do even better on the milk of Holstein foster-mothers than they do on the milk of their own dams. Many of the beef show herds which travel the State Fair Circuits are accompanied by Holstein-Friesian cows, purebred or grade, and it is no uncommon thing to see an Angus calf suckling a dairy cow and weighing as much or more than its foster mother.

In Wisconsin the practice is for the dams to nurse their calves for the first six months. Then the youngsters receive a full grain feed for about eight months.

They are ready for market when around fifteen months old at which time they command a premium because of their type and finish. This plan of herd management is particularly suited for farms where there is a shortage of labor. Part of the herd can be milked in the usual manner and a few cows used to nurse the calves. It is claimed that a cow that will produce 6,000 lb. milk annually will have no trouble in feeding two or three beef calves which should develop into high class baby beef.

IN THE GARDEN SPOT

Holsteins took all ten places of honor in the Garden Spot Association for November, which operates in Lancaster County, Penna.

Mast Stoltzfus had the cows in first and second place, the leader being credited with 1,980 lb. milk, 75.2 lb. fat and her stable mate with 53.5 lb. fat. Mr. Stoltzfus also owned Sylvia in tenth place with 1,509 lb. milk, 43.8 lb. fat.

Elmer Stoltzfus owned Jewel and Bess in third and ninth places respectively, while Ira M. Eby had three among the ten leaders. The other two belonged to George G. Sauder and H. K. Martin. These ten Holsteins averaged 1,529 lb. milk, 51.6 lb. fat.

Tester Luke W. Martin, reports that there were 117 milking cows in the ten herds he supervised. There were 17 that exceeded 40 lb. fat, 6 above 50 lb. while 21 produced 1,200 lb. or more milk during the thirty days.

MAY BE WHY

The *Illinois Agriculturalist* suggests that the general suspicion among dirt farmers that the attitude of agricultural college graduates is not one of friendliness to the soil, is unfounded, and that, if the criticism is true, it is not because the college man is afraid of work or because he objects to wearing overalls or objects to soiling his hands. It is because he sees greater opportunity in other agricultural work than in actual tilling of the soil.

Isn't that the reason for the opinion? It is easier to tell other people how to do a thing than to do it oneself. When, in addition, it is more profitable, is there any wonder that the recipient of the advice does not feel any too friendly toward the giver.

NOT SO BAD

Answering questions set for a certain examination, a little girl defines memory as "the thing you forget with." Another describes a snake as "a thing that's tail all the way up to it's head." A three-year-old defines beef as "fried cow," and her baby sister is described as "a meat doll." A boy defines a fog as "a cloud down with the colic." Another urchin informs us that "a smile is the whisper of a laugh."

Rastus—"Dat new baby boy youall's got sho' is a puffed image o' you."
Proud Father—"He sho' is. He's jes a cahbon copy o' his daddy, yassar."

CONDEMNED

Not all the bulls that head good herds are profitable sires. The annual summary of cow testing association work in Bradford County, Penna., showed that a Jersey bull was undesirable to such an extent that his daughters produced fifteen per cent less milk and fourteen per cent less butterfat in a year than did their dams at the equivalent age. Such bulls should be converted into "hot dogs" as soon as possible.

DAIRY PRODUCTION

According to government figures the average cow in the United States produces about 4,500 lb. milk and 180 lb. butterfat, and she barely earns her owner what it costs him to feed and care for her. The yearly average of cows enrolled in the cow testing associations of the country is now about 7,410 lb. milk, 293 lb. butterfat.

IN TENNESSEE

A Holstein cow owned by the Knapp School Farm of Davidson County, by producing 1,962 lb. milk during October led for milk production 3,150 cows enrolled in the seven dairy herd improvement associations in Tennessee.

A herd of thirteen Holsteins and Jerseys owned by O. O. Colebank made the highest milk average.

Lazy men are just as useless as dead ones and they take up more room.

A BUNCH TO BE PROUD OF

On the fifth of December 1928, Rush G. Shafer and Sons, of the Old Homestead Farm, Meadville, Pa., sold six yearling purebred Holstein-Friesian heifers to John D. Byler of Belleville. Mr. Rush Shafer says that these heifers are an outstanding bunch both as to breeding and as individuals and that "they are a bunch to be proud of."

The Shafer family has lived on the Old Homestead Farm for more than a century.



RUSH G. SHAFER AND HIS TWO SONS

Mr. Shafer's father was a great friend of the late Edwin Huidekoper, one of the leading Holstein-Friesian breeders in the early days of the breed in this country. So friendly were these two neighbors that Mr. Shafer was allowed the use of the Huidekoper bulls and one of the bulls used in this herd was the famous old-

time sire and show bull Billy Boelyn, to whom many of the noted animals of today trace.

The present Shafer herd has been established for about sixteen years. It has been headed by a number of good bulls with the result that the present animals show a combination of the blood of such noted strains as Cornucopia, Pontiac, Abbecker, Korndyke and Inka while the present herdsire is of Canadian breeding and is closely related to the most noted Canadian record makers.

The Shafer herd is on the State and Federal accredited list. The dairy is locally noted for its high test, the general herd average being 3.7 per cent butterfat. Cream is sold and the skim milk fed to young stock, consequently the calves get a splendid start so it is little wonder that Mr. Byler was easily induced to buy this half dozen good ones.

You do not know what a hen is worth until you roost her on **Miracle Roost** one year. \$7.65 equips one hundred hens. One third down, balance ninety days. Made in any foot lengths, from four to eight foot lengths. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.**, 111 East Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Mary Ann, daughter of a tire salesman, had seen triplets for the first time. "And do you know, daddy," she said, "there was a lady who had twins and a spare."

A Tip Top Herdsire

From the Great Cow



Wynola Tweede Pontiac Lass

She produced 696.1 lb. milk, 32.01 lb. butter in 7 days as a four-year-old and is also dam of my own senior herdsire.

This young bull has been bred to my yearling heifers, so you can see what I think of him!

He was sired by THE POTENTATE whose dam produced 40.10 lb. butter in a week and was from a 40-lb. dam.

The bull offered was a year old last June, is light in color, a straight, rugged fellow with a good rump and much depth.

First check for \$250 takes him

E. D. ELLSWORTH,

MESHOPPEN, PA.

HERD ACCREDITED—OF COURSE



For several years I have been telling you about a good herd Accredited and Abortion Free. Today it is better than ever.

I can always supply you with excellent young stock of either sex.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

SIZE---TYPE---PRODUCTION



BLACRES AURORA ORMSBY

A Big producer in her everyday work. Weighs 1800 lb. in working condition. She has produced 32 lb. butter, 604.4 lb. milk in a week with an average test of 4.24% as a three-year-old.

A daughter of Colantha Denver Champion from a daughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. Dam of our present herdsire,

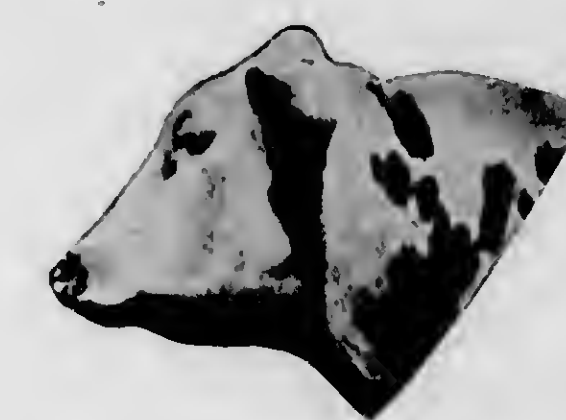
WIDE WATER ORMSBY KING KORNDYKE

Let Us Supply Your Needs

W. C. GAUGER

WATSONTOWN, R. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

4% Milk
100% Hornless

If you would like a bull calf from the good old Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna family—one that will sire Hornless Heifers that will give 4% milk.

Let me hear from you.

George E. Stevenson,

Connell Bldg.

Scranton, Pa.

FEDERAL AIDED HIGHWAYS

During the fiscal year 1928, improvements were completed on 8,184 miles of Federal-aid road which had not previously been improved with Federal assistance. Advanced stages of improvement were completed on 2,014 miles. At the close of the year initial improvements were in progress on 9,494 miles and advanced or stage construction was under way on 1,285 miles.

The total cost of the 8,184 miles of initial construction and the 2,014 miles of stage construction completed was \$205,043,784, of which the Federal Government paid \$88,056,984, or 43 per cent, and the States the balance. The largest disbursements were made to Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. To each of these States the Federal Government paid during the year more than \$3,000,000.

On October 31, 1927, there were in the United States 424 toll bridges in operation, under construction or proposed, of which 217 were on the Federal-aid-highway system. In the late Congress bills were introduced to authorize construction of 122 toll bridges, and 67 were authorized. Representatives of some of the interests back of such projects have sought by various means to obstruct the construction of free or publicly operated toll bridges at commanding locations. They have sought in the courts to enjoin the construction of public bridges and they have attempted, and in some cases have succeeded in blocking legislation authorizing the construction of public bridges.

COLLEGE HERDBOOKS

Students at the Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, are now required to pay for their "herdbooks" which until now have always been distributed free of charge to students.

The Ames agricultural students have given the name of "herdbook" to the directories of the student body and faculty. These directories contain the names, college addresses, home addresses, course and telephone number of each student and faculty member. A price of fifteen cents a copy has been placed upon them.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

Many dairymen do not like to wear rubber boots, but during the winter and spring months long for water-proof foot gear. There are a number of formulas for water-proofing shoes.

Formula 1. Neutral wool grease, eight ounces; dark petrolatum, four ounces; paraffin wax, two ounces.

Formula 2. Petrolatum, sixteen ounces; and beeswax, two ounces.

Formula 3. Petrolatum, eight ounces; paraffin wax, four ounces; wool grease, four ounces; and crude turpentine gum (gum thus), two ounces.

Formula 4. Tallow, twelve ounces, and cod oil, four ounces.

To apply any one of the compounds mix the ingredients thoroughly after

melting. The mixture should be applied warm, but not hot, and to all outside parts of the boot or shoe. In the winter a slight excess over what the leather will absorb will do no harm. Grease with particular care the welt and the edge of the sole. Then saturate the sole with the water-proofing mixture. This can be done conveniently by setting the shoes in a shallow pan that holds melted grease enough to cover the soles. Do not put rubber heels in such a mixture. To waterproof the soles of rubber-heeled shoes put the mixture in a pie plate and let the heels hang over the edge.

Shoes so treated are not as water-proofed as rubber boots, but do afford a considerable measure of protection and resistance to wetness.

AN OLD SONG

About 3,200 years ago Akhnaton the ruler or Pharaoh of Egypt composed a hymn of praise to the Sun-god Aton. This hymn was translated by Professor Breasted and published in his *History of Egypt*.

The following quotation is of interest to everyone interested in poultry as well as to students of literature and Egyptology.

When the chicken crieth in the egg-shell,
Thou givest him breath therein, to preserve him alive;
When thou has perfected him
That he may pierce the egg,
He cometh forth from the egg,
To chirp with all his might;
He runneth about upon his two feet,
When he hath come forth therefrom.

THE MOST VALUABLE ART

Abraham Lincoln is credited with having said that "the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil."

This simply means that the most important of all industries is that of causing the earth to produce most from a given area. It means the use of every factor known to man for forcing the ground to bring forth the largest crop possible of any plant sought to be produced.

It means diversification, rotation, intensive cultivation, fertilization and every other means known by him who is farming it. Not only so, but quality as well as quantity has much to do with the greatness and profitability of a crop.

BURNT OFFERINGS

Adele—"Alice worships her husband, doesn't she?"

Mildred—"Well, she places burnt offerings before him three times a day."

Organization has come to be so important in our civilization that many think that organization is the whole thing. However, it is well to remember one of Will Rogers sayings, "Outside of traffic, there is nothing that has held this country back as much as committees."

SEED AND BUSINESS ETHICS

"Return the goods if not satisfied" is the broadest guarantee of good faith a mail order business can give its prospective customers. This innovation in business practice was started some years ago by a leading mail order house and now is the general business practice of those institutions, a sure indication that it pays to keep business faith with the public.

In a classified advertisement appearing in this issue the well-known seed man George Bowman of Concordia, Kansas, after stating the price of his alfalfa and sweet clover hay concludes by saying "Return seed if not satisfied," thus giving his customers the assurance that they will not be disappointed when they receive the goods they order.

The Bowman Company uses as a slogan the words "Quality Seeds" and do an extensive wholesale and retail seed business. They describe the alfalfa seed they offer as being hardy and 93% pure and sweet clover is stated to be 95% pure which is much higher than many of their competitors guarantee.

This concern has advertised in the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN several years. Kansas grown seed is of high quality and Kansas and alfalfa were for many years synonymous.

Secretary of Agriculture Coburn probably did more to advertise the virtues of alfalfa than has any other man that ever lived in the United States. It is said that this agricultural leader was offered the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture at Washington and turned down the offer with a remark to the effect that he understood the duties of the post he was holding and would sooner do them well than tackle a proposition of which he did not understand all the details. As to the truth of the story we cannot vouch but we know something of the work of Secretary Coburn and what he did to boom agricultural Kansas and alfalfa.

WEALTHY TENANT FARMER

E. W. Betts, of Babingley, England, died a short time ago and left an estate valued at \$105,580. He was a well-known breeder and judge of Shire Horses and was the oldest tenant on the Sandringham Estate of King George V.

TELL IT TO HIM

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,

If you like him, if you love him, tell him now;

Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration

And he lies with snowy lillies o'er his brow.

For no matter if you shout it, he won't really care about it,

He won't know how many teardrops you have shed;

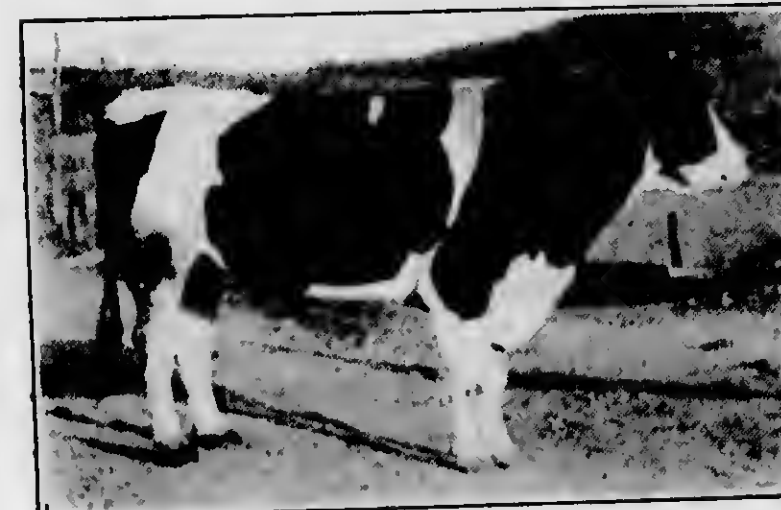
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him.

For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

GOOD BULL TRAVELS SOUTH

Cliftonwood King Hartje, the handsome young sire that has headed the herd of his breeder Van C. Keator of Factoryville, Pa., has been sold to Lytle Brothers of Middletown, Pa. The Lytle Brothers own a herd of big producing Holsteins about which we expect to say more in the future as the herd contains some splendid animals and the Lytles are high-class dairymen.

Cliftonwood King Hartje is a son of the well-known sire King Hengerveld Hartje and Alcartra Pride Keyes. This cow on three-times-a-day milking averaged 90 lb. milk daily for eight weeks and



CLIFTONWOOD KING HARTJE

Bred by Van C. Keator, Factoryville, Pa. Now owned by Lytle Brothers, Middletown, Pa.

when dropped to twice-a-day milking averaged 70 lb. daily for several months. Her total production for the year was 17,100 lb. milk. She is a daughter of the noted sire King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje whose daughters and granddaughters can be found in many of the best producing herds in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and near-by states.

Alcartra Pride Keyes was from Pride Keyes a daughter of Sir Johanna Keyes and De Jong Netherland Pride.

A number of the greatest sires of the breed are among the ancestors of Cliftonwood King Hartje. His own sire is a grandson of King Segis and Butter Boy of Elmwood. Two of his great-grand-sires are Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. His maternal grand-sire, King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, has a well-earned reputation and was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, he by King Segis Pontiac from one of the best daughters of King of the Pontiacs.

Cliftonwood King Hartje was dropped April 6, 1925. He is a well-grown, straight, handsome bull who has sired a fine crop of calves for Mr. Keator and there is every reason to believe that with his greater opportunity in the Lytle herd he would prove a profitable and valuable sire for his new owners.

Mr. Paul Lytle journeyed to Factoryville, saw Cliftonwood King Hartje and his dam and bought the bull. In a number of herds he had seen daughters of King Hartje, therefore sisters to his new herd sire, and he liked them so well that he and his brother were immediately interested when they learned the Cliftonwood bull was for sale. After Cliftonwood King Hartje arrived at Middletown his new owners put him on the scales and found that he weighed right around 1,600 lb. although he carries very little surplus flesh. We would not be at all surprised

to learn that he will go very close to a ton in a few months for the Lytles have lots of feed and know how to use it.

To give some idea of the quality of the Keator cows we need only to tell that Paul says that Mr. Keator is selling 136 quarts of milk daily and that all he is milking at the present time is eight cows of which two are first calf heifers. The milk fed to two small calves and the amount reserved for the household is in addition to the quantity marketed.

In reporting the sale Mr. Keator says "I sold my herdsire Cliftonwood King Hartje to Lytle Brothers, Middletown, Pa., through your ad. Was very well pleased with the results of your advertisement."

TO STOP A COLD

The common cold is one of the most prevalent and persistent afflictions of man and no number of recurrences seem to give immunity. The Iowa State College has sent out some information regarding checking a cold when it is first developing, that while not strictly agricultural information, is certainly valuable, as it works, according to competent medical authorities. Evidently much of its value consists in prompt action. The advice is:

"If caught when they are just starting, colds can be killed in their incipency by taking a solution of sodium bicarbonate, commonly known as baking soda, one-half teaspoon in a glass of warm water. The effect of the soda is to neutralize the acid condition of the system. Colds usually appear first during the afternoon. If a dose of baking soda is taken immediately, followed by another after the evening meal and possibly still another before retiring, the cold can almost always be broken up. This treatment, however, depends upon the cold being caught while it is just starting."

WANTED—Position as Farm Manager, Dairyman, Herdsman. Experienced, educated, married man with family. J. M., c/o Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

FIGHTING THE CORN BORER

A suggested method to check the progress of the corn borer is to establish large-scale manufacture of paper and wallboard from cornstalks. A number of rather ambitious experiments are now being undertaken by several firms. It is to be hoped that they will be more successful than the many previous ill-fated attempts to convert this important agricultural waste into profitable commercial products.

The strictly dairy sections have little to fear from the corn borer as the converting of the entire corn plant into silage effectually ends the life of any corn worms that happen to be in the stalk. Making the plant into silage would be an even more effectual check of the borer than would any known way of using the stalk after the ear is ripe.

The tremendous quantity of widely distributed cornstalks in this country increases the difficulties of their profitable and complete utilization as a means of fighting the corn borer. The yield of cured cornstalks or corn stover is variously estimated at from 1 ton to, in some instances, 2 tons per acre, giving a total of approximately 100,000,000 tons to possibly 150,000,000 tons of cornstalks as an average in this country annually. Of course, not all of this material would be available for other than farm utilization, but there are several times as many cornstalks produced in this country as would be required to make all the paper and board in which they could be used; so it is clear that this means of utilization is far from sufficient to meet the situation.

HAVING been employed for years in translating and preparing Holstein literature to be distributed in South American countries, and having had much experience in corresponding with breeders in that country who have purchased animals from the United States, I am offering my assistance and cooperation at a small fee to breeders who desire to get in touch with that market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 Main St.

Battleboro, Vt.

WISCONSIN PRODUCERS

A herd of twenty registered Holsteins owned by Wm. Recknagel of East Troy, Wisconsin led the local association for November by averaging 993 lb. milk, 28.3 lb. butterfat.

During the month, the tester had in his charge twenty-four herds containing 431 milkers. There were thirty-one cows that produced 40 lb. fat or more and the general average was 18.7 lb. butterfat.

A registered Holstein owned by H. Schlicker by producing 78.1 lb. butterfat, 2,054 lb. milk was the leader in the Merton-Lisbon Association. Mr. Schlicker also owned the cows in second and third places yet his herd only stood second with an average of 931 lb. milk, 32.5 lb. butterfat their average test being 3.62 per cent.

The leading herd was owned by W. H. Weaver whose registered Holsteins averaged 1,199 lb. milk testing 3.17 per cent and making 37.9 lb. butterfat. Mr. Weaver's best cow was credited with 1,834 lb. milk, 62.1 lb. fat and stood in fifth position for production in the Association.

One neighbor (to another)—"Is this your advertisement in the paper for a lost dog?"

"Yes."

"Why you never had a dog to lose."

"I know, but I want one now and I think I can make a satisfactory selection from the animals the advertisement brought in."

A GOOD FOUNDATION

When Baleslaw Kawalko had his herd tuberculin tested about a year ago he had the misfortune to have a number react to the test. Mr. Kawalko has only been a few years in this country but he does have up-to-date ideas for he immediately had all of his herd slaughtered, had the premises thoroughly disinfected and then started out to build a dairy that should in every way be better than his former one.

His neighbor F. G. Lloyd had an accredited herd at Maplehurst Stock Farm. Mr. Lloyd was tired of milking and was unable to obtain steady help who would



SILVERWOOD ALCARTRA MAID

One of seven half-sisters in the herd of Baleslaw Kawalko, Starrucca, Penna.

care for his milking dairy. Under these conditions it was very easy for these two neighbors to make a trade and Mr. Kawalko took eighteen milking cows leaving his neighbor just one from which to obtain milk for his household.

The eighteen cows were daughters of two sires. Seven of them were by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje. This prolific sire left many good daughters and granddaughters in northern Pennsylvania herds in which he spent a long life of usefulness. His offspring were not only producers but also possessed the desirable type and conformation which were characteristics of the old bull himself. His descendants have been exhibited at a number of country fairs and in several instances have gone on to the big fair circuits where they have won distinction and called added attention to the transmitting ability and value of their sire.

Some idea of the type general among the daughters of "King" can be gained from the picture of Silverwood Alcartra Maid snapped in the pasture. Note the straight back, square rump and depth possessed by this young cow.

We recall the fact that she and practically all of her sisters have spent their lives in the herd of farmer-breeders, men who are dependent for their living upon the earnings of their dairies. The majority of Holstein owners know that in the small herds one can find animals that are fully the equal of any representatives of the big breeding establishments and that in order to keep their herds up to standard the owners of such establishments are forced to occasionally replenish their herds from dairy herds where the stock is raised and handled from an everyday, practical, business basis.

For example, the largest Holstein

breeding establishment east of the Mississippi, the management of which has for years purchased consignment sale toppers, won the female championship this year at the Michigan Stock Fair with a cow that they "picked up in the sticks for \$200."

As stated above Silverwood Alcartra Maid is one of seven half-sisters. They have been bred to Iduna De Kol Konigen Pietje who for a long time headed the Maplehurst Herd. This bull was by Dutcheand Konigen Sir Ascalon from Iduna De Kol Pietje, another big producing, handsome daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Iduna's dam was Iduna Copia De Kol, a handsome daughter of another good sire, Walker Korndyke Copia.

No dairyman we know of works harder than Mr. Kawalko and his efforts deserve success. By laying the foundation of his new herd with cows like Silverwood Alcartra Maid we believe he has gone a long way toward earning it.

MILK PRODUCERS, ATTENTION—Dr. Clark milk strainers removes every last bit sediment. No other strainer will. Write H. C. Soule, New England Distributor, Canton, Maine.

HOLSTEINS TRAVEL NORTHWARD

The general movement of purebred Holstein-Friesians in the southern states is southward, for the Holstein population in the northern part of our country is much denser than it is in the southern part. But to all rules there are exceptions and there was an exception to this rule when Glaetli and Trenis of Catlett, Virginia, sold nine females to Jacob Hershey, of Gordonville, Pa.

All nine of these were by Hollin Hall Sadie Vale Tritomia, the good bull who for several years headed this Virginia herd. He was a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Wayne Boon and Hollin Hall Plum Tritomia.

Nearly every one of the nine in the purchase were from daughters of King of the Pontiacs Jr. 2d. Bred as they are—three-quarter sisters—they are a very uniform bunch and are bound to prove a desirable addition to Mr. Hershey's establishment.

A VIRGINIA HERD

C. M. Summers, of Catlett, Virginia, has a nice producing herd of registered Holstein-Friesians and they have proved so satisfactory that he is planning to enlarge his dairy in the near future. He laid the foundation for this herd by purchasing seven half-sisters from his neighbors Glaetli and Trenis. They are all daughters of Hollin Hall Sadie Vale Tritomia who certainly sired a bunch of nice animals in the Glaetli and Trenis herd. This bull traces to a number of noted animals and is a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale Wayne Boon and Hollin Hall Plum Tritomia.

When Mr. Summers obtained these

seven heifers they were all bred to Ormsby Alcartra Prince. This bull was by Ormsby Korndyke Lad 16th and was from a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra 7th, thus very closely combining the blood of two of the most noted sires of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Mr. Summers laid a good foundation for a herd of producers and they are making good. We trust he will have continued success.

THE CLIPPER

The mower that will kill all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper Mower does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can also cut tall grass and weeds between the rows.

If your dealer does not have them, write us for circulars and prices.

CLIPPER MFG. CO., Inc., Dixon, Illinois

NEW YORK'S DAIRY SUPPLY

On November 29th New York City received 8,128 forty quart cans of milk and 3,370 forty quart cans of cream. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics tabulated the states of origin which are as follows:

Origin	Milk	Cream
New York	67,493	2,570
New Jersey	4,035	42
Pennsylvania	12,055	242
Vermont	3,413	79
Connecticut	190	—
Massachusetts	357	—
Maryland	585	—
Indiana	—	421
Canada	—	16
Total	88,128	3,370

FOR SALE, T. B. Tested Dairy Cattle. Alfalfa and Clover Hay. Write, Brookside Farms, Inc., Louisville, Ohio.

BEANS AS DAIRY FEED

A British-Friesian breeder, J. H. Ismay, recently informed the members of the Somerset and North Dorset Milk Recording Society of which he is President that he fed his cows a grain ration which was almost entirely home grown and consisted of two parts of beans, two parts of oats and one of bran. The results were so satisfactory that he planned to put more of his land under plow and grow more beans and oats. The high price of purchased concentrates forced him to experiment with home grown feeds which he was finding gave him more net profit than any ration he could purchase.

We should eat more raw carrots and fewer rare beefsteaks, says a dietician, and just to prove our unselfishness we are ready to turn over all our raw carrots to him in exchange for his rare steaks.

LOUISIANA MASTER FARMER

Fostered by a number of leading farm papers enjoying an extensive vast circulation the Master Farmer movement is attracting a great deal of attention in the agricultural world. The idea back of the movement, to honor the man who has made a success farming, is to be commended, but it is very easy for Politics to enter into such a movement and for men holding public positions or desirous of attaining public office to influence the selection of some of their friends or someone they wish to see appointed to an office. Just as soon as this impression becomes prevalent the Master Farmer movement will lose any prestige it may have gained. It is hoped that the movement will not be diverted or influenced by any such state of affairs.

In making the selections for the Master Farmer award the standard Master Farmer score card is used and the nominee is scored on the following points.

- Maintenance of soil fertility.
- Cropping system.
- Equipment with tools and machinery.
- Farm production of food supplies—living at home.
- Crop yields.
- Suitable buildings.
- Feed production.
- Quality of livestock.
- Care and feeding of livestock.
- Quality of seeds planted.
- Layout of farmstead and fields.
- Care and management of timberlands.
- Marketing methods and efficiency.
- Methods of financing the farm operations.
- Mastery of obstacles and handicaps.
- Keeping of farm records.
- Repair and upkeep of buildings.
- Condition of cultivated fields.
- Maintenance of fences, ditches, and roads.
- Appearance of buildings, lots, and farmstead generally.
- Appearance and convenience of the home.
- Labor-saving equipment in the home.
- Character as a husband and father.
- Education and training of children.
- Standing with his neighbors—neighborliness.
- Interest in schools and churches.
- Interest in all other community enterprises.
- Interest in local, state, and national government.

In the October 8th issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN we noted the activities of George L. Gayden of Gurley, East Feliciana Parish, La. This article, under the heading of "Modern Cowman of the Old South" appeared in the October issue of *Farm and Fireside* and was condensed and republished by us with the permission of the editor of that well-known farm paper. It depicted how Mr. Gayden who was brought up on a cotton plantation, had realized that changing conditions needed changed methods and how by changing his methods he successfully conquered the changed conditions. He now has a milking dairy of 250 cows,

Holsteins and Jerseys, the majority of them purebred.

We note in the *Progressive Farmer* that Mr. Gayden was one of eight Louisiana farmers selected for the State Master Farmer class of 1928, and honored at a banquet given at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La., December 14th at which time Mr. and Mrs. Gayden were presented with a gold medal and an honor certificate.

The *Progressive Farmer* says that Mr. Gayden was a renter for ten years and also says the following:

George Gayden said he used to grow cotton to get credit to feed more hands and mules to grow more cotton, but has



GEORGE L. GAYDEN

Member of the 1928 Louisiana Master Farmers' Class

learned his lesson, even though it was a bitter one. For ten years during his young manhood he rented or share cropped on his father's place. About this time an opportunity to buy 500 acres of adjoining property for \$10 per acre presented itself and he snapped it up by paying one-third cash and giving notes for the balance. He has continued to buy land until today he has 3,000 acres, all fully paid for, and which makes up his Sunny Slope farm. To do all of this he long ago decided that it was necessary to depend on something other than cotton, and is now milking 250 cows. Cotton, which was formerly his major cash crop, now ranks down near the bottom, milk of course being first. He also sells considerable carpet grass and lespedeza seed. He keeps 1,500 White Leghorn hens and has ready for market at all times eggs and chickens. His pastures are among the very best in the South. Old hillsides that once might have served as gravel pits have been terraced, limed, and fertilized and now produce crop after crop of bur clover, white clover, black medic, Bermuda grass, carpet grass, canary grass, lespedeza, etc.

Experience in managing men doesn't seem to count for much in the art of managing women.

SMALL'S COW WAS FIRST

Sallie, a purebred Holstein-Friesian four-year-old, owned by Ralph Small, of Chambersburg, Pa., led the South Franklin County Testing Association for the month of November by producing 1,509 lb. milk, 55.8 lb. fat. An eleven-year-old cow owned by Mr. Small was in fifth position with 1,443 lb. milk, 46.2 lb. fat.

Ivy, owned by John Martin and Son, stood next to her with 1,415 lb. milk, 45.3 lb. fat. These three registered Holsteins are the only black-and-white cattle among the ten leaders.

There were 305 milking cows in the twenty-one herds tested by R. G. Miller, who reports that thirteen cows exceeded 40 lb. fat and nine produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

They seem to have done quite a little business in the South Franklin Association for tester Miller reports the sale of twenty-two cows of which only four were sold because they were unprofitable. One purebred bull was purchased.

TRACTOR VANQUISHES BULL

Clarence Perry and Carl Lamke are neighboring farmers living near Marion, Ohio. Mr. Perry was working in a field when his own bull attacked him. Mr. Lamke was in the next field plowing by the aid of a tractor when he glanced across the fence and saw the fracas. He hastily uncoupled the plow and charged the bull with the tractor. The bull fled. Mr. Perry was taken to the hospital with a broken nose, two fractured ribs and possible internal injuries. No report has been received as to possible injuries of the bull but the tractor suffered no damage from its use as a "tank."

It might be a good thing to have a tractor near when you are working near a bull but personally we would prefer a good dog.

WASTED MONEY

It is claimed that Wisconsin farmers annually spend more than a million dollars for "cures" which do their livestock no good. The term "shotgun prescriptions" has been applied to some of these so-called remedies for they are made up of all kinds of medicine, the idea being that some one ingredient in the concoction will cure whatever might be amiss with the animal treated.

SUGGESTIVE

A series of revival services was being conducted in a remote Texas town, and placards announcing the services were displayed in conspicuous places. One day the following notice appeared:

"Hell, Its Location and Absolute Certainty. Frank Gowdey, tenor soloist, will sing 'Tell Mother I'll Be There.'"

"How was the scenery on your trip?" "It ran largely to tooth paste and smoking tobacco."

FRESH COWS FOR SALE!

WELL BRED, TYPY
AND
GOOD PRODUCERS

VAN C. KEATOR
Factoryville, Pa.

My Herd Passed THREE
Clean Tests.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOE LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30
lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers
about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and
home Texas Monthly Jour-
nal, but to introduce it and
tell about Texas, we will
give an ALL ABOUT TEXAS
Club subscription for one
year for 25c. Send your
quarter today without de-
lay to

HONDO, TEXAS

Send \$1.25 for a year's sub-
scription and a box of 100
Envelopes and 200 Note-
sheets sent postpaid.

IN NEW YORK STATE

The Watertown C. T. A. was led last
year by K. M. P. B. Mert Fayne, owned
by C. R. Langworthy and Son and in
the last six months this cow has pro-
duced 10,243 lb. milk, 351.4 lb. fat. Lola
owned by George Weaver is credited with
9,805 lb. fat, 308.9 lb. fat in five months
and her stable mate Jessie with 10,093
lb. milk, 303.7 lb. fat in six months.

A purebred owned by Le Roy Monroe
led the Northern Onondaga Association
by making 1,855 lb. milk, 61.14 lb. butter-
fat during October.

In the Central St. Lawrence, honors
were taken by Holsteins, L. F. Crosse
and Son having the highest cow for both
milk and fat.

GOING BACK TO WORK

Hugh G. Van Pelt, well-known dairy
lecturer and cattle judge, with some
friends has repurchased the Waterloo
Jersey Farm, Waterloo, Iowa and will
manage the farm and a herd which con-
sists of about 250 Jerseys, the majority
of which are of the Financial King
family.

Some years ago Mr. Van Pelt and some
of his associates operated the farm as
a breeding establishment on a large scale,
but it is said that financial troubles caused
the firm to be dissolved.

Mr. Van Pelt has many friends in the
dairy industry that wish him success this
time.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDENS

The fortieth annual Madison Square
Garden Poultry Show which is to be held
in New York City January 16 to 20,
1929 will have a department set aside for
a 4-H Poultry show for which the ex-
hibits will be contributed by farm boys
and girls throughout the Nation.

Last year there were 56,756 members
of 4-H Clubs engaged in poultry raising
having in their flocks a total of 1,465,353
birds.

HARVESTING AND STORING ICE

Two of the essential factors in the
production of clean milk are proper cool-
ing and refrigeration. Some method
must be provided for these during warm
weather. Ice is best for these purposes.
In many localities natural ice is available
and, if properly handled, is a very worth-
while crop. Its harvesting comes during
that time of the year when other work
on the farm is light. However, as with
other crops, preparations for its harvest-
ing must be made in advance. An ice
house is essential. This need not be ex-
pensive as most of the material needed
is usually at hand. Certain principles of
refrigeration must be followed. Farmers'
Bulletin 1078, "Harvesting and Storing
Ice on the Farm," which may be procured
from the United States Department of
Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives the
details of construction of various ice
houses. Likewise, methods of harvesting
and storing are explained.

Where natural ice is available, the ex-
pense of storing it is so small in com-
parison with the benefits derived that a
dairy farmer can ill afford to neglect
this crop.

At this time of the year, when the
farm work is more or less slack, the
construction of an ice house in prepara-
tion for storing ice during the winter
would not be burdensome to most dairy
farmers, or if an old ice house is avail-
able it may be patched and cleaned. Ice
ponds should be constructed if no river
or lake is available. Water used for ice
making should be of unquestionable
purity. Old ice ponds should be cleared
of vegetable matter and refuse in pre-
paration for the coming harvest.

The small amount of time, labor, and
expense incurred in erecting an ice house
will pay big dividends next summer.
Lack of proper cooling and cold storage
is one of the greatest causes of sour milk
and lowgrade dairy products.

Under average conditions, about 1½
tons of ice per cow should be stored.
This allows for wastage and for use in
the home as well. A cubic foot of ice
weighs about 57 pounds. About 45 cubic
feet of space should be allowed ordi-
narily for storing a ton of ice.

**FOR SALE—A fine, show-type
Registered Holstein bull, three years
old, a sure breeder of most heifer
calves. Light in color and very good
breeding, from my accredited herd,
at beef price. Also Big Type Ches-
ter Whites, all ages. C. E. Cassell,
Hershey, Pa.**

GOOD GIRL, GRACIA

Gracia, a member of the purebred Hol-
stein-Friesian herd at Elmwood Farm, is
credited with the production of 58.7 lb.
butterfat, 1,333 lb. milk during October
while enrolled in the Frederick County
Cow Testing Association. Gracia is
owned by Charles Wertheimer of Fred-
erick, Maryland and is one of the big
producers in that herd which is headed
by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of the great
Canadian record maker Rolo Mercena De
Kol, credited with the production of
51.93 lb. butter in seven days.

PLEASURES FOR CONDEMNED PERSONS

Uncle Bob, the little boy's favorite
mule, was going to be married on the
following Sunday, and the boy was ask-
ing his mother some questions about the
wedding.

"Mother," he said, "the last three days
they give them anything they want to eat,
don't they?"

Wife: "I'll be dressed in a few seconds"
—30 to 45 minutes. "I'm going to call
on Mrs. Jones for a minute or two"—
3 to 4 hours. "My husband is much older
than I am"—5 to 6 months. "It's years
since I had anything new to wear"—2
days to 1 week.

J. J. JERMYN

Joseph J. Jermyn, coal operator, cattle
breeder and philanthropist, died December
9, at the home of a sister, Mrs. Mears of
Scranton, Pa., after an illness of only
three days. Mr. Jermyn was born July
31, 1852 and so was in his seventy-seventh
year. For more than fifty years he was a
dominant figure in the financial, business
and civic life of Northern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jermyn's father, John Jermyn,
came from England when only twenty
years old, settling in the anthracite coal
region in 1847 when Scranton and vicini-
ty was known as "Slocum Hollow,"
when the development of the anthracite
coal fields was in its infancy and before
the true value of hard coal was appre-
ciated. Mr. John Jermyn later acquired
a large tract of land in Lackawanna
Valley near the town Jermyn, which
bears his name.

He became a coal operator on a large
scale. Joseph was the eldest of ten chil-



THE LATE JOSEPH J. JERMYN

dren, eight boys and two girls of which
three brothers and one sister are still
living. He early went into the coal busi-
ness independent of his father, later com-
bining his interests with his father. Their
operations were very successful. Mr. Jo-
seph Jermyn acquired a large tract of
land, Dennington Stock Farm, comprising
seven hundred acres which he operated as
a hobby and from which he derived a
great deal of pleasure.

First he took up the breeding and feed-
ing of trotting horses and the fattening
of Hereford steers. Incidentally, being a
coal operator and buying annually car-
loads of mules, he at one time took up
mule breeding. As an experiment he
mated his noted jack "Ben Hur" with
some of his track mares and developed a
mule that is reported to have frequently
trotted a mile in well under three minutes.
Joe's trotting mule acquired fame for him-
self and his owner on the local speedway.

Mr. Jermyn being a coal operator and
Mr. George Stevenson a mining engineer,
their business relations brought them to-
gether. Mr. Stevenson's enthusiasm in
developing Polled Holsteins seemingly
had its effect in changing the color of the
breeding operations on the Jermyn farm
as the owner eventually changed from the

breeding of beef cattle and mules to the
breeding of purebred Holsteins.

If an ordinary dairyman or farmer
needed a young bull Mr. Jermyn would
sell him one at a low price, but from
people of means he considered he should
get just as much as he paid for his foun-
dation stock. The day after the recent
election he told the writer, "I asked them
just as much as they asked me and they'll
pay it before they get my stock."

For a time he looked upon the Hol-
stein breeding business from the angle of
the plain breeder and dairyman but farm-
ing was only a hobby with him and he
said he could race with cows just as well
as he could with horses and that he could
stand it just as long as almost anybody he
knew and have just as much fun out of it.

Mr. Jermyn was over six feet in height
and weighed over two hundred pounds.
He never married. From the death of his
father he was manager of the Jermyn
Estate with its varied interests. Many
tales are told of his eccentricity and phil-
anthropy, especially towards his old em-
ployees. He became interested in the
Boy Scout movement and during the past
few years has given upwards of \$50,000
toward a scout establishment at Goose
Pond near Scranton.

At the time of his death Mr. Jermyn
was President of the Traders National
Bank of Scranton and was identified with
a number of other financial institutions.
A lifelong Republican, he was influential
in city and county politics. One of his
brothers has been Mayor of Scranton for
several years.

FOR SHEEP RAISERS

Some of the busiest people at the Inter-
national Livestock Show were the rep-
resentatives of the *American Sheep
Breeder*. This monthly magazine is
rapidly increasing in circulation and is
certainly a readable newsy periodical for
anyone interested in sheep.

The *American Sheep Breeder* has a long
list of contributors and so presents to its
readers many angles of the great sheep
industry. Any readers of the BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN who are interested at all
in sheep cannot do better than to send
twenty-five cents in stamps for their
special three months trial offer.

Address, The American Sheep Breeder,
801 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Contrary to that of the United States,
the horse population of Russia is increas-
ing. The statistics of 1925 give Russia
a horse population of 26,000,000, and
those of 1927, 30,752,500, or an increment
of nearly 5,000,000 in two years. The
cattle population shows an increase of
over 6,000,000 during the same two years;
sheep and goats, over 16,000,000, and
swine, nearly 1,000,000.—From *Economics
Statistics of the U. S. S. R.*

Clara—"He says he thinks I am the
nicest girl in town. Shall I ask him to
call?"

Sara—"No, dear; let him keep on
thinking so."

Wellsdale Herd

Established 23 Years
(Accredited of Course)

OFFERS WELL BRED

COWS and HEIFERS
OR A
CHOICE BULL CALF

Animals from Wellsdale give
Uniform Satisfaction.

L. A. WELLS,
SOUTH MONTROSE, PENNA.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE THREE

He is a handsome individual and his
calves are strong and vigorous.
My herd is composed of heavy pro-
ducing females. If you are looking for
some real foundation stock, write me.
My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna. R. D. 1
Saegerstown.

*This Space Reserved
for*

Eugene B. Bennett

Breeder of

Purebred

Holstein-Friesian

Cattle

Allamuchy, New Jersey

GOVERNOR SKILLET

Harry G. Leslie, Governor-elect of Indiana, goes among his friends by the nickname of "Skillet." There have been many guesses as to the reason for this and at a recent meeting at Indianapolis Mr. Leslie told why.

When he was young, like many other boys, he was almost always hungry and because he was always hanging around the kitchen his father called him "Skillet" a name which has clung to him throughout a busy and varied life.

THE CREAM CITY

Milwaukee is called the "Cream City" but unless you are an inhabitant of that section of the country you would never guess the reason. It is not because it is the center of a dairy section but because vast quantities of cream-colored bricks are manufactured there.

FARM PRICE INDEX DECLINES

The index of the general level of farm prices declined 3 points during the period from October 15th to November 15th, reports the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At 134 per cent of the pre-war level, the index is 3 points below November a year ago. The present level of prices received by farmers at 134 per cent of pre-war prices compares with 157, the level of prices paid by farmers, indicating a relative purchasing power of 86 for November, compared with 88 in October and 91 a year ago. Declines in cotton, corn, barley, wheat, rye, potatoes, meat animals, horses, mules and chickens more than offset advances in oats, hay, apples, cottonseed dairy and poultry products.

Dairy products declined one point from October 15th to November 15th. The continued decline in the farm price of beef cattle amounted to approximately four per cent. This was accompanied by the marketing of proportionately large

supplies of good and choice beef steers for this season of the year.

The farm price of corn continued to decline from October 15th to November 15th, amounting to 13 per cent in the North Central States, 12 per cent in the North Atlantic States, 9 per cent in the South Atlantic States, 6 per cent in the South Central Division, and 5 per cent in the South Atlantic States, 6 per cent in the South Central Division, and 5 per cent in the Far West. Due to the marketing of the new crop there was a marked increase in market receipts which at 14 primary markets during the two weeks period ending November 17th were more than twice as large as in a corresponding period ending October 20th.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER.
Chambersburg, Penna.

THE FEEDING PROBLEM

Often the question is asked how much can one pay for dairy feed. In addition to other factors, this depends upon the price of milk, cost of labor and the quality of the cows. If feed prices are high one should be sure that his cows are good producers or there will be little left after cost of feed is deducted to pay for labor and other charges. Every winter a good deal of milk is produced at a cost greater than it will bring in the market. Every pound of good feed used extravagantly tends to raise the cost of feed. A successful dairyman must think in terms of feed formulas, feed prices, cows, and milk prices says the *New York Times Letter*.

The concentrates should be chosen according to the roughage fed. Where

ready mixed dairy rations are used and silage is available, a 24 per cent protein ration should be fed with timothy hay or similar dry roughage, a 20 per cent protein ration with mixed legume hay, and a 16 to 17 per cent protein ration with first-class clover or alfalfa hay. This at least is roughly correct and will fit general conditions.

Where grain rations are home-mixed, the low protein home feeds should be supplemented with appropriate amounts of high protein feeds to fit the quality of roughage being fed. Taking hominy or corn, and bran or oats as representing the low protein feeds, the amounts of other feeds to use in view of present prices are as follows. It is assumed that silage is being fed in each case.

These rations are suggested.

With timothy hay: 200 hominy or corn, 200 bran or oats, 200 gluten feed, 200 cotton seed meal and 200 linseed meal.

With mixed hay: 200 hominy or corn, 300 bran or oats, 200 gluten feed, 200 cottonseed meal and 100 oil meal.

With legume hay: 300 hominy or corn, 300 bran or oats, 100 gluten feed, 200 cottonseed meal and 100 oil meal.

A substitution of like amounts of a similar feed in any mixture will not materially affect the feeding value of the mixture.

Provide water and salt, and feed all fresh or responsive cows generously. By formulating rations according to the quality of roughage fed as indicated in the above plan, feeders will save money and prolong the usefulness of their cows.

Four-year-old Jimmie was sulking on the front steps when his father came home from work.

"What's the matter, Jimmie?" he asked. "Nothing," gloomily replied Jimmie.

"Come, now be a sport, what's the matter?"

"Oh, I just had a row with your wife," replied Jimmie.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—KATHERINE HINSHLWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Guineas, Fancy Pigeons, Canary Birds, Rabbits. Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12 per 100. 15 other varieties. Discount on big orders. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, ten leading breeds, Low Prices, High Quality. THE MAPLES POULTRY FARM, Horseheads, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens \$6.50; toms \$8, \$10. Mrs. J. O. STEPHENS, Gretna, Va.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS 20c; Mid-August Poults 40c; Hazard's turkey pills stop yellow drippings, 60c box. V. F. HAZARD, Cromwell, Conn.

MAMMOTH 10 LB. PEKING EGGS—Highest quality. Fastest growers. 100, \$10.00. 12, postpaid, \$2.00. Catalog. IMPERIO FARMS, German Valley, Ill.

TURKEY EGGS for hatching. From large size, purebred, free range stock. Free from disease. \$8.00 per doz., or 75c. per egg. Mrs. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

AUSTRALORPS. PEDIGREED COCKERELS, PULLETS, pens, from special pens. Records 250 to 314 eggs headed by 314 egg males. A. BUCHER, Farmington, Del.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, \$10; Leghorns, \$8; Heavy mixed, \$8; Light, \$7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system raising 95% to maturity free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 70, McAlisterville, Pa.

VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready to lay. Barron or Tanager strain, \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Pen 1, headed by 2nd prize tom at International Turkey Exposition, Chicago. \$12.00 dozen. Pen 2, headed by 4th tom at same show. \$8.00 dozen. Mrs. ROBERT PICKREL, Gretna, Va.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, Strong, healthy, Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns. From free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Prepaid. EASTERN SHORE FARM HATCHERY, Box 54, Horsey, Virginia.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS, 250 to 305 egg strain, imported direct from England by us. Our prices are low considering quality. Write for catalog. IMMEL'S BREEDING FARM, Box D., Tiffin, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

PURE HONEY, SAMPLE FREE. ALSO SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Pure White, Silver, Chinchilla Persian Cats, excellent pedigrees; other cats and kittens, all colors. Mrs. A. WATSON, Oak Hill Cattery, Route 2, Belfast, Me.

HAVE YOU tried Mung Beans for Forage and Soil Improver. None better. Three Pounds plants acre, \$1.00. Postpaid. Bushel \$7.40 collect. DIAMOND HILL FARM, Level Land, S. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIME—It will pay you to find out about Lime-Marl. Before buying Lime, write us for prices and full information. Low prices delivered your station. NATURAL LIME-MARL Co., Roanoke, Virginia.

FRANKLIN'S MALLEABLE STOVE LINING fits any stove that has a brick rest, ready for use. Guaranteed for one year. Package for back wall prepaid by Parcel Post—1st and 2nd zone, \$1.00. W. J. FRANKLIN, Jersey Shore, Penna.



LIVE STOCK

O. I. C. Choice Registered Boars. Reasonable. R. W. ELLIS, Lafayette, Ind.

FOR SALE—Cheviot rams and ram lambs. E. D. CAIN, Valparaiso, Ind.

REGISTERED YEARLING BROODSOWS (O. I. C.). Dam farrowed 230, 7½ years. SUMNER, Wyandotte, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROCS. Outstanding big type service boars and bred gilts. Priced right, shipped on approval. CONTENT FARMS, Forrest K. Moses, Mgr., Cambridge, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT REGISTERED SHROP-SHIRE—Yearling Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Cornell and Iroquois breeding. J. E. WATKINS, Ithaca, N. Y. Route 2.

Registered Holstein heifer and bull calves, shipped C. O. D. farmers prices from fully accredited herds. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN and CLYDESDALE Stallions—Prize winners at the leading fairs. If a good stallion is needed in your community write me. W. B. BULLOCK, Manassas, Va.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



DOGS

COON, Skunk, Fox, Rabbit Hounds, pups. P. L. SNYDER, Limekiln, Pa.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups. Best blood lines, also sable and whites. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

WOLF SHEPHERDS, English Shepherds, Collies, Fox Terriers. CLOVER LEAF FARM, Kincaid, Kan.

REGISTERED AIREDALES.—Coon hunting and watchdog strain. Write for information. SEVERY, Oxford, Maine.

FOR SALE, DRUM, a real coonhound at ¼ price on 15 days trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S501, Dyersburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—My fancy finished coonhound on trial, cheap, with terms to please you, I pay express. BOB SANDERSON, D46 Mayfield, Ky.

PEDIGREED ALL WHITE COLLIE pups, best blood lines, also sable and whites. Miss DIANA HIGHT, Skowhegan, Maine.

FOR SALE.—One four-year-old well-known Tennessee Coonhound. Cheap. On trial with terms to please you. L. B. BEADLES, S-723, Dyersburg, Tenn.

CLOSING OUT on my pedigreed German Police Females, one four years \$15.00, one fourteen months \$10.00. First two orders get them. LESTER M. THORSON, Elmore, Minn., R. 1.

ALFALFA

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, 93% pure, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$4.50. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HAY: All kinds, alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed. Delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. Weights and grades guaranteed. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

ALFALFA CLOVER AND SOY BEAN HAY: Bought-Sold. Write or wire for delivered quotations. Weights and grades guaranteed. Inspection allowed. Our own baler and loader guarantees uniform hay throughout car. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GET GOOD ONES

Ralph Small and the Hon. D. E. Witherspoon, of Chambersburg, Penna., recently purchased fifteen registered Holsteins from W. F. Miller, of Detour, Maryland. In the purchase there were eight cows each of which has been in the local dairy herd improvement association for six months and made very creditable production records. There are seven heifers from these cows all sired by a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe, the noted old sire who, for many years headed the herd of Hargrove and Arnold and whose descendants have won high honors at the greatest shows of the country.

Mr. Witherspoon represents Franklin County in the Harrisburg legislature. He is a farmer and a dairyman and we understand has no other business. Two years ago he was selected by the electors of Franklin County to represent them in the legislature and they were so pleased with the way he worked for the farming interests of this great agricultural county that they again reelected him last November.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,
Lehighton, Penna.

PAID TO MIX FEED

At a meeting held in Mifflintown, Pa., November 10th, it was reported that in one Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association there were nineteen herds that averaged 300 lb. or more of butterfat in a year, twelve using home-mixed rations while seven used commercial feeds. The average of the twelve using home-mixed rations was 352 lb. butterfat at a feed cost of \$1.16 for each hundred pounds of milk. The average of the seven herds using commercial feeds was 337 lb. butterfat at a feed cost of \$1.34 for each hundred pounds of milk.

STINGY LANE STOCK FARM

Did you ever hear of Stingy Lane Stock Farm? It is located near Bayard, Allen County, Kansas, and is owned by B. F. Dozier who has been raising purebred Holstein-Friesians for about eight years. His herd is small and contains only eleven registered cattle but it is accredited and representatives of the herd have been exhibited at near-by fairs with considerable success.

The product of the dairy is sold to a local creamery and the surplus bull calves are vealed.

Mr. Dozier says that he breeds for combined type, production and profit and ranks profit first. He has found the purebred Holstein-Friesian cow to be a profitable dairy animal.

The herdsires of Stingy Lane have

been Humboldt Pietertje of Rock and Marshallholm Sadie Vale. Humboldt was of lines of breeding noted for superior individuality as his sire was Gerben Ormsby Lad and his dam was Mutual Frenesta of Rock. The dam of Marshallholm Sadie Vale was Maggie Korndyke Rockfield and his sire was Prince De Kol Sadie Vale.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

BOWELL HAS BIG PRODUCER

Arthur Bowell and Son, of Thompson, have a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow that is credited with the production of 83.6 lb. butterfat during October, while enrolled in the Gelatt-South Gibson C. T. A. which operates in part of Susquehanna County, Pa. This was the third highest butterfat production reported in the entire State of Pennsylvania for the month.

The Gelatt-South Gibson Association had an average for its best ten cows of 68.7 lb. fat. It was exceeded only by the First West Susquehanna Association, which had a ten cow average of 69.9 lb. fat. The Buffalo Valley Association which operates in Union County was third with a ten cow average with 64.7 lb. fat. Holstein-Friesians, a large proportion of them purebred, dominate all three of these Associations.

In the entire State 61 Associations reported that 20,513 cows were tested in October of which 563 produced more than 50 lb. of fat and 1,124 cows gave 1,200 lb. or more of milk. During the month 35 bulls were purchased as herdsires and 223 cows were disposed of on account of unprofitability.

Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICAL PASTEURIZATION OF MILK

An electrical apparatus for the pasteurization of milk has been introduced into Holland. This equipment was designed by Prof. A. H. W. Aten and Doctor Lulofs. The new apparatus is based on the principle of all other pasteurization machines, but the pasteurization is not affected by steam but by means of a current of 3,000 volts that traverses the milk between two electrodes. The raw milk is collected in a special reservoir, from which it is pumped through pipes toward the electrodes, from which

point it is collected in a reservoir specially constructed for the purpose and heated to 85 C. Regulation of the flow of milk maintains automatically a constant temperature. If the regulatory device controlling the flow of milk should get out of order for any cause, the current would be automatically checked and the nonpasteurized milk returned to the reservoir. The new apparatus marks in every respect a distinct advance in the milk industry.

SEM EBY WILL SELL

Sem Eby, of Gordonville, Penna., is a business farmer with a choice dairy of purebred Holstein-Friesians. At Breezy Glen Farm Mr. Eby grows big crops of Lancaster County Sure Crop seed corn for which this county is noted and for which there is a tremendous demand.

On March 1, 1929 Mr. Eby intends to disperse his herd numbering 45 purebred registered Holstein-Friesians at public auction and has already engaged the veteran sales manager, S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Penna., to look after the many details connected with the occasion.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Problems facing agriculture are not all purely of a domestic nature. About 90 per cent of the farm products produced in this country are directly affected by foreign competition. The producers of about one-half of all our farm products look to foreign markets for an outlet for some part of their product.

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE

20 very large registered Holstein cows;
20 high grade cows fresh and close
springers;
Also several registered bulls and heifers.

Spot Farm Tully, N. Y.

HOOVER ON ADVERTISING

Advertising has become one of the vital forces in our entire industrial and commercial system. It is now fixed as an integral part of this complex civilization we have built up.

Were it not for the growth of newspaper advertising our publishers would not be able to produce the great journals which are of such incalculable value. Advertising has taken over the job of creating desire, and also the job of creating good will in order to make desire stand hatched. Our standards of living are much higher today than they would have been, were it not for the part played by advertising.—Herbert Hoover.

You can always be what you would like to be. Are you sure that you know what you want? I doubt it. Most likely you want to be wealthy. It was Colton who said that wealth, after all, is a relative thing since he that has little and wants less is richer than he that has much and wants more.

Your Choice of Five Young Bulls
from Pennsylvania's Champion C. T. A. Herd

They were sired by



CHIEF PEIBE ORMSBY BURKE

He is a grandson of KING OF THE ORMSBYS and was from the same dam as CRESTMONT DUCHESS ORMSBY 27,138 lb. milk, 1271.77 lb. butter in a year and CRESTMONT ORMSBY ALCARTRA 21,522 lb. milk, 1,020.4 lb. butter in 330 days as a junior three-year-old.

Loyalmeade Herd Is Accredited. We have Good Stock and our Prices Are Right.

H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa.

Choice Young Bull

BORN APRIL 10, 1928

SIRE: Maple Grove Ybma Glista
(You all know about him)

DAM: Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista

She has to her credit 10,568 lb. MILK,
408.4 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A.
work and is still milking well. She
was by CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, our
34-lb. sire.

This young fellow is Straight and Good
in Every way.

Price Only \$100

An Accredited Herd
In an Accredited Area

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

Does Accredited Nine Years
Mean Anything to You
When You Buy a
Herdsire?

If it does, let me tell You
about sons of KING TILLIE
ECHO and ANTIETAM ABBE-
KERK ORMSBY, bulls of re-
markable breeding and type.

Our Cows are Choice Indi-
viduals, Big Producers, High
Testers and earn a Nice
Profit above Feed Cost.

What Can I Do for You?

J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

::

Maryland

DOWNTON TYPE



THE KIND RAISED HERE

These are two cows bred and raised in this herd.

They are mated with

SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN

the best Hornless Bull of the Breed living.

His dam is my best cow and produced 21,000 lb. milk
in a year. She has Size, Type and Capacity.

What can I do for You?

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca,

Wayne County,

Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited



The Big Dairy Barn at Oldenburg Farm

The Home of Producing Holsteins

This Is the Kind Raised Here



OLDENBURG CARRIE NATION

Junior Champion Female at the Indiana State Fair

While we like type and individuality, we prefer
Profitable Production and Breed for it.

We are offering Stock YOU would like. Let
us tell you about them.

CHARLES WEIDLER ESTATE

South Bend

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